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A

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

# CHINESE LANGUAGE,

*IN THREE PARTS.*

PART THE FIRST; CONTAINING

CHINESE AND ENGLISH, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS;

PART THE SECOND,

*CHINESE AND ENGLISH ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY;*

AND PART THE THIRD,

ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

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BY R. MORRISON, D. D.

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博雅好古之儒有所據以爲考究斯亦善讀書者之一大助。

“THE SCHOLAR WHO IS WELL READ, AND A LOVER OF ANTIQUITY, HAVING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS SUPPLIED HIM TO REFER TO AND INVESTIGATE;—EVEN THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT ASSISTANCE TO THE SKILFUL STUDENT.” WANG-WOO-TSAOU.

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## FORTY-FIRST RADICAL.

寸 TS'HÚN.

寸

The tenth part of the Chinese cubit, rather more than an inch; applied to measures, rules, and laws generally. Shih tsun wei yih chih 十寸爲一尺 ten tsun make a cubit.

Tsun kow 口 the part where the pulse is felt, one tsun back from the joint of the wrist,—hence they say, the character is composed of *hand* and *one*.

Tsun nan, chih neu keae woo 男尺女皆無 neither male nor female infant; neither son nor daughter.

Tsun sin kang kang 心耿耿 mind or heart disquieted. Haou woo tsun chang 豪無 長 not the least qualification; not to excel in any thing. Ta Yu tsun yin she seih 大禹 陰是惜 the great Yu regreted an inch of time.

Poo che, che tsun 布指知 1 by spanning with the fingers you may know the number of tsun.

Tsun poo nan e 步難移 difficult to move a single step; quite unable to leave some concern.

San tsun kin lén 三寸金蓮 the three inched golden lily petal; denotes a Chinese lady's small foot; the phrase is derived from a tale of an ancient nobleman, *Tung-hwán-how* 東昏侯 forming of gold, figures resembling the petal of the water lily, and having spread them on the ground causing his lady Pwan-fei 潘妃 to pace over them.

Tsun pih chung 白蟲 seems to be the short white worms called *Ascarides*, which sometimes form a disease in the human rectum.

Chih yew so twan; tsun yew so chang 尺有所短 寸有所長 there are some things shorter than a cubit

and longer than an inch; i. e. when the cubit is applied to measure them, they are not so long as a cubit; but if an inch be applied they are much longer; so although a man may not be adequate to great requirements; he may be more than adequate for inferior duties.

Teaou san tsun shě 掉三 舌 to shake a three inch tongue, means to excite disturbance by the tongue.

寺 SZÉ, or Shé.

寺

From *ground* and the *tenth of a cubit*, or a *hand* holding a measure. A place measured and subject to fixed laws; certain chambers for officers about court. The first Budh priest invited to come from India to the Chinese court was lodged in one of these, from which the temples of Budha took the name She. A hall; a chamber of eunuchs. An eunuch. Gan tang sze kwan 庵堂寺觀 are four names of temples or religious edifices. Kaou min sze tsae keang too hén nan 高旻 在江都縣南 Kaou-min temple is situated on the south side of the Keang-too district. This is a beautiful and lofty pagoda near Kwachow 瓜洲 it was visited by the British Embassy, 1816.

Füh sze yih wei Füh sze 佛 亦爲佛祠 the Budh temples are also called Füh-sze; alluding to the presenting of offerings to the gods. [See the accompanying Ground Plan.]

Kew sze 九 九 were nine officers about court, otherwise called 九卿 kew king. Sze jin, chang wang che nuy jin 人掌王之內人 the Sze jin, or eunuchs manage the king's people inside the palace. Other combinations of characters under 寺 sze, may be seen in the 29th vol. of 御

定駢字類編 Yu ting ping tsze luy pēn; and in 知不足齋 Che pūh tsūh tse. Vols. 24, 28, 44, and 45.

𢶇

LEUĖ. From *nail* and *hand*. To take hold

of with the fingers of one hand; to hold with one hand, and to take with the other. Same as 搦 LeuĖ.

𢶇

WAN. To pare or cut off; same as 剋 Wan.

FIVE to EIGHT STROKES.

𢶇

An ancient form of 叔 shūh; see 又 Yew Radical.

𢶇

GAE. Some impediment; to stop or hinder.

Same as 礙 gae.

𢶇

P'HŌ. A vulgar form of 𢶇 P'hò.

Po nae 𢶇 unable to sustain or to endure.

𢶇

Same as 爵 Tseō, written also 𢶇 Tseō, and 𢶇 Tseō.

封

FUNG. 𢶇 𢶇 𢶇 𢶇

From *to go forth, land, and to grasp with the hand*. The land or territory appropriated to nobles and princes by the ancient Emperors of China; the act of appointing to those principalities or dependant monarchies. Large; great; to accumulate earth and form a mound; to add earth or mould to; to appropriate to one's self. Rich; affluent. Name of a nation, and of a district. A surname. To seal or close, as any letter or document; the cover or envelope in which a letter is put. Fung shin 封神 to deify. Che fung 始

1 the first time of conferring the kingly or other titles. Chuy fung 追 1 the posthumous bestowment of titles. Tso leau kwan urh; fung tsāng foo moo 做了官兒 1 贈父母 a son who becomes an officer of government, may obtain the bestowment of rank on his father and mother. Fung hwa 1 華 the name of a plant.

Kwan show tan gan, yuĕ kaou fung 官受覃恩 日誥 1 an officer of government receiving great imperial favor is called Kaou-fung. Fung keang che kwan wei, fung jin 1 疆之官爲 1 人 an officer placed to guard the frontiers is called Fung jin.

1 川縣 Pung chuen hēen; 1 興縣 Fung hing hēen; 1 山縣 Fung shan hēen; 1 陽縣 Fung yang hēen; and 1 州 Fung chow, are names of districts in Canton province, at different periods of Chinese history.

1 陵縣 Fung ling hēen, a district in Kwang-se province; 1 父國 Fung foo kwō, in Ho-nan province; 1 州 Fung chow, and 1 邱縣 Fung kew hēen, in Chih-le province. There was also a 1 州 Fung chow; and 1 陵 Fung ling, in Kwang-se.

Fung tung 1 筒 or Fung taou 1 套 a paper envelop like a bag open at one end; for putting other papers into. Fung sze 1 事 was an expression used for sealing up dispatches to government in. Tsaou nang fung pan 旱囊 1 板 a black bag with sealed boards. Fung teaou 1 條 or Fung pe 1 皮 long labels of paper containing official writing for sealing doors and other purposes. Ta kēen tung se pae shang ting shang, haou haou; yuen fung mūh tung 他件東西擺上廳上好好原 1 沒動 he placed every article carefully in the hall; and did not move any of the original closed covers; or the papers with which they were packed. Fung shin yen e 1 神演義 title of an historical novel in 20 vols founded on the overthrow of 紂 Chow, this book is otherwise called 1 神傳 Fung shin chuen. Keu show wang fung 俱受王 1 all were created kings.

The sacrifice called 1 禪 Fung shen, Fei koo yay, ke Tsin Han che che sin, 非古也其秦漢之侈心 was not from high antiquity; but originated in the pompous feelings of the Tsin and Han dynasties.



Fung, or too tsing 十精 name of a natural production which resembles a child's hands without fingers, Qu. Mandragora? (Klaproth.) Wán kwan pūh heu fung kung how 文官不許 1 公侯 it is not permitted to create civil officers, dukes, or marquises: tsing fung show fung chay keae tsan 請 1 受 1 者皆斬 both he who requests, and the person for whom he requests such an honor shall be beheaded; because this honor is reserved for 開國之武臣 kae kwō che woo chin, the military officers who laid the foundation of the Monarchy; there are some exceptions.

Chow Woo-wang fung Ke-tsze-seu-yu yu Chaou-séen 周武王 1 箕子胥餘於朝鮮 Woo-wang of the Chow dynasty appointed Ke-tsze-seu-yu to the kingdom of Chaou-séen, or Kaou-le 高麗 (Corea). Woo-wang ke ting tēn hea, fun fung yih tsēn pā pih kwō 武王既定天下分 1 一千八百國 when Woo-wang had settled the world, he created one thousand and eight hundred kingdoms. Show fung tae kung yu tse; Chow-kung yu loo 首 1 太公於齊周公於魯 he appointed first Tae-kung over Tse; and Chow-kung over Loo.

村 SHŪH. To take up or collect together.

契 Same as 契 Ke, A deed or bond.

專 FOO. Some read Poo, which is controverted.

To spread and extend every where as the clouds. To disperse; to scatter. To promulgate laws, or to spread out according to a given rule. Yun foo, woo san 雲 1 霧散 the clouds were scattered; and the fog was dispersed.

射 SHAY. 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

From the body and a measure or a hand. To send from the body to a measured distance. To shoot an arrow; to aim or shoot at as with an arrow; to dart, as the rays of light. Read Yay, A certain office. Read Shih, To point at any thing

and take it. Read Yih, To dislike. The name of an ancient office. Paou ma shay tsēn 跑馬 1 箭 to shoot an arrow galloping on horseback. Paou ma tsēn 1 馬箭 to shoot on horseback. Shay.poo tsēn 1 步箭 to shoot on foot; as infantry archers. Woo ta heō, wei shen shay 無他學惟善 1 possessed no other science but was a skilful maker and guesser of riddles.

Nan tsze yang tsing we pō, pūh nǎng chíh shay tsze kung 男子陽精微薄不能直 1 子宮 men whose seminal power is weak, cannot shoot it direct into the fallopian tube, and are consequently childless. Tsze teau urh pūh kang; yih pūh yih sūh. 子鈞而不綱弋不 1 宿 Confucius fished, but not with a net; he shot, but not at sleeping birds: he mingled mercy with the necessity of taking the lives of creatures. Shay pūh choo pe 1 不主皮 in archery, it is not shooting through the target that is valued; —that is the effect of mere strength, not of skill, which consists in hitting it. Koo chay tēn tsze e-shay seuea choo how 古者天子以 1 選諸侯 anciently, the emperor selected his nobles from their skill in archery. Shay chay, nan tsze che sze yay 1 者男子之事也 archery is the business of men. Shay le che too 1 利之徒 a set of people who are always scheming after gain. Shay tsin shih e wei fūh hoo 1 寢石以爲伏虎 shot at a recumbent stone, taking it for a lurking tiger. Shay keuē 射決 a horn or stone ring, worn on the thumb of the right hand by archers.

尅 Same as 尅 Kih, To overcome.

𠂔 An ancient form of 得 Tih, To take.

EIGHT to TEN STROKES.

將 TSĒANG, and Tseáng.

To take; in this sense it is often used by the Chinese when



not required in English, as to *take* and do so and so, merely signifying doing what is implied in the other verb; the sign of the future; to receive; to come near; to accommodate; to advance; to offer to; to support. Stout; large. Used as a connective particle. Jih tsew yuē tseang 日就月 | the sun approaches, and the moon nears. Wo keuen ne tseang tsew seay pa 我勸你 | 就些罷 I advise you to accommodate a little. Ta tseang keun 大 | 軍 a great general. Kan-tseang 干 | the name of Koo-kēen-kung 古劒工 an ancient sword maker; from which circumstance a sword is now called Kan-tseang.

Tsēang seang 將相 a great general and a minister of state. Tseang-tseang | | denotes the jingling sound of stones, anciently worn at the girdle; also A grave, correct appearance; and to collect together. Wo show ming poo tseang 我受命溥 | the authority given me by fate extends to every place. Tseang che | 指 the thumb. Pih leang tseang che 百兩 | 之 a hundred chariots accompany her.

專 Same as 賤 Pēn, To censure.

專 CHUEN.

𠂔

One alone; oneness or uniformity of pursuit. To turn to one point; to apply to solely; undivided attention to; to assume to act for one's self, without regard to others. A surname. Tsze chuen 自專 to take upon one's self.

Read Twan, To collect together. Neih kwei chuen mun 業貴 | 門 in any profession that which is valued is close application to one department. Chuen woo | 務 close application to any work or business; to make a pursuit one's sole business.

Chuen ching | 誠 devoted sincerity; oneness of design. Tsze yung tsze chuen 自用自 | to employ one's self, and do as one likes. Chen chuen 擅 | taking upon one's self to act, in cases which depend on the authority of another person; presuming to take the authority upon one's

self, without leave to do so. Chuen te tsae | 蹄菜 the name of a plant. Chuen sin che che | 心致志 to devote the heart and bring the will to any pursuit.

尉 WEI. From *benevolent, heat, and hand*:

heat applied with the hand smooths silk. To press down from above; to settle; to tranquillize; to smooth. A surname. A kind of smoothing iron. A military title, taken from the idea of keeping down inferiors. Tae wei, yew ting wei keae kwan ming 太尉又廷 | 皆官名 Tae-wei and Ting-wei are official titles of military men. Tsze shang gan hea yuē wei; woo kwan seih e wei ching 自上按下曰 | 武官悉以爲稱 from above, to keep quiet those below, is called Wei; and it is a general compellation of military officers; as 校 | heau wei; 騎都 | ke too wei, &c. On doors at the new year they write Wān ching woo wei 文丞武 | statesman and a general; alluding to the divinities supposed to guard the gate.

享

An ancient form of 守 Show, To guard; to keep.

A surname.

𠂔

Same as 尋 Tsin, To search or seek for.

尊

TSUN.

𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

From a *wine vessel* and *two hands* presenting it to a superior; hence Tsun is applied as an appellation of respect and honor. Honorable; eminent; noble; to honor; to respect; to venerate. A vessel to contain wine for the service of the temple. A surname. Employed for *you* and *your*. Laou jin yuē tsun-chang 老人曰 | 長 an old person is called Tsun-chang. Tsun king foo moo | 敬父母 honor and reverence your father and mother. Foo tsun 府 | the magistrate of a Foo district; commonly called 知府 Che-foo. Tsun pe wei hwān | 卑爲婚 people of rank

marrying with degraded classes—is illegal. (See 律例 6 vol. Tsun chang wei jin shǎ, sze ho | 長爲人殺私和 clandestinely accommodating a case in which an aged person has been murdered.

Tsun keun shan | 君山 name of a place in Canton province.

Tsun ching | 稱 a compellation of respect and honor. Tsun kea ke she lae tēih | 駕幾時來的 when did you arrive, sir? Tsun ung tsae kea haou mo | 翁在家好麼 is your honored father at home well? Wo shīh tsae tsun king ta 我實在 | 敬他 I really honor and respect him.

Tsze pe urh tsun jin 自卑而 | 人 abase yourself and honor others. The founder of the Tao sect is called Tae-shang-ta-tēen-tsun 太上大天 | the most high, the great and honored in heaven; and Kew-koo-tēen-tsun 救苦天 | the honored in heaven who delivers from distress.

Fūh tsun 佛 | Budha; the Tartars make willow images of Budha, which they call 柳 | lew tsun. Shīh tsun pe che tsēē 失 | 卑之節 lose the distinction between superior and inferiors.

𠂔 SEUEN. To put in a suitable state; to ornament. Formerly considered as an ancient form of Show 受 to receive.

尋 SIN, or Tsin. From *work* and *mouth*, denoting *confusion*; and from *hand* and *a measure*. To express putting things to rights. The name of a measure of eight cubits length; to continue as before; sudden; temporary; to use; to employ; to search for; to seek; to investigate. Used as a local word for Long. A surname. Tung tsin, se tsin 東 | 西 | seeking on the east, and seeking on the west seeking every where.

Woo le tsin jin 無理 | 人 to prosecute, or rather persecute people unjustly; to endeavour without just cause

to vex and to annoy. Tsin tsin 侵 | to instil gradually. Sze chīh wei che jin, pei jin, wei che tsin 四尺謂之仞 倍仞謂之 | four cubits are called jin; the jin doubled is called tsin.

Joo jǒ yew sin tsin fang; tsze jen kēen tīh 汝若有心 | 訪自然見得 if you have a mind to search you will no doubt find. Wo tsin pūh kēen 我 | 不見 I have sought and cannot find. Tsing sze | 死 seek for death; to endeavour to take away one's own life. Wo taou choo tsin ne 我到處 | 你 I have sought you every where.

討 CHÓO, or Shóo. From *erect* and *a hand* taking hold of. To place erect, or on end; a boy. A surname. Tung pūh yuě choo tsze 童僕曰討子 a servant boy is called *Choo-tsze*. Yun foo, mūh choo 耘夫 牧 | a ploughman and shepherd's boy.

守 Ancient form of 守 show, To hold or maintain.

## TEN and ELEVEN STROKES.

討 Ancient form of 道 Taou, The path of reason.

對 Same as 劉 Kang, and 剛 Kang. Unyielding; intrepid; stiff.

𠂔 An ancient form of 尋 Tsin, see above.

𠂔 Vulgar form of 剽 Peaou, To prick or wound; sharp.



對 TÚY. 對對對對對

To yield to some impulse; to answer or correspond to what precedes; to answer expectations which are entertained; to answer a question; to respond; to be placed opposite to. A pair; to pair or correspond with; to be consistent with; one placed opposite to; an opponent; an enemy. Used to form the Dative Case. Ke urh tuy 起而對 rose and replied. Mun tǎng hoo tuy 門登戶 | gates of the same rank, and doors corresponding; i. e. families in an equal condition. Le scih tuy pun 利息 | 本 the interest equal to the principal: the government will not sanction interest running on after this is the case.

Tuy chih | 質 to confront, as two witnesses. Woo tuy 無 | having no equal. Ta tuy tow 打 | 頭 to act as an enemy to; to contest as two opponents. Wo tuy ne shwō 我 | 你說 I speak to you. Na ko seaou hae tsze ling le, ying tuy joo lew 那個小孩子伶俐應 | 如流 that little child is clever, and answers like a flowing stream. Woo tsze ko tuy 無詞可 | had nothing to say.

Tang tow tow tuy mēn 當頭 | 面 heads confronted and before each other's face. Ta kan kēn kea heang tēh too wūh, pūh mēn tuy king shang tsing 他看見家鄉的土物不免 | 景傷情 seeing the natural product of his native district, he could not avoid when opposite to the appearance they presented, to have his feelings wounded.

Tuy tǎ joo lew | 答如流 answered as if flowing; i. e. fluently. Tuy show tsin kea | 手親家 relationship by a daughter's marriage. Yew ho mēn mūh tuy jin 有何面目 | 人 what face to see any body!—after having committed some base action. E tuy yu tēn hea 以 | 于天下 to stand before, or appear in the face of the whole empire. Tuy yang | 揚 to promulge or make known to generally. Yib tuy yuen yang — | 鴛鴦 a happy married couple.

對 Another form of 樹 Shoo, a tree.

得 TĪH. A weak appearance.

XIII to XVIII STROKES.

對 Same as 對 Tuy.

From 莘 Tsūh, luxuriant growth of plants; from mouth talking at random, and from Tsun 寸 a rule or measure. The emperor Wān-te 文帝 of the Han dynasty; removed mouth; to intimate that too much talk was not correct; and added Sze 士 denoting that a man ought to act according to the real facts.

導 TAOÙ. 導導

From a road and to measure. To point out the way, either physically or morally; to direct or lead in the right way; to induce; to go in a certain way; to rectify. To braid up the hair and put it below the cap.

Taou yin 導引 or Yin taou, To lead; to go before and show the way. Yin taou sēn che 引 | 先之 to precede and shew the way. Kae taou 開 | to open a way, either literally or morally; the retinue which precedes Chinese civil and military officers to clean the way, are said, to open a way, and to instruct a person in that which they did not previously understand is expressed by the same words. Taou che chūh keang | 之出疆 to lead beyond the frontiers. Chay hae tsze wan pe taou ke; tsing keaou taou ta pan tsze, e king keae hea tsze 這孩子頑疲淘氣請教 | 他板子以儆戒下次 this lad is obstinate and vexatious; I'll thank you to teach and guide him by a little flogging, to be a warning to him the next time. Sze chay, me too che ming taou 師者迷途之明 | an instructor is an intelligent guide to one who knows not the road.

𪔐

An erroneous form of 𪔐 Chuen, see below

導

An ancient form of 導 Taou, see above.

𪔐

CHUEN, and Chuy.

A small cup, with ear-like handles.

導

An ancient form of 道 Taou.

嗣

An ancient form of 治 Che, To rule; to govern.

𪔐

Same as 剌 Peaou, Piercing; sharp.

## FORTY-SECOND RADICAL.

小

SEAOU.

小 小 小

From 丿 Kenč, *Beginning to appear*, and 八 Pă, *To divide*; just large enough to be divisible. Small; little; petty; mean; contracted; light. Ta seaou 大 are opposites generally when speaking of things. Seaou chay wũh che we yay 小者物之微也 seaou denotes the small of any thing.

Seaou tēih 一的 is used by the poor and by servants for *I* or *me*. Ching urh, neu, sun, tsěč, pũh, pei tǎng kwan yĩh seaou tsze; yen pũh kan yu ta jin che lěč 稱兒女孫妾僕婢等冠一小字言不敢與大人之列 the word *little* or *petty*, includes the term used for self by sons, daughters, grandchildren, concubines, domestic male and female slaves, &c. and expresses that they do not presume to rank with principal people; thus Seaou-urh 兒 is used by a son for *I* or *me*.

Seaou min 小民 the common people; the poor. Seaou hoo kea tung 戶嫁痛 a pain in the vagina. Seaou fuh chung tung 腹腫痛 swelling and pain about the region of the mons veneris.

Seaou pēn pũh tung 便不通 stoppage of urine.

Seaou pēn sǒ 便數 a too frequent voidance of urine; cured by No me tsze 糯米糍 small dumplings of No-me rice; the character Tsze 糍 does not appear in Kang-ke.

Seaou sin kiu shin 心謹慎 care and attention. Too leang seaou. 度量 a little measure, means Narrow minded, illiberal. Seaou-seaou yĩh kēen tung se 一件東西 a very small thing. Seaou tsze tsing woo fang. 事情無防 a small affair, from which nothing is to be apprehended. Tung tēen seaou sin ho chũh 冬天 心火燭 in winter take care of the lights. Seaou sǎng le. 生理 petty retail trade. Pũh ta pũh seaou 不大不小 neither large nor small; or neither too large nor too small; just the right size. Yĩh kea ta seaou 一家大小 a whole family both great and small.

Seaou kea soo 家數 or Seaou kea pae tow 家派頭 denotes a person who is vexed and anxious about trifles; or scrupulously minute. Seaou che kwan 止觀 name of a book containing a rather intelligible account of Buddhism, 3 vol.

Seaou tsan 產 premature birth. Seaou shwǒ 說 'small talk'; this is the general appellation of historical novels, works of fiction of every character in the Chinese language; generally spoken of with contempt. Seaou heǒ heaou



king | 學孝經 a small standard book for the instruction of young people in moral duties with a commentary, it makes 4 vols. Seaou koo shan | 孤山 a very remarkable and high rock in the midst of the Yang-tsze-keang river, where it passes through the district Gan-king-foo 安慶府 this rock-islet is said to have formerly stood on the north side of the river.

Seaou pëen | 便 the lesser convenience; i. e. the passing of urine; Seaou pëen lin sìh pūh le | 便淋瀝不利 a difficulty of passing urine; and passing it in drops.

小 TSĚĚ. Small; few; to lessen; to diminish.

Read Tseih, Name of an insect, by some written 𧈧 Tseih; the female of the Dragon fly.

少 SHAOU. Not much, not many; little in quantity; in a slight degree. Few in number; young in years; to detract from; to be wanting to, or deficient. To owe; to suffer the want of; to be deprived of; to diminish. | Shaou is, To che tuy yay 多之對也 the opposite of many. Read Sháou, Laou che tuy yay 老之對也 the opposite of old. Shaou ta pūh tih | 他不得 he (or it) cannot be wanted, or dispensed with.

Seay shaou 些 | a very little. Shaou seay | 些 less a little. To shaou 多 | how much? or how many? To to, shaou shaou 多多 | a great quantity, or a great many; I know not how much, or how many. Shaou yew ta che | 有大志 young but having great purposes. Shaou nēen pūh king sze | 年不經事 young and inexperienced. Shaou nēen yew ke leih | 年有氣力 young and strong. Shaou che she, heñ ke we ting, keae che tsae sìh | 之時血氣未定戒之在色 when young, and ere the blood and spirits be fixed; guard them against sexual pleasure.

Shaou king 少頃 a short time. Shaou yang yu | 陽魚 raia piscis. (Klaproth.) The same authority gives Shaou pih | 白 for Adolescents jam canus.

Le yew e shaou wei kwei yay 禮有以 | 為貴也 politeness sometimes values a small degree or quantity. Laou shaou tung hwan 老 | 同歡 old and young rejoice together. Shaou gae | 艾 is used by Mencius to denote A beautiful young woman.

丵 An ancient form of 示 She, To declare.

## TWO STROKES.

尪 URH, or Ne. A particle that fills up and closes sentences as a mere tone; sometimes intended to express certainty, or conviction of the truth of a proposition. Used for the pronoun Thou, or you. A surname. Yun urh 云 | or more usually, Yun urh 云耳 and so on; or thus.

尔 Same as the preceding.  
尖 TSĚEN. From small at top and large below.

Tapering like a pyramid; pointed; sharp tapering to a point; clever; ingenious. Shě tsēen 舌尖 the point of the tongue. Tun tsēen 鈍 | blunt, and pointed; or understood together, a blunt point.

Shih che tsēen tsēen 十指 | 10 ten small pointed fingers; ten lady's fingers. Kaou tsēen fung 高 | 峰 a high peak of a hill or mountain.

Tsēen fung shan | 峯山 the sharp peaked hill, and Tsēen peih shan | 筆山 the sharp pencil hill, are the names of two hills in Canton.

尙 An ancient form of 貴 Kwei, Valuable.

尠 MO. Petty, small.

A vulgar character, originally written 麼 Mo.

尠 SHŪH. From *superior* and *small*. The lesser

superior; i. e. a father's younger brother; an uncle by the father's side.

尘 An ancient form of Chin 塵 dust.

# FOUR to EIGHTEEN STROKES.

米 An ancient form of Me 米 rice.

尖 TSAN, or Chan.

From *flame* and *a small point*. An ancient form of Ts'een 尖 sharp pointed.

尖 SEAY. Small; few. The same as 少 Shaou.

尠 Same as Tang 當 proper; suitable; right.

尠 SHANG. 尠 谷

From Pa 八 *separated*, and Hēang 尠 *directed towards*. The mind wishing to attain; to esteem; to value; to receive in marriage a princess, by which it is intimated that she is not Tseu 娶 *taken*, as a wife usually is, but received as a favor from the Emperor. To direct or controul whatever is carried before the Emperor; hence a title of officers about the court.

Used as a particle, Yet, still; nearly; probably. To boast; to brag. A surname. To add to; to adorn. Shang e 尠衣 the imperial garments.

Shang wei sin so he wang yay 尠 謂心所希望也 Shang expresses what the heart hopes for; or aims at. Fan jin p'ih yew so shang 凡人必有所 尠 every man must have something that he esteems, desires, or prefers. Haou shang p'ih tung 好尠不同 likings are different.

Shang kih che che 尠 克知之 is equivalent to. Shoo ke che che 庶幾知之 nearly able to know it; almost know it. P'ih shang sin 不 尠 心 not to set one's heart on; un aspiring mind. Ke yew kaou shang che sin, ho p'ih tsaou seay keue ts'ih 既有高 尠 之心何不早些决策 since you have a lofty aspiring mind, why do you not more speedily determine your plan?

Shang chen tow 尠 戰鬪 fond of fighting. Shang haou 尠 好 rather good. Yew lae shang e 由來 尠 矣 for a long time past. Shang lun koo che jin 尠 論古之人 to discuss the affairs of the ancients. Shang tso shang yew 尠 左 尠 右 to salute by a motion of the hands on the left, and on the right.

尠 SEAY. Few; small.

尠 An erroneous form of 覓 P'ien. See below.

尠 An ancient form of Mo 麼 small

尠 An ancient form of 叔 shūh.

尠 P'ĒN. A cap, or crown.

Original form of 弁 P'ien.



**京** KEĪH. From *small* and the *sun's light* coming through a crevice in a wall. An aperture; an opening; an occasion.

**省** Same as 京 Keĭh. Kae keĭh 開京 or Ke keĭh

起 | to excite a quarrel between two parties.

**乳** NOW. Small appearance. A sucking infant.

**菟** NOW. A local term for a rabbit.

**堂** PE.

To walk smartly; to step lightly from east to west.

**省** An ancient form of 省 Sǎng.

**卑** Same as Pe 卑 inferior; mean.

**寮** Same as 燎 Leaou, Fire lit up.

**諒** LANG. Something not good.

**𠂔** SEĒN. From *few* and *right*; both which senses are given to the word, because the right are but few. Used in the sense of 鮮 Sēn.

**𠂔** Vulgar form of the preceding.

Rarely; seldom; few; regular; correct.

**𠂔** TEĪH. From *little* and *mischief*. Repose, strength.

**絲** KWAN. To pass the threads through the loom.

**𠂔** LĒEN. Few; small; deficient.

**𠂔** TSAOU. Laou tsaou 𠂔 𠂔 coarse, rough.

**𠂔** KIN. Few; small; corresponding.

**𠂔** An ancient form of 暨 Ke, a connective particle.

**𠂔** LEĪH. Lēen leĭh 𠂔 𠂔 small; weak; feeble.

**𠂔** Same as 隙 Keĭh, an opening; a rupture between two parties.

**𠂔** LAN. Lan chan 𠂔 𠂔 small; few.

**𠂔** CHAN. See the preceding character.

# FORTY-THIRD RADICAL.

**尢** WANG. From 大 Ta, with one foot distorted; a lame crooked leg; a curved spine; hunch backed; little and dwarfish. Originally written 尢 Wang, and 兀 Wang.

**尢** Original form of the following.

**尢** YEW. From one and the sound Yew. Singular; strange; odd; different from; very; exceedingly; still more. Name of a river. Resentful feeling. Heaou yew 效 尤 to be worse than the person one imitates. Yew wü 物 an excellent thing; a beautiful woman. Chaou yew urh tseu woo yai 招 一 而取惡也 to bring resentments on one's self, and induce others to hate one. Ke yung koo e yew too; chüh yen yew kwei yew chang 其容固宜 有度出言 一 貴有章 the demeanour of a man should no doubt be guided by rule; and his speech should yet more be dignified and elegant.

**尢** LEIH. Weakness of the limbs by which in walking they cross each other.

**尢** LEAOU, and Paou. Distorted weak limbs, which interfere with each other in

walking; the same is expressed by 尢掉 leaou teaou. To hook or draw towards one with the leg.

**尢** YU. Distorted limbs; or the whole body crooked and bowed down. To sit cross-legged.

**尢** Original form of 尢 Leih.

Read Teaou, or Neaou, To affirm positively.

## FOUR STROKES.

**尢** MANG. 尢 尢 尢 尢

From 犬 Keuen, a dog; and 彡 Shan, long hair. A hairy bushy dog; mixed; blended. Mang shih 尢色 a variety of colours mixed. Mang tsä 一 雜 miscellaneous. Mang ke woo chang 一 奇無常 mixed or varied in an extraordinary uncommon manner. Mang fuh 一 服 party-coloured garments.

Read Mung, Mung jung 一 茸 a disordered, confused appearance.

**尢** HEW. From crooked and wood. To decay or fail; inefficient.



尠 GAN. A distressed toiling incapacity of walking.

尢 WANG. Distorted legs; lame about the feet; weak; feeble; crooked; emaciated; diminutive; deformed. It occurs in Chinese history that during severe drought, the lame and weak should be exposed to the scorching sun; in the hope that their sufferings would induce Heaven to send rain. Another ruler wished to burn the Woo wang 巫 尢 sorcerers and deformed, to procure rain.

尢 Same as 尠 Hwae, The appearance of walking.

尢 Same as the preceding.

尠 KEAE. Kéen keae 尠 walking in a distorted irregular manner, making no progress. Pŭh keen pŭh keae 不尠不尠 unsettled; uncertain affair.

尠 CHUY. Chuy juy 尠 small appearance.

尠 JUY. See the preceding, with which it is joined; by itself there is no definition given.

FIVE STROKES.

尠 PAOU. The legs crossing each other.

尠 TAE.

Pe tae 尠 walking in a lame distorted manner.

尠 HWÄ. Diseased feet.

尠 P'Ö.

An ancient form of 跛 Pe, or Po, Lame in the feet.

尠 Same as 尠 Gar, see above.

SIX STROKES.

尠 TÓ. To exceed; to be strange or different from.  
To keö 尠脚 to slip the foot.

尠 HWÖ. Pö hwö 尠 appearance of walking.

尠 KWEI. Fatigued; languid; lame.

尠 An erroneous form of 尠 Yaou.

尠 HUY. To work or burrow with its nose in the ground. To strike; to strike against each other; to grunt. A nose. A person's name.

尠 YÁOU. To walk in a lame manner. A swelling of the foot.

𢇛 Same as 𢇛 Keih, see below.

𢇛 TUY. Wei tuy 𢇛 𢇛 to walk in a diseased manner. Wei tuy 𢇛 𢇛 A disease arising from wind or animal aura; rigidity of the tendons.

𢇛 TSO. To sit.

𢇛 SEAOU. A pain in the head; a headache, incident during the spring season.

𢇛 WANG. Lamé. Same as 𢇛 Wang, one form of this Radical.

𢇛 MĒEN. To walk leaning on one side.

# EIGHT STROKES.

𢇛 KEĪH. Wearied; languid.

𢇛 GAN. Lamé; walking in a sprawling manner.

𢇛 PO, or Pôw. 𢇛 𢇛

To fall prostrate.

𢇛 LÓ. To walk in a lame manner.

𢇛 CHÁOU, and Chǒ.

To stamp with the feet. Lamé, yet able to walk. A local word.

𢇛 TUY. Wei tuy 𢇛 𢇛 a disease in the muscular fibre, causing rigidity of the limbs; said to arise from wind.

𢇛 KE.

A hobbling walk; to progress on one foot; weary.

𢇛 Same as 𢇛 Tsew, see below.

𢇛 Same as 𢇛 Kow, To plunder.

𢇛 CHUNG. Swelling of the legs.

𢇛 WEI. Wei to 𢇛 𢇛 disease which affects the limbs and walking.

𢇛 Same as Tuy 𢇛 a disease of horses.

𢇛 An abbreviation of Te 𢇛 an inability to walk.

𢇛 TSEW. From a metropolis and more. More, or very extraordinary and eminent; the place whither all persons tend; hence, To go towards; to follow a leader; to approach near, in point of time; to come forthwith; then; immediately; to complete; to finish; to perform a circuit. Ming he pe chung, tsew king: shoo pūh ko sin 明係



避重 | 輕殊不可信 evidently it is shunning the heavy (the difficult and responsible) and approaching the light (the easy and irresponsible) and is very undeserving of belief. Tung pūh ching, se pūh tsew 東不成西  
不 | nothing effected; nothing right. Sze tsew she jīh, tsae sung woo shīh leang 事 | 之日纔送五十  
兩 when the affair is finished, I'll present you with fifty taels. Kung sze pūh e tsēen tsew 公事不宜遷 | in  
public affairs there should be no accommodating of persons,  
—moving from the right course to suit them.

𨾏 PŎ. Pŏ tsŏ 𨾏 𨾏 a large foot; to walk badly.

𨾏 KĒEN.

Kēen-keae 𨾏 𨾏 walking in a distorted manner.

𨾏 TSŎ. Pŏ tsŏ 𨾏 𨾏 a large foot.

𨾏 Vulgar form of 𨾏 Yaou, see above.

𨾏 An erroneous form of 𨾏 Te, see below.

𨾏 KŪH. A disease of the knee, in which one says  
the bones are dislocated.

𨾏 HWUY. The appearance of walking.

𨾏 LOW. A crooked back; hunch-backed.

𨾏 SHŪH. Unable to walk.

𨾏 TUY. Hwuy tuy 𨾏 𨾏 a disease of horses.

𨾏 An erroneous form of 𨾏 Gaou, which with the  
following makes, Lofty and unsteady.

𨾏 An erroneous form of 𨾏 Keaou. Keaou gaou 𨾏  
𨾏 lofty unsteady.

𨾏 Same as 𨾏 Chung, see above.

𨾏 TE. Unable to walk.

Te hwae 𨾏 𨾏 under the necessity of being led by an  
other person.

𨾏 A mode of writing 就 Tsew, see above.

𨾏 Same as 𨾏 Keaou, see above.

𨾏 A vulgar form of 𨾏 Kēen, see above.

𨾏 KWAN.

Luy kwan 𨾏 𨾏 a pain in the loins and knees.

𨾏 LÒ. Disease in the knees. Read Luy, Luy  
kwan 𨾏 𨾏 disease in the loins and knees.

𨾏 HWUY.

To lead as a child in hand. See under 𨾏 Te.

# FORTY-FOURTH RADICAL.

**尸** SHE. The character represents a person stretched out, as a dead body. A corpse; an effigy of a deceased person clad in the clothes he wore when alive, and placed in a state to be worshipped by his or her descendants,—an ancient usage. To arrange; to set in order.

She wei soo tsan **尸位素餐** sitting like a dead body in a chair, and doing nothing but eating:—this mode of speaking is applied to inefficient idle officers of government. Kwan foo seang yen she show **官府相驗** 1 **首** the officers of government examined the body and head,—held a coroner's inquest on the body.

**尹** YIN. (又 尹 尹)

From *hand* and something *pulled*. To grasp; to rule; to introduce. The name of an office. A surname. Sincere; faithful.

Hëen yin **縣** 1 the magistrate of a hëen district: this is an ancient appellation. Foo yin **孚** 1 true; faithful.

**尺** CH'ĪH. A measure of length; the Chinese cubit, by Europeans called coid. Its length has been various at different periods; that now in use is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches and one-twentieth part, (or  $14.125$ ); the tenth of it is called 寸 tsun. Tëen wei che ch'ih **天威咫尺** 1 the heavenly majesty is near; this is said of the emperor of China.

Leang tëen ch'ih **量天** 1 a heaven measuring cubit, is a name given to quadrants and sextants. Tëë ch'ih **鐵** 1 an iron weapon in pairs carried by the Chinese. The government cubit in common use is called Pae tsëen ch'ih **排錢**

1 the cash arranged cubit; because each Tsun 寸 or tenth should be equal to ten good cash laid on each other; and the true standard cash should each be one punto thick. Y'ih ch'ih p'ä wei y'ih ma 一 1 **八爲一嗎** one cubit and eight tenths make a yard. Chay pe'ih poo yew urh chang, urh ch'ih chang **這疋布有二丈二** 1 **長** this piece of cloth is twenty-two cubits long. T'ih ch'ih ts'ih ch'ih; t'ih tsun ts'ih tsun **得 1 則 1 得 寸 則 寸** if you obtain a cubit, there is a cubit; if an inch, there is an inch; the meaning of this is, that in study or other pursuits one should never neglect acquiring because one cannot at once acquire much; little acquisitions accumulated will make a great acquisition.

Woo ch'ih tung tsze **五尺童子** a five cubit boy, a little boy; this shews that the ancient cubit was much smaller than the present one. Shoo ch'ih **黍** 1 a grain cubit; that is a cubit made to correspond to grains; the width of one grain being a **分** fun, or the hundredth part of a cubit.

Ch'ih t'üh 1 **牘** is an appellation applied to several books containing formula for letters, petitions, &c. Chaoü ting san ch'ih fä **朝廷三 1 法** the imperial laws.

San ch'ih che hea ho kew p'äh t'ih **三 1 之下何求不得** under the infliction of the san ch'ih torture, what answer may not be obtained! The San-ch'ih torture consists of three pieces of wood by which the ankles of both legs are compressed.

**尼** NE. To approach from behind; to accord with; concord; part of the name of Confucius. A nun or priestess of Buddha. Stopped; fixed; settled. Säng ne' m'ëen tsin **僧 1 免進** priests and nuns, are not allowed to enter



here,—is pasted up at the door by many persons who do not wish to be importuned for charity. Yen she tau yu ne kew, urh Kung-tsze sāng 顏氏禱於尼丘而孔子生 Yen-she (the mother of Confucius) prayed to Ne-kew hill, and Confucius was in consequence born. Sēen sze Kung-tsze Chung-ne 先師孔子仲尼 Chung-ne, is the ancient teacher Confucius. Neu sāng yuě ne 女僧曰 a female priest is called Ne: they are called 比丘 pe kew ne.

尻

K'HAOU. The lower end of the spine; the

os coxendicis. Croupion. (Des Guignes.)

尸

An ancient form of 步 Tae, Bad.

尸

An ancient form of 夷 E, and of 仁 Jin. Yang

e 陽尸 the name of a place.

反

TSEIH. From *body* and *hand*. To direct or

manage. Read Nēen, Soften skin or leather.

反

Vulgar form of 反 Nēen, see below.

## THREE STROKES.

肩

An ancient form of 良 Leang, Good of its kind.

肩

TŪH. From *body* and *mouth*. The aperture

below the tail of an animal: the anus. Choo tsang tūh 猪 藏肩 pig's gut, near the anus. A vulgar form of Tun 豚 a pig.

尽

A vulgar form of Tsin 盡 entirely; the whole; the utmost. See the Radical 皿 Ming.

反

NĒEN. From *body* and *hand* using effort.

Soft flexible skin or leather; flexible, weak.

肩

Same as 身 Shin, The body.

厚

From *body* and *child*. Same as 孕 Ying, Pregnant; with child.

尸

Same as 夭 Yaou, Untimely death.

尸

An ancient form of 歹 Tae, Bad.

吊

Ancient form of She 豕 a hog.

## FOUR STROKES.

尾

WEI.

尾

From *hair* hanging down behind an *animal body*. The tail of any animal: the copulation of brutes. The tail figuratively; the hinder part of any thing; the stern of a boat or ship. Small; petty; the close or termination of the end. The number 1 of fish; the bottom of. The name of a hill and of a star. A surname.

Wei how 尾後 afterwards; behind. Shoo wei 書 the end of a book. Show wei seang yuug 首相應 the head and tail, or the beginning and end, corresponding. So wei

瑣 | young and handsome. Wei kēn | 姦 sodomy.  
 Neaou show keaou tsēē yuē wei 鳥獸交接 | the  
 sexual intercourse of birds and beasts is called Wei. Le yu  
 urh wei 鯉魚二 | two carp. Fung tūh tsae wei 蜂  
 毒在 | the sting of a bee is in the tail. Haou tsze wei  
 sāng chwang yew ke to nung heuē 耗子 | 生瘡有  
 幾多膿血 if the tail of a rat become ulcerous, how  
 much pus is there! Used by people to express their poverty.  
 Poo wei 部 | the end of an account book. Chang wei  
 賬 | the end of an account book. Wei sūh | 宿 the con-  
 stellation Scorpio. Shay wei 蛇 | the tail of Hydus.  
 Le hoo wei 履虎 | to tread on a tiger's tail. Wei woo  
 | 鳴 Crepitus Ventris. (Klaproth.) Swan chāng jing yew  
 wei soo 算賬仍有 | 數 on reckoning up the ac-  
 count, there yet remains a balance.

Wei leu | 閭 seems to denote the indentation at the  
 lower end of the spine. Wei hea keaou | 下竅 the ori-  
 fice below the tail; the anus of a brute animal. Yuē yu  
 tan wei 閱于單 | looked over the end of the paper.  
 Wei tze jin, shin chay, che sze | 刺人甚者至死  
 the tail stings people, and when severely, even to death;  
 said of the Hae yaou yu 海鰩魚 sting ray fish?

尿 NEAOU. From *body* and *water*. Animal

water; urine. To pass urine, more delicately expressed by  
 Seaou pēn 小便 the smaller convenience.

Neaou tung | 桶 a wooden vessel to receive urine.  
 Neaou kang | 坑 a pit to receive urine; the 泥 Ne,  
 mud of the latter, and the wood of the former, were ouce  
 articles in the Chinese Materia Medica.

屐 Same as 屐 Keih, see below under seven strokes.

局 K'HEUH. From a *square* inside a *cubit mea-*  
*sure*. A limited square on a Chinese chess board; the board

with the pieces arranged. Restricted; confused; cramped,  
 or cooped up in a little space; the body bent or caused to  
 crouch; coiled, or rolled up; to curl the hair. A place where  
 any manufacture that requires to be guarded is carried on; as  
 Ho yō keūh 火藥局 a powder manufactory.

Keūh pēn 局騙 to plot together to defraud; to con-  
 spire to defraud, as parties of gamblers do. Yīh keūh ke  
 — | 棋 a game at chess. Too pō tēih keūh 賭博  
 的 | a place for gaming. Keun chwang keūh 軍裝 |  
 a military store house; containing clothes, arms, &c. Lō jin  
 tēih keūh 落人的 | to fall into people's snare. Keūh  
 seems used in the army for a small division. Yu fā keūh keūh  
 予髮曲 | my hair curls. Pūh kan pūh keūh 不敢  
 不 | I dare not but stoop.

屁 P'HE. From *body* and a *pair*, or two things

corresponding; hence, Pe koo 屁股 the posterior branches;  
 or buttocks. Pe kow | 口 the anus. Fang pe 放 | to let  
 out wind backwards, to fart; applied in vulgar abuse to what  
 another person says; as is also Kow pe 狗 | a dog's fart.

肩 From *body* and the *sun*; used by the Buddhists for  
 Kan 看 to look; or for the eye.

## FIVE STROKES.

屐 CHIH, and Keih. To stick into from be-  
 hind; to follow in regular succession; a small pace or step.

屙 PE, or Pei. From *body* and a *cave*. The Chi-  
 nese define this character by Neu tsze yin 女子陰 a wo-  
 man's privities; and Neu jin yin ho 女人陰戶 the



female vagina. Des Guignes seems wrong in defining it by  
'Vulva et matrice.' Pe sin | 心 clitoris. (Klaproth.)

𠂔 TSZE.

Tsze tseu 𠂔屜 to look furtively, or by stealth.

屜 PÜH, or Tsüh.

Repeated Püh püh, The appearance of walking. Read  
Keüh, Walking with pressing urgency.

居 KEU.

𠂔

𠂔

From the body and a seat or resting place. A settled place  
of abode; to dwell; to reside; to remain stationary; to  
consist in; to fill a place or office. To sit; to accumulate; to  
desist. Read Ke, As an interrogative particle. A surname.  
Keu jen | 然 or Keu keu jen | | 然 proud and un-  
sociable. Ho keu taou sze 火 | 道士 a Taou priest  
who marries and lives in the world. Keu kēen nan chung  
| 艱難中 in the midst of distress and difficulties. Ta  
pan tsae ching nuy ken choo 他搬在城內 | 住 he  
has removed into the city to reside. Keu sang | 喪 to be  
in mourning for a parent. Keu shin woo ke chih püh |  
身務期質樸 with respect to one's own person, one  
must study substantial plainness. E tsae che tsze keu 以  
財智自 | to cherish a proud conceit of one's own  
talents and knowledge. E lēen kēē tsze keu 以廉潔自  
| to cherish a proud conceit of one's own moderation and  
purity—meaning the absence of covetous extortion. Gan ken lā  
nēē 安 | 樂業 to dwell tranquilly and delight in one's  
own pursuits. Ke keu 起 | rising and rest, denotes the  
whole of one's actions. Che ke keu sze 知起 | 事  
the name of an office.

𠂔

An ancient form of 居 Keu, To dwell.

𠂔

An ancient form of 克 Kih, To overcome.

𠂔

KEAE. From a corpse and clod; q. d. the

body returned to a clod of earth; or, to sit down on a clod.  
Arrived at the extreme limit; a fixed point of time; the ut-  
most limit. To arrive at the limit. Wei tih tung tēen woo  
yuen fūh keae 惟德動天無遠弗届 virtue alone  
moves heaven; and there is no distant place to which it does  
not extend. Che tēen che keae 致天之 | even to  
the limits of heaven. To rhyme, read Ke.

𠂔

An erroneous form of the preceding. Read Tēen,

A cave.

𠂔

K'HEÜH, Keüh, and Keuē.

𠂔

A curling stump instead of a tail. Bent; to stoop; to cause  
to bend or crouch; to invite a person to one's house; to cause  
him to stoop and condescend; to submit or yield to circum-  
stances. Pūh che käng keüh tsung fow 不知肯屈從  
否 I know not whether he will consent or not. Keüh saou  
| 纈 to fold up in silk. Ta keüh 大 | the name of a  
bow. Chang-foo-che che, nāng keüh nāng shin 丈夫之  
志能 | 能伸 the mind of a great man can stoop and  
can expand. Wan yaou keüh pei 灣腰 | 背 to curve  
the loins and bend the back; to stoop servilely. Chwang chüh  
ta yuen, ta keüh tēih tsing chwang lae 粧出大冤大  
| 的情狀來 to affect the semblance of suffering great  
injustice and great hardship.

Chih yin tan leaou seaou le, pēen keuē ke tsung jin leaou  
只因貪了小利便 | 已從人了 merely  
for the sake of some petty gain, crouching and complying with  
others.

Keun tsze we chang keüh taou e shin shin 君子未  
嘗 | 道以伸身 the truly good man never bends his

principles to improve his fortune. Wei woo pŭh nǎng keŭh  
 威武不能 | the terror of marital power cannot make  
 him stoop. Yew keŭh peŭh yew shin 有 | 必有伸  
 where there is a crouching, there must be an expanding.  
 Keŭh che yŭh swan. | 指一算 a reckoning by bend-  
 ing the fingers.

屨 T'HE. The part of a Chinese saddle, intended  
 to absorb the perspiration.

屨 SHE. From *body* and *to dart forth*. Ordure; dung.

尻 T'HUN.  
 The thighs or fundament on which one sits.

尾 The original form of 尾 Wei

屮 Ancient form of 屮 E, name of an animal.

### SIX STROKES

屮 HAN. A bag. An erroneous character.

屮 Same as Hae 骸 the bones; all the parts of the  
 body.

眉 HE. Lying resting; formerly considered as  
 denoting the Nose.

肩 Same as 肩 Kēen, The shoulder.

屋 ŨH. From *a human body* and *at a place*. A

place of residence. A house; a dwelling; a habitation. A  
 covering of a cart or carriage. A surname. The name of a  
 place. Pŭh ŭh 白屋 poor man's house. Hwang ŭh 黃

| cover of the Imperial carriage or dwelling. Hea ŭh 夏

| a large vessel used in sacrifices. Hwa ŭh 華 | a gaily

ornamented house. Shang pŭh kwei yu ŭh low 尙不愧

於 | 漏 no cause for shame on account of a chamber (in  
 secret.) ŭh tseŭh kaou | 脊高 a high roofed house.

Wa ŭh 瓦 | a brick house. ŭh le choo tēŭh shē mo jin

| 裡住的什麼人 who lives in the house. Shin ŭh

神 | the shell of a tortoise.

屮 TEAOU. Nan tsze yin 男子陰 a man's  
 privities; the male organ of generation; compare with 屮  
 Pei. A vulgar local character, the historians use 勢 She.

眉 KE. The os coxendicis; the rump or fundament.

屮 HWA. Shoes; a local word.

屍 SHE. From *death* and *a body*; stretched out.

A dead body; a corpse. On the bed it is called 屍 She; in the

coffin it is called 柩 Kew. Cha she 詐 | affected or pre-

tended death. Yaou kan neu urh she show 要看女兒

| 首 wanted to see her daughter's dead body and head. She

heae paou loo | 骸暴露 a dead body and bones lying

exposed to the scorching sun.



**屎** SHĒ. From *body* and *rice*. Excrements; ordure. Tēn sh<sup>e</sup> 天屎 the name of a star. Read He, To moan. Tēn he tsow koo shin yin 殿 | 愁苦呻吟 tēn-he, the moaning of sorrow and deep distress. Ta pēn wei she 大便 爲 | or, Ta chūh she 打出 | going to stool. Too she 兔 | rabbit's dung, is an article of the Materia Medica.

**屙** CHE. A person's name.

**屐** E, or Tsun-e 蹲屐 to sit cross-legged; to sit on the ground.

**屏** P'HING. The vulgar form of 屏 Ping.

Anciently a wall built inside a door-way as a screen; to screen; to cover; to keep outside; to reject; to put away.

**屑** KEUEN. The ox coxendicis; the posteriors.

**屑** Another form of 屑 Sēē, see below.

**屎** TSZE. Tsze tseu 屎覷 to peep with the foot stretched out before to support one.

**屣** Vulgar form of 屣 Tun, see above.

**屣** An ancient form of 尾 Wei.

**眉** Same as 旨 Che, The will or pleasure of a person.

**尾** An ancient form of 尾 Wei, A tail.

## SEVEN STROKES.

**屣** SZE. To wait.

**屣** SEU, and Yu. A species of shoe.

**屣** KEIH. Wooden shoes; clogs.

**屑** SĒE. Agitated; moving. Pure; clear; respect-

ful; observant; attentive; laborious; minute, broken into small parts; mere ends or crumbs. To reduce to dust or powder. To view with indifference, as unworthy of attention, is expressed by Pūh sēē 不屑 by the Northern people, read Pūh seaou.

Fan yu sze wūh king shē pūh kea e yuē, pūh sēē 凡遇事物輕視不加意曰不 | in every case when an affair or thing is viewed with indifference it is expressed by Pūh sēē.

Pūh sēē wei che 不 | 爲之 there is no occasion to do it. Sēē sēē | | untroubled; disquieted; turbulent. Keih jin pūh sēē 乞人不 | a beggar would not value it—an alms given him rudely. Yūh sēē 玉 | a gem reduced to bits or to powder.

**屣** CHIN. The appearance of lying hid; one says, A house or covering.

屍

NEAOU. From a body, hair, and water. A

vulgar character denoting To make water. Same as 尿 neaou.

尿

KEW. From body and to seek or desire. A

name of the privities of a man.

肩

HE. The appearance of using effort. Lying at rest.

坭

NE.

Mire arising from stagnant water. The name of a hill.

展

CHEN. From four persons turning over cloth.

To inspect it; to turn over and inspect; to unroll; to open, or spread out; expansion of the feelings, from ease and agreeable circumstances; to arrange; to inspect; to judge of. True; sincere. Something great effected, or attained or capable of effecting something great. A surname. Chen hwan 展緩 to defer, or delay till a subsequent period.

Chen poo 佈 or Shoo chen 舒 to spread out; to extend. She chen 施 to open out in a showy manner. Mei tow pūh chen 眉頭不 the eyebrows unexpanded; a sorrowful look. Mei pūh chen; mǎh lan kae; sze yew shin mo sin sze tēh yǐh pan 眉不目懶開似有甚麼心事的一般 the eyebrows don't expand; the eyes are indisposed to open; just like as if there was something heavy on the mind. Keūh mēen kae chen 局面開 the exterior surface of the depository taken off, or thrown open and disclosing internal riches. Kae chen so tsae 開所在 to enlarge a dwelling place. Chen yay ta ching 也大成 an expansive and great achievement.

屣

Same as 蹠 Se, Torn shoes.

犀

SE, or Che, Slow; not progressing; length of time; stillness. Strong. She le 犀利 strong beneficial or useful; applied to utensils.

屨

TSUY. Kang-he defines it by Chih tsze yin

赤子陰 the privities of a child. The same as 屨 Tsuy.

尻

Same as 尻 Kaou, The os coxendicis.

辜

An ancient form of 辜 Koo, Crime, culpability.

# EIGHT STROKES.

屨

KEU. Ornaments on the toe of a shoe; they are embroidered on the silk.

屨

O. To go to a privy, or necessary house. In Chinese, expressed by 上厠也 shang tsze yay.

屨

Same as the preceding.

屨

K'HO, or K'hwa.

From body, and fruit or substantial. The os coxendicis, and the os innominatum; the bones between the thighs.

愿

HWŪH. A name of Budha.



扇 LÓW. From *rain* beneath a body. A house that admits rain through. Keu low 旬扇 the name of a district in CochinChina.

屙 TŪH. The orifice of the anus. Same as 屙 Tūh. A vulgar form of 屙 Tun, see above.

屙 TĒĒ. Below.

屏 P'HING. Anciently a wall built inside a door-way; a screen; to screen; to cover; to keep outside; to reject; to put away. Ping mun 屏門 is a screen or wall that intercepts the view at an entrance or door, but leaves a passage on each side of it. Wei ping 帷 1 a curtain or screen. Ping kae lwan fung, jūh shě foo yung 1 開鸞鳳褥設芙蓉 spread out the Argus pheasant curtains; and lay the hibiscus flower mattress; i. e. the bridal curtains and bed.

屨 T'HE. The lining at the bottom of a shoe. For a drawer of a table some write 抽屨 chow te.

屨 YĪH. An erroneous character for 易 Yih, in the phrase 交易 keaou yih, To trade.

屋 K'HUNG. A cave, or cavity.

屨 FÉI. A sort of shoe or sandal; straw sandals, which some call Pūh tseay 不借 'the not lendables,' meaning that they are too easily worn out to be lent.

屨 CHOO. A sort of shoe.

屨 Ancient form of 祖 Tsoo, To go

屋 A mode of writing 屨 屋 a house.

# NINE STROKES.

屨 CHĀ. From *body* and to *stick into*. To insert from behind: to tread in the same footsteps; a small step.

屨 SHE. From *body* and a *dart* behind *hair*. Same as 屨 She, To ease nature by stool.

屨 TE. The inside lining of the sole of a shoe.

屨 SHE. From the *body* and *stomach*. Same as 屨 She, Ordure; excrements.

屨 KEŪH.

A dog with a short tail. A vulgar form of 屨 Keūh.

屨 An abbreviated form of 屨 Shūh, Attached or belonging to. See below.

屨 Original form of 屨 Sēē, see below.

尿

Original form of Neau 尿 to pass urine.

屨

Same as Yě 咽 the throat.

屨

TSEW. From *body* and *new wine*. A vulgar character for the privities of a woman.

屨

KEANG. To dispute; to send down.

屨

KE. Red shoes.

屠

T'HOO. From *a body* and the sound of *Chay*.

To kill and butcher; to rend and to tear to pieces. A surname. Read Choo, Hew choo 休屠 a regal title amongst the Heung-noo 匈奴 Tartars, or Turks. Too tsae 宰 Tang too 割 1 to kill as a butcher. Too kow che pei 狗之輩 dog butchers; very low people. Too lung show 龍手 killers of dragons; formidable people. Fang hea too taou; leih te ching Füh 放下 1 刀立地成佛 he who lays down the butcher's knife, will, on the very spot become a Budh. Ching-leang yew ching chung jin chüh, too che 成梁誘城中人出 1 之 Ching-leang enticed the people out of the city, and butchered them.

屨

PÉEN. Especially; purposely; for the sole purpose. A small vessel.

屨

Same as 拽 E, To drag.

𡵓

An ancient form of 辜 Koo, Guilt.

𡵓

An ancient form of 履 Le.

𡵓

An ancient form of 破 破 to rupture or break.

𡵓

An ancient form of 徂 Tsoo, To walk or go.

## TEN STROKES.

屨

KEUH.

A short tailed bird; any animal with a short tail.

屨

WE. From *tail* and *trailing*. A long tail.

屨

PE. A cavern or cavity.

屨

An ancient form of 奏 Tsow, To present to the emperor.

屨

TSEU. Pudendum muliebre.

屨

Same as 屨 Tsow, see above.

屨

HO, or Ko, same as 靴 Heuě, Boots.



溺

A vulgar form of 溺 Neaou, To pass urine.

𨔵

An ancient form of 徙 Se, To remove to another place.

𨔵

An ancient form of 尾 Wei, The tail.

𨔵

An ancient form of 屈 Keüh, To crouch under the tail; or, cause to do so.

屢

LEU. Many times; frequently. Leu chen 屢戰 frequent battles. Leu tsze 屢次 many times; often; repeatedly; troublesomely frequent. Prompt; ready. Luy yih 屢易 often changing. Tsaou-jin len chen, keae püh näng shing 曹仁 屢戰皆不能勝 Tsaou-jin often fought, but never could obtain a victory.

屨

PE, or Pei. The breech; the fundament.

𨔵

K'HE. Quiet; stillness; to desist.

𨔵

TSEU. To look furtively; to spy. Tze tseu 𨔵 to plant the foot or advance and stand spying.

𨔵

SE. Straw sandals: the shoe separating from the foot. Tsae-yung taou se e ying pin 蔡邕倒屣以迎賓 Tsae-yung, put his shoes on backside foremost (in his hurry) to receive a guest.

屨

Same as 屨 Leaou, Membrum virile.

屨

TUY, or Tsuy. A sort of coarse sandal or shoe, which is worn out by walking a few miles.

屨

An ancient form of 舜 Shun.

屨

Same as the preceding.

## TWELVE STROKES.

層

TS'HÄNG. From a body and to add to. An upper room or story, where people are placed above those below them; one thing piled above another; a degree; a step higher, still more intense. Woo tsäng low 五層樓 a fifth story. Kew tsäng tã 九層塔 a nine story pagoda. Kew tsang kaou 九層糕 a nine layered cake. Tsäng tsäng 層層 layer upon layer. Tsäng chüh püh keung 層出不窮 issuing forth layer upon layer interminably; said of an inexhaustible fund of new thoughts. Yö keung tséen le müt; käng shang yih tsäng low 欲窮千里目. 更上一层楼 if you wish to extend the eye to the utmost bound of a thousand le, you must ascend a story higher.

履

LÉ. That which the foot treads on; a shoe; to shoe, or apply a shoe to the foot; to tread upon. Le te 履底 the sole of a shoe. Le hing 一行 to tread; to walk. Le shwang 一霜 to tread on hoar frost. Füh le 福 a state or condition of happiness or prosperity.

Le, denotes also Treading in a particular course of action; as Le tih 一德 walk in the path of virtue; Le sin 一信 walk in the path of truth. Tséen le tüh shih 踐

篤實 walk in the path of honesty and sincerity. Tae t'een, le te 戴天 | 地 heaven capped and earth treading on; or Tae kaou, le how 戴高 | 厚 capped, with the lofty heavens, and treading on the thick earth; refers to the bounties of nature above, below, and all around; and to this the favor of the emperor and other fellow creatures, is compared.

Le leih | 歷 a statement of one's native place, name, and age, pronounced by those who are admitted to an Imperial audience. Chang le leih 唱 | 歷 to pronounce the Le-leih.

Tsau le 草 | straw sandals. Joo le 儒 | scholar's shoes; i. e. elegant embroidered shoes. Nă le chung keuě 納 | 踵决 put on toru shoes which let the heels stick out. Le chung moo fan | 中模範 a last for a shoe.

履 LE. That which the foot treads on; a shoe;

to shoe, or apply a shoe to the foot; to tread upon. To walk in a particular path; to act in a particular way. Same as the preceding.

屨 T'HEÉN.

To wait on; to prepare; to open out: a double of.

屣 CHŨH. The appearance of entering beneath.

屣 LIN. Used by the people of 閩 Min; i. e. Füh-k'een, for the word 陰 Yin, denoting the private parts of an animal body.

屣 Same as 鼯 Ken, or 鼯 Keu, A water animal found in 遼東 Leaou-tung, it has on the head two horns.

屣 TSZE. This.

屣 SĚĚ. An inside sole of a shoe.

屣 An ancient form of 奏 Tsow.

XIV to XVI STROKES.

屣 CHE. To remove silk-worms to a wider place.

屣 KEÚ. That which binds around the foot, shoes, or sandals; anciently made of a coarse cloth: also a leather shoe.

屣 KEÖ. Shoes or sandals; straw or hempen sandals.

屣 LEAOU. Nan yin 男陰 membrum virile.

屣 Same as 屣 Keö, see above.

屣 Original form of 展 Chen, To open out.

廬 LEU. To dwell; a dwelling place.

屬 CHŨH, or Shüh. 𪚩 屣

From 尾 Wei, a tail of an animal, and the sound Shüh. Attached to, as a tail is to the body of an animal; connected;



related; to pertain, or belong to; to be nearly allied to; particular state of being; *is*, absolutely; to collect or assemble together; coming in succession; a class or species; relation; kindred; the nine degrees of consanguinity. To cause, or occasion; to give charge of; respectful. Chüh foo 屬付 to deliver in charge to. Chüh chüh 丨丨 an expression of the utmost sincerity. Keuen shüh 犬丨 of the dog kind. Chay ko he shüh shwŭy 這個係丨誰 who does this belong to? Shüh wo 丨我 it belongs to me.

屨

LEIH. Under a shoe.

屨

HE. Pe-he 最屨 the exertion of strength;

refers to a legendary tale, of a divinity splitting asunder a mountain in order to make a passage for a river. Strong robust appearance.

## FORTY-FIFTH RADICAL.

屮

CH'HE.

屮

The first growth of trees and plants; the character is intended to represent a branch jutting forth above, and the root striking into the earth below. Supposed to be an ancient form of 卅 Tsau.

屯

CHUN, and T'hun.

From Che 屮 plants, and a line to represent the earth. Intended to represent grass and plants when first growing up. All creatures beginning to grow, or to exist; thick; induced with difficulty; sparing; unwilling to part with. One of the Kwa, or diagrams. Read Tun, To collect together and station; stationary soldiers who cultivate the ground. Chun chen 屯 屯 the appearance of progressing with difficulty.

出

Ancient form of Che 之 to go forth from, as plant issues forth from the ground, to which it is yet connected; and hence the particle forms the possessive case.

𠂇

TSO. The left hand.

𠂇

KEUE 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 an agitated moving appearance.

𠂇

YIH. A spear or lance of a particular description. Read Yih, or Neih, for Neih 逆 to run with a spear; to rebel against. Read Peih, The moon three days old.

𠂇

An ancient form of 專 Chuen, see radical 寸 Tsun.

𠂇

Ancient form of Pan 攀 climb up with the hands.

芬

FUN. Fragrant plants first opening and diffusing their odour. An opening bud.

𦵏

LÜH. Kwǎn lüh 菌𦵏 a sort of mushroom, or similar fungus.

𦵑

HWANG. Plants growing in an irregular manner. An ancient form of 封 fung.

峯

Original form of 丰 Fung, Luxuriant; full; fresh. Shooting up and striking root, 生上下達也 sāng shang hea tǎ yay.

𦵒

KEÜH. To grasp or maintain hold of.

FIVE STROKES.

莓

MEI. The original form of 每 Mei, Free growing plants shooting up.

𦵓

An ancient form of 甲 Keǎ.

𦵔

An ancient form of 𦵑 Hwang, see above.

𦵕

NĒĒ, or Yě. Dangerous height.

𦵖

An ancient form of 青 Tsing.

𦵗

An ancient form of 青 Tsing.

𦵘

An ancient form of 青 Tsing.

𦵙

Vulgar form of 莓 Mei, see above.

𦵚

An ancient form of 南 Nan, The south.

𦵛

An ancient form of 專 Chuen, Devoted to one object or aim.

𦵜

Original form of 幸 Hing, Happy and shunning evil.

VIII to XIX STROKES.

毒

Original form of 毒 Tǎh, Poisonous noxious plants.

𦵝

An ancient form of 慎 Shin, Careful attentive.

𦵞

Original form of 奏 Tsow, To cause to rise up before; to lay before.

𦵟

Original form of 允 Yun, To assent to.

𦵠

Name of one of the spirits of the five great Chinese mountains.



𡵓

An ancient form of 南 Nan, The south.

𡵔

An ancient form of 本 Pun, Roots, origin.

𡵕

An ancient form of 手 the hand.

𡵖

An ancient form of 离 le.

𡵗

Original form of 熏 Heun.

𡵘

An ancient form of 喪 Sang.

𡵙

An ancient form of 奏 Tsow.

𡵚

An ancient form of 本 Pun, The root, or origin.

𡵛

LÜH. Same as 𡵛 Lü, see above.

𡵜

An ancient form of 拜 Pae.

## FORTY-SIXTH RADICAL.

山

SHAN. §

𡵝 𡵞 𡵟 𡵠

A hill; a mountain; hills in general. Wild, undomesticated; uncultivated. *Xan yō*, is the name which *Loureira* gives to the *Hwae shan yō* 淮山藥 *Dioscorea oppositifolia*, a long bulb, very white, within insipid 'in re medica creduntur prodesse contra phthisim, et alios morbos pulmonum.' (L.)

Shan tow 山斗 in complimentary letters, refer to the mountain *Tae shan* 泰山 and *Pih tow* 北斗 the north pole; and to these the correspondent is compared. *San shan* 三 | the metropolis of *Füh-kéen* province, usually called *福州府* *Füh chow foo*. *Yew shan wan* shwü 遊 | 玩水 to ramble amongst hills and streams.

*Shan-lin* | 林 a mountain forest. *Shan tsing*, shih ling | 精石靈 seems to denote Romantic hills and

rocks; the expression is also applied to queer looking rustics.

*Shan jin* | 人 a man fond of a rural life; a poet. *Shan*

*jin mih kih* | 人墨客 a rural literary guest; a person fond of wandering about.

The famous hills in the world, (or empire of China) are 5270, 凡天下名 | 五千二百七十 *fan tēn hea ming shan*, *woo tsēn*, *nrh pih*, *tsēh shih*. There are 467 that produce copper, 出銅之 | 四百六十

七 *chüh tung che shan*, *sze pih lew shih ts.ih*. There are 3609 that produce iron, 出鐵之 | 三千六百

有九 *chüh tēē che shan*, *san tsēn lew pih yew kew*.

*Shan nae* | 柰 *Kaempferia rotunda*; see 本草 *Pun tsaou*, § 14, p. 29.

屺

YIH, or Yă, A crooked winding hill.

𡵓

YIN. To assist; some say A solitary lofty hill, which the character represents.

𡵓

SĚEN. From *to enter* and *hills*. To go amongst the hills, and become a hermit, or one of the SĚen 仙 genii.

𡵓

TSIN, or Chin.

From *hill* and *to enter*. To go far in amongst the hills.

𡵓

LEIH. From *hill* and *strong*. The appearance of a lofty hill. Hills joining on to each other.

𡵓

KE. Neu ke 女 𡵓 the name of a hill.

𡵓

An ancient form of 扈 Hoo, To follow in attendance.

𡵓

An ancient form of 會 hwuy.

𡵓

An ancient form of 扈 hoo.

𡵓

NĚĚ. A high bank or shore.

𡵓

An ancient form of 危 Wei, Danger.

𡵓

An ancient form of 嶽 Yŏ, A great mountain.

### THREE STROKES.

𡵓

HUNG. The name of a hill.

𡵓

YĪH, or Neih. YĪh tsūh 屹 峙 the appearance of a hill; a hill standing alone; a firm martial appearance.

𡵓

TSIN. A hill.

𡵓

HE, or Ke.

A hill without any plant or trees on it.

𡵓

Same as 嵐 Lan.

𡵓

JIN. The figure of a lofty hill.

𡵓

NAOU. A level-topped hill.

𡵓

HWAN.

Same as 峴 Hwan, A small but high hill.

𡵓

WŪH. Kūh wŭh 嶺 峴 a hilly appearance; a bare naked hill: the name of a particular hill.

𡵓

HAN. Name of a hill; used also to denote a bank that fends off water.



岫 SIN. Two hills, quietly resting each in its place.

岵 MANG. Mang-tang 岵 陽 the name of a hill.

岳 An ancient form of 走 Tsow, To walk.

岵 An ancient form of 危 Wei, Danger.

FOUR STROKES.

岵 Same as 岵 Hung, see below.

岵 HEU. The name of a hill.

岵 HEAOU. The name of a hill.

岵 TAN. The name of a hill.

岵 TSANG.

From *hill* and the *sun* below it. The approach of night.

岵 YUE. The name of a hill.

岵 YANG. The name of a hill.

灾 GĀN. A hill.

岵 Same as 坂 Pan, or Pwan.

The declivity of a hill. A bank ; a dike.

岵 TOW. The name of a hill.

岵 YAOU. The name of a hill.

岵 SHĪH. The same as 莫 Shĭh, or Tsĭh. Shĭh e  
莫 疑 a hilly appearance.

岵 HOO. The appearance of a small hill.

岵 GĀN. Name of a hill in Yun-nan province.

岵 GANG, or Lang. The name of a hill.  
Gang tsang 岵 藏 the appearance of a lofty hill.

岵 HEA. Same as 岵 Hea. Han hea 岵 岵  
a great chasm between mountains.

岵 WŪH. Kŭh wŭh 岵 岵 a lofty appearance.

岵 KEAE. The name of a hill.

𡵓

TSĚĚ. The ridge, or highest protuberance

of a hill, or mountain; the prominence at a turning amongst hills or mountains.

岵

FOO. The name of a hill.

岷

CHE. Name of a hill in Shan-tung.

岌

GŎ. The appearance of moving; or quaking.

岌

KEĪH, Yĭh, or Neĭh.

A small but lofty hill; a smaller hill whose summit rises higher than a neighbouring large mountain. Dangerous height.

岍

A vulgar form of 岍 Kĕen.

岍

HAOU. Smooth; slippery.

岍

FUH. Fun-yin 岍 嶮 a billy appearance.

岍

YUNG. A hill.

岍

WAN. Tswan wan 岍 岍 the appearance of the peak of a hill; high, lofty.

岐

K'HE. Lofty, luxuriant. Name of a hill in

Shen-se, famous in history, so named from diverging into two branches. To diverge or branch off; to branch off at the side of the road. A surname. Ke loo pae hwuy 岐路徘徊 hesitating between two parting roads. Woo ta ke che hwö 無他 | 之惑 be not deceived by another road branch. ing off; i. e. do not be planning; but determine and proceed accordingly. Ke chow | 州 a district in Shen-se. Ta taou to ke 大道多 | a great road has many paths branching off.

岑

TSIN, or Chin. A hill or mountain which

is high, but small and tapering; a kind of peak. A surname. A certain edible plant. Chin-chin, Mournful; sorry. Yin tsze kwó 岑子國 an ancient state. Tsin tseih | 寂 solitary; silent.

岭

KĒEN. A name of a hill.

听

K'HE. Rocks on the side of a hill.

岐

Same as 岍 Ming, Name of a hill.

岌

Same as 岌 Tsung, The point of a hill top.

岍

Same as 峯 Fung, The top of a hill; a peak.

岔

CH'HA.

A road branching off in three directions.



FIVE STROKES.

岑 TSĪH. The name of a hill.

Read Tsǝ, 岑 岑 Tsǝ gǝ, Appearance of a high hill.

岈 Same as the preceding.

峽 YÀNG. The foot of a hill; a hilly appearance; sombre; deep recess amongst hills.

峴 YAE. A dangerous pass.

岨 K'HEU. A large hill; to go to.

岡 KANG. The ridge of a hill or mountain; the top of a high hill. Kaou kang 高岡 a high ridge.

岯 PAOU. Name of a hill.

岫 P'HO. The side of a hill; a declivity.

岵 P'HO. Po go 岵 岵 a hilly appearance.

岬 Same as 密 Meih, Secret, as amongst hills.

岳 SZE, or She. A hill.

岵 K'HO.

Ko lan 岵 岵 name of a hill, and of a district in Shan-se.

岬 Same as the preceding.

岫 KOW. Kow loo 狗嶺 the name of a hill.

岵 FAN. The name of a hill.

岵 An ancient form of 族 Tsüh.

岵 HEUE. A cave, or mountain cavern.

岵 HAOU. The name of a hill.

岵 P'HO. Po to 岵 岵 or Po to 岵 岵 sloping or slanting; uneven like the side of a hill.

岵 Same as 岵 To, see 阜 Fow Radical.

岵 LEIH. Leih keih 岵 岵 a hilly appearance.

岵 CHING. To present to with the hands raised high, as if reaching to one on the top of a mountain.

岵 HEUE. A hill; a hilly appearance.

峴 KEÜH.

Keüh gaou 峴峴 a deep recess amongst hills.

岬 P'HE. A hill again formed; hill over hill.

峇 T'HEAOU. Teaou yaou 峇峇 the appearance of a lofty hill.

岑 an ancient form of 倉 Tsang.

咀 TSEU.

The same as 咀 Tseu, A rocky hill; rocks and earth blended together.

岩 A vulgar form of 岵 Gan, or Yen, Rocky precipitous mountain.

峿 WÉ. Name of a hill.

第 FÜN. Paths up the sides of a hill. Füh yüh 第鬱 a hilly appearance.

岫 SÉW. A den or cavern in hills or mountains. A deep valley; a ravine.

岬 KEÄ. The side of a hill; a declivity; a space between two hills. Chih keä 赤岬 the name of a hill in Sze-chuen province, said to be entirely without vegetation; and having the earth and stones of a red colour.

岭 LING. The name of a hill. Ling ying 岭 嶺 the appearance of deep recesses amongst hills.

陀 T'HO. Slanting side of a hill; declivity. Po-to 峨陀 uneven; not level.

坯 PEI. Hill heaped on hill. Ta pei 大坯 the name of a hill in Ho-nan.

嶺 YÉW, or Yaou. Appearance of winding hills.

岱 T'HAÉ, or Tae. Tae shan 岱山 or Tae tsung | 宗 or Tae shan 泰山 or Tung yō 東嶽 a certain mountain in the province of Shan-tung, said to be upwards of forty Chinese miles in height; considered the highest mountain in China. At various periods of their history it has been an object of worship. Some say that on its summit is the idol called 聖母 Shing moo, 'the holy mother,' entitled Neang-neang 娘娘 and Nae-nae 奶奶 or her Ladyship.

岫 KÜH. A hill standing prominent; the lonely summit of a hill. Same as 岫 Küh.

岨 HWANG. Name of a hill.

岳 Ancient form of Yō 嶽 a lofty mountain. A surname. Yō foo 岳父 or Yō chang | 丈 a wife's father; a father-in-law. Yō moo | 母 a wife's mother.



岨

Same as 岨 Keu, Hilly inequalities.

岵

HOÓ. A hill covered with trees and shrubs.

岫

KEAY, or Kea. Mountain clad with forests.

岯

P'HĪH. Mĭh pĭh 岯 岯 a secret appearance.

岷

NE. Ne-kew 岷 丘 the hill in Shan-tung,

worshipped by Yen-she 顏氏 the mother of Confucius; by the influence of which she became pregnant, and gave birth to that philosopher.

岷

MIN. The name of a hill in Sze-chuen; and

of a district in Shen-se, or Kan-sūh. From this hill in Sze-chuen, the Yang-tsze-keang takes its rise, and flows eastward to the ocean.

岍

KAN. Name of a hill.

岸

GÁN. A high shore; the bank of a river or

canal; a high bank and deep water. Steps up to a palace; figuratively, a person of eminent talents and virtue; the extreme limit or termination of a road; the end of a journey; to exhibit or uncover the forehead, or a high forehead. The name of a person; of a country prison. Kaogan 高岸 a high shore or beach. Yu chow pŏ gan 漁舟泊 | the fishing boat is anchored at the shore. Hway tow she gan 回頭是 | turning the head you will be at the shore; this is used in a moral sense dehorting those who are wrecked

on a sea of vice, to reform, and they will instantly find themselves safe. Tang pe gan 登彼 | 'ascend or land on that shore,' is used by the Buddhists for reaching the heaven of Budh.

岵

Same as 岩 Teaou. Teaou tēē 岵 岵 the figure of a hill.

岑

Same as 嶺 Ling, see above.

岨

Same as 第 Fŭh, A tortuous path amongst mountains; dreary, sorrowful passes amongst hills.

岯

An ancient form of 嶽 Yŏ.

# SIX STROKES.

岭

HŎ. Hŏ tǎ 岭 嶺 the appearance of hills piled over each other.

峇

KŎ. The figure of a hill; a cave in a hill.

峒

LŎ. Lŏ yĭh 峒 峒 a hilly appearance.

峒

GĪH. The lofty summit of a mountain standing alone. The irregular isolated peaks of hills.

島

FOW. The irregular summits of mountains.

崑

NĚĚ, or Yě. Lofty and dangerous.

岡

Original form of 岡 Kang.

𡵓

峒

HING. A hill.

峯

TSEANG, or Seang. Name of a hill.

峒

SEUN. Lin seun 嶺峒 the appearance of

the sides of hills extending to great extent: hills appearing piled over each other like steps: progressing by steps.

崕

T'HEĚ. The appearance of a lofty hill. Těě

něě 崕峒 an orphan or isolated pavilion on a hill.

崕

An ancient form of 嶼 Gaou.

嶺

LŮH, or Leŭh.

The same as 嶺 Lŭh. Lŭh wŭh 嶺 硯 the side of a hill; a bank or precipice.

嶺

YANG, or Yung.

Kung yang 嶺峒 appearance of a lofty hill; a high rocky mountain.

崑

GĀN. Name of a hill.

崕

URH. Name of a hill.

崕

SE. Name of a hill.

崕

KAE, or Ke.

A barren hill without shrubs or trees. Name of a place.

崕

TSEUEN. The summit of a hill.

崕

T'HUNG, and T'húng.

A cavern or den in a hill. Hung tung 崕峒 or Kung tung 空 | a hill said to be situated under the north pole; irregular uneven.

嶼

E. Yu e 嶼 嶼 name of a hill and territory on the east; towards the rising sun.

嶼

MOO. Tsze moo 慈嶼 name of a hill.

嶼

Same as the preceding.

嶼

LIN. A hill.

嶼

TO. A hilly appearance.

崕

K'HEANG.

A sort of curtain; commonly used for 時 She, Time.



𡵓 An ancient form of 嶽 Yŏ, A mountain.

岝 GAN. Name of a hill.

崐 WEI. From *hill* and *dangerous*. A hilly, mountainous, dangerous appearance. San wei 三崐 the name of a hill in Hoo-pih province.

峴 HWAN. A large hill in the neighbourhood of a smaller one which is higher.

岼 K'HĒEN. Name of a hill from which the Kĕen 汧 river issues; it is situated in Shen-se province.

峙 CHE. A lofty mountain; to accumulate; to provide. Che ke chang 峙其猗 well provided with a supply of provisions. Che yĭh 峙屹 to erect; to stand firm and upright. Ting che 鼎 | to stand firm as a tripod.

峯 MEIH. Name of a hill that abounds with the Tan-mŭh 丹木 *tan* tree which is said to have yellow leaf and red fruit, which when eaten prevents hunger.

崩 LE. Le e 崩施 a low long hill; a path up and down.

𡵚 KE. A mystical character, used in reference to numbers; the sense of which is not well understood.

尙 T'HUNG.

A tribe of mountaineers in Yun-nan province.

崙 K'HWEI.

Kwei wei 崙巍 a mountainous appearance.

SEVEN STROKES.

嵒 TSO.

The name of a hill. A hill pushed on one side.

崕 WEI. The name of a hill.

峨 GO. Go go 峨峨 or Tso go 嵒 | high,

lofty, applied to the summits of mountains. Go-mei-shan | 眉山 hill in Sze-chuen province; named from a supposed resemblance to the eyebrows opposite to each other, the same name is applied to hills in Füh-kĕen and Canton provinces.

峩 Same as the preceding.

峪 YÜH. A pool of water in a valley at the foot of a mountain. Name of a district in the province of Chĭh-le, and of a pass.

崱 CH'HAY Name of a certain hill.

崱 HWAN. The name of a hill; the appearance of numerous hills. The same as 峴 Hwan.

𡵓 PĒĒ. Ta pĕŋ 大𡵓 the name of a hill.

𡵑 NA. The name of a hill.

𡵒 YAY. The name of a hill. Read Seay, A billy appearance.

𡵓 Same as 𡵓 Che, To fill up a place with plants.

𡵔 KAE. Name of a hill in Shen-se.

𡵕 T'HUY. A hill rushing down.

𡵖 NĀ. Tranquil; quiet.

𡵗 POO. Poo tseou 𡵗 𡵗 the appearance of a fine figure.

𡵘 KWĀN. Lin kwān 𡵘 𡵘 the appearance of hills joined together.

𡵙 TS'HEAOU. A high dangerous mountain; one that cuts off all intercourse. To urge; to impel; vehement. Ching tseou chay peih pāng 城𡵙者必崩 city walls too high must fall. Leang peih tseou leih; chung too tan e, 兩壁𡵙立中途坦夷 the two walls rose very high, and the path between was level.

𡵚 K'HEW. The name of a hill.

𡵛 LAOU. Kaou laou 𡵛 𡵛 the name of a hill and of a pavilion.

𡵜 K'HE. The appearance of a high hill.

𡵝 FOW. The name of a hill.

𡵞 LUNG. A den or cave.

𡵟 T'HUY. T'huy hwuy 𡵟 𡵟 the appearance of a hill. Reversed, Hwuy tuy, A deep, level appearance amongst hills.

𡵠 FUNG. The peak of a hill or mountain shooting up perpendicularly towards heaven, and terminating in a point. A peak on the top or side of a hill or mountain. Shan fung 山峯 the peak of a hill. Kaou fung tūh leih 高峯獨立 a lofty peak rising alone. Fung chow 峯州 a district in Kwei-chow Province.

𡵡 Same as the preceding.

𡵢 K'HE. Rocks on the side of a hill.

𡵣 NAOU. Name of a mountain in Shan-tung.



莉 LE. To walk fast amongst hill.

投 T'HOW. Appearance of lofty peaks of hills.

筱 YEW, or Yew-yew. Name of an animal said to resemble a horse, to have sheep's eyes, four horns, and a cow's tail.

崙 YUEN. The appearance of winding hills.

峴 MANG. Name of a hill in Sze-chuen.

崑 WANG. Name of a hill.

崙 LANG. Tseun-lang 崙 the name of a hill on which the sun sets at the winter solstice.

峴 HĒEN. Name of a hill in Hoo-kwang, a small but rugged hill. A mountain level at the top. Ta-hĕen 大峴 the name of a hill.

崕 HUNG. A hill.

Tsǎng hung 崕 a slippery dangerous hill.

島 TAOU. From a bird perched on a hill or mound. An island. Hae taou 海島 an island of the sea.

宰 SIN. The name of a divinity.

The name of an animal of the figure of a dog, with horns and variegated body.

城 CHING. The name of a hill.

金 T'HOO Name of a hill, supposed to be in Keang-nan, at which 禹 Yu married.

崙 T'HUY. Tui tsuy 崙 the appearance of a high hill. Read To, A long hill.

崙 Same as 崙 Too, see above.

崙 WOO. Same as 崙 Woo, see above.

崙 KĀNG.

A hindrance; an impediment; stiff; unbending.

峻 SEUN, or Tseun. High, lofty, said of mountains. Great; large; pointed; piercing; urgent; impetuous. Tseun ling, tsung shan 峻嶺崇山 a lofty mountain and eminent hill.

崙 KAOU. Hilly appearance; the name of a hill.

崙 HAOU, or Kaou. The same as the preceding.

𡵓 TSĚĚ. Same as 𡵓 TsĚĚ.

𡵓 Vulgar form of 𡵓 Yin.

𡵓 HAN.

A large vacant space between two hills; a deep valley.

𡵓 HEĀ. A name applied to several mountains in

China, which join at top and form an immense cavern below, where the light of the sun at noon does not enter. Heā-chow

𡵓州 a district in Hoo-pih province. Heā-keang-hĕen  
| 江縣 a district in Keang-se province.

𡵓 YIN. Yin lun 𡵓 淪 the appearance of water turning round; a sort of eddy.

𡵓 HING, or Kǎng. A ravine; a rocky valley.

𡵓 WOO. Keu woo 𡵓 𡵓 name of a hill, and of a district. Read Yu, Tseu yu 𡵓 𡵓 a hilly appearance, untranquil; unsettled.

𡵓 MANG. A hilly appearance. Tang mang 𡵓  
𡵓 the appearance of large rocks on hills.

𡵓 LANG. Kang lang 𡵓 𡵓 appearance of a cave or cavern in a hill.

𡵓 Another form of 垂 Chuy.

𡵓 Same as 凝 Ying, To condense vapours; to congeal.

𡵓 PŎ, or Pūh. A hill.

𡵓 Name of the great eastern mountain divinity. The pronunciation is not known.

𡵓 Name of the great northern mountain divinity. Pronunciation not known.

𡵓 TSAN. The same as 𡵓 Tsan, A hill or mountain with high abrupt peaks.

𡵓 An ancient form of 使 She.

### EIGHT STROKES.

𡵓 K'HUNG. Kung tang 𡵓 𡵓 the name of a hill. Kung lung 𡵓 𡵓 the appearance of a high hill. Kung yung 𡵓 𡵓 appearance of a high peaked precipitous hill.

𡵓 PIN. Name of a place in Shen-se.

𡵓 TEIH. Name of a hill.



嶠 TEAOU.

A hilly appearance; the name of a hill.

嶠 Same as 嶠 Lüh, see 石 Shih Radical.

來 An ancient form of 羗 Keang.

崇 TS'HUNG. From a mountain raised on the

summit of the *most honorable*. Lofty; eminent, noble; dignified; honorable; esteemed in the highest degree; worshipped. To collect together; to end. Certain ornaments of a musical instrument. Name of a country, and of a place. A surname.

Tsung kaou foo kwei 崇高富貴 eminently rich and ennobled; possessing a high place in respect of wealth and honors amongst one's fellows. Tsun tsung 尊 | honorable and dignified. Tsung fung | 奉 the recipient of high honors from the crown. Tsung tsew | 酒 to fill the cups to each other. Tsung chaou | 朝 in less than a morning.

Tung ya | 牙 an ornament attached to a musical instrument. King tsung 敬 | to pay high respect or veneration to.

密 Same as the preceding.

嶠 TÄ. The appearance of hills piled on hills.

嵐 HWUY, or He. A surname.

嶠 Same as 嶠 Kwän, see above.

嶠 LIN.

Rocks on hills or mountains. Same as 嶠 Lin.

嶠 K'IIUNG. Keung kung 嶠 the figure of a hill or mountain: lofty great mountains.

嶠 TS'IH. Leau ts'ih 嶠 the figure of a hill; the name of a hill.

嶠 K'IIWEI, or Wei. Luy kwei 嶠 a hilly mountainous appearance; a lofty precipitous appearance.

嶠 An ancient form of 岐 Ke, Branching off in different directions.

華 HWA. Hwa shan 華山 the western great mountain. Name of a district in Shen-se. A surname.

嶠 YÄ. Yä kea 嶠 the appearance of a collection of mountain forests.

嶠 TSEU. Tseu yu 嶠 a high bank or precipice; the appearance of rocks standing in opposition to each other.

嶠 TSAN. The appearance of hills spreading out extensively. Same as 嶠 Kan.

𡵓

TSAN, or Chan. High; lofty.

𡵓

KEU. Name of a hill in Sze-chuen province, of

which a river rises that flows to the eastward and enters the Yang-tsze-keang.

𡵓

LAE. Name of a hill in Sze-chuen, near the

source of the Yang-tsze-keang.

崎

K'HE. A hilly, rugged appearance. Ke keu

崎嶇 a rough, rugged, unpleasant road: untranquil; disquieted. Shan loo ke yu 山路崎嶇 a rugged uneven path amongst hills. Ke keu pūh e hing 崎嶇不易行 a rugged path difficult to travel in. Read Ye, Name of a place.

嶠

Same as 岷 Min, see above.

𡵓

YIN.

Two hills opposite, or looking towards each other.

崑

KWĀN. Kwānlun 崑崙 famous mountains

on the N. W. of China, in Central Asia, of which many fabulous things are said. The Yellow river is said to spring from the north east edge of the range of mountains. This hill is said to be the centre of the world; and here the Tēen-te 天帝 Ruler of Heaven holds his court. Some say it is 11,000 Chinese miles in height; others say 2,500. (See 字彙 Tsze-wei, under this character.)

崑

Same as the preceding character.

𡵓

CH'HĪH.

The name of a hill; a hilly appearance.

𡵓

TSŪH, and Ts'huy.

From a mountain and the sound Tsŭh. Lofty and dangerous; the summit or peak of a mountain. Tsŭh pāng 𡵓崩 the rushing down of the peak of a mountain.

𡵓

Same as the preceding.

𡵓

KOO. Gan-koo 晏𡵓 the name of a place in Shan-tung province.

崔

T'SHUY.

崔

Lofty and large; mountainous. A surname. Tsuy wei 崔嵬 lofty as the rising summit of a mountain. Tsuy ying ying 崔鶯鶯 the heroine of the novel called 西廂 Se seang.

𡵓

E.

E-yae 𡵓崖 a rocky, abrupt, dangerous appearance.

崖

YAE.

The side of a high hill; a high bank or shore; a precipice.

𡵓

K'HAN. To sink down or fall into.



崗

A vulgar form of 岡 Kang. The ridge of a hill or mountain; the top of a high hill.

崙

LUN. Kwǎn lun 崙 嶺 a famous mountain. See Kwǎn, the first of these two characters. Lun kwǎn 崙 a hilly appearance.

崙

Same as the preceding.

嶺

LING. Ling tsǎng 嶺 嶺 a hilly appearance.

崑

K'HEÜH, or Keü. Rising singly; a solitary mountain's top. Keü ke 崑 起 rising alone; jutting or standing forth singly, as eminent men and sages.

崑

TO.

The appearance of a small hill; the figure of a hill.

崑

TSZE.

Tsze c 崑 崑 an uneven irregular appearance.

崑

TUY. An artificial hillock; cumulus.

崑

Same as 彌 Me, see below.

崑

K'HÖ. A mountain cave, or cavern.

崑

NĚĚ. Těě nĚĚ 崑 崑 a high hill. Těě nĚĚ 崑 崑 a solitary pavilion.

崑

Same as the preceding.

崑

TSĚANG. The corner of a hill.

崑

Same as 培 Pei, see radical 土 Too.

崑

TSĀNG. Tsǎng yung 崑 嶺 the appearance of an abrupt high hill; mountainous.

崑

KÖ. Name of a district, and of a hill in Shan-se

崑

YUEN. Name of a hill.

崑

YIN. High dangerous precipice or mountain. Any lofty dangerous place; the ridge of a hill.

崑

TUNG.

Name of a hill; the ridge or back of a hill.

崑

HAN.

The name of a valley, and of a pass in Ho-nan province.

崑

TSĪH. TsĪh c 崑 崑 the appearance of mountain peaks rising high.

**崢** TS'HĀNG. From a mountain and to strive.

To rise eminent; to be conspicuous.

**崙** WEI.

Tsuy wei 崙 appearance of a high hill or mountain.

**嶠** HEAOU, and Yaou. The name of a hill and of a river in Ho-nan province.

**嶧** PE, or Pei. Pe te 嶧 a hilly appearance.

**嶷** YEN. Yen-tsze 嶷 name of a hill.

**崧** SUNG. From pines and a mountain; or from high and a mountain. A lofty mountain; eminent; highly elevated.

**嶸** TSĒĒ.

Tsĕĕ lĕĕ 嶸 continuous hills; lofty mountains.

**崑** Same as 崑 Min, see above.

**崩** PĀNG. A certain kind of military carriage. Ta

pāng 大崩 a great ruin. Shiu pāng, che lō 唇崩齒落 the lips ruined and the teeth fallen out: a case of great personal ruin. Tĕen tsze sze yuĕ pāng kea 天子死曰 駕 the death of Heaven's son (the emperor) is called Pāng-kea. Tsung shen joo tāng; tsung gō joo pāng 從善如登. 從

惡如 1 to follow virtue is like ascending a hill; to follow vice, is like the rushing down of a mountain.

**嶺** Same as 嶺 Chan, High, lofty.

**嶽** TSEU. Same as 嶽 Tseu.

**巷** Same as 巷 Heang. Heang-loo 巷路 a narrow path between hills.

**崕** KWEI. A rigid state of the tendons.

**事** SZE. A sharp weapon.

**崙** A man's name. The sound not known.

**嶺** Same as 岡 Kang. The ridge or top of a hill.

**嶺** An ancient form of 崙 Tuy.

# NINE STROKES.

**崩** TSĪH.

TsĪh leih 崩 the appearance of a great mountain.

**嶺** KEĪH. The name of a hill.



崙 Same as 垺 Keung, see Rad. 土 Too.

嶲 HWANG. Name of a place, in Sze-chuen.

嶽 YU. Yu tsze 嶽次 name of a place.

崴 WEI. Wei hwae 崴褰 uneven; irregular.  
Wei kwei 崴鬼 a high lofty appearance.

嶺 YANG. Said to be the name of a hill; some say of a valley. Show yang 首嶺 a hill in Ho-nan.

崮 T'HO. Figure of a hill resembling a wheel.

崮 YUN. The same as 運 Yun. Ta-yun 大崮 the name of a hill.

臺 T'HEË. Tëë nêë 臺寬 the name of a hill.

封 FUNG. Name of a hill in Kwang-se, rendered famous by a fish ascending it, and being transformed to a dragon; which in its ascent broke its skull, and by its flowing blood, coloured the waters red.

嶺 TSEW, or Yew. Tsew tsuy 嶺萃 a long and lofty hill.

嶺 TUN. Name of a hill.

嶺 TE. Pe-te 嶺嶺 the appearance of a hill; a hill becoming gradually level.

嶺 YEN.

Same as 崴 Yen. Yen tsze 嶺崴 name of a hill.

施 E.

Le e 施施 the appearance of a low long hill.

嶺 HWUY. A hill without trees or verdure.

嶺 MAOU. Name of a hill in Keang-se.

峙 CHE. The appearance of a hill standing alone.

嶺 SHE. A hill.

崽 SHAE, or Tsae. A local word for son or child; a disrespectful insulting term for another person.  
Lan tsae 爛崽 an idle vagabond; a blackguard.

嶺 YAOU. The name of a hill.

桂 CHOO. Tëen choo 天桂 a lofty hill.

崱

Sound and sense are both lost. Supposed to be the same as 龕 Lung.

崿

GÖ.

A high abrupt bank; what resembles a high shore or bank.

崿

Same as the preceding.

嵒

K'HAN. A rocky, hilly, irregular appearance.

嵒

Kan yen 嵒 巖 irregular, uneven, precipitous. Kan gö 嵒 a mountainous appearance.

嶺

LEÜH.

Leüh tsüh 嶺 嶺 the appearance of high pointed hills.

嶺

YEN.

Tsan hëen 嶺 嶺 the appearance of lofty peaked hills.

嶺

MEI. The name of a hill.

嶺

SEÜ. Name of a hill.

嶺

KAN. Lan-kan 嶺 嶺 name of a hill.

嵒

HE. Name of a hill. A surname.

嵒

The same as the preceding character.

端

TWAN. Name of a hill.

媛

HWAN. The name of a hill.

亭

T'HING. Name of a hill at 白登 Pih-täng.

峻

PUN.

A hill in shape resembling a Chinese water jar.

嵒

SHING. The name of a hill, and of a district.

嵒

MEI. Name of a hill.

嵌

K'HAN, or K'hëen.

A deep pit or hollow at the side of a hill; a valley; to cause to sink or fall down into the midst of a bank or precipice.

Kan jen 嵌 然 mountainous; precipitous. Seang kën 鑲嵌 to inlay with precious stones. Kën yin tseang 嵌銀 匠 a workman who inlays silver.

嵒

MOO.

Keuen moo 嵒 嵒 the name of a hill. Also Read Maou.

嵒

HOW. Name of a hill.



嶠

YU. Name of a hill. Yu e 嶠夷 the region

of the rising sun. Fung-yu 封嶠 the name of a hill.

嶹

YEN.

The name of a hill: some say the figure of a hill.

峯

TSUNG. Kew tsung 九峯 the name of a

hill. A collection of peaks of hills or mountains.

降

HEANG. Name of a hill.

葱

TSUNG. The appearance of a hill.

嵐

LAN. Mountain vapour; fog hanging about

the tops of hills is called 山嵐 shan lan. The name of a hill, and of a district. Ko lan 可嵐 the name of a hill. Lan kwang 嵐光 the lustre or white clouds collected about hills.

岷

Same as 岷 Min, see under 5 strokes.

嶧

K'HÖ, or GÖ. A hill or mountain standing

alone; a stone table. Gö nēē 嶧嶧 hilly, mountainous.

嶷

WEI. A high hill, with winding crooked pass-

es below. Wei luy 嶷壘 the name of a hill.

岳

YEN, or Gan.

Piles of rocks; rocky hills and precipices. Grand; commanding; sublime appearance: dangerous, as rocky precipitous passes amongst mountains. The name of a city. Tsan yen 纒岳 high, abrupt rugged mountains.

崑

Same as the preceding

崑

Same as 崑 Wei, see above.

胡

HOO. The name of a hill.

削

Same as 削 Tseaou, see under 7 str.

嶲

THUNG.

Tung shing 嶲嶲 the name of a hill.

嶺

TSEUEN. A spring of water in a hill.

嶺

GAN.

Thick, substantial. Some say Disrespectful.

邕

An ancient form of 邕 Keang.

嶧

PING. A man's name.

## TEN STROKES.

龠

TOO. Name of a hill.

塚

CHUNG. Name of a hill; a hill like a grave.

嶠

T'HAOU. Name of a hill.

嶮

GAE. Dangerous.

嶺

HUNG. Hung tung 嶺 峒 the appearance of a deep mountain ravine.

嶺

MING.

Ying ming 嶺 嶺 a hilly appearance.

崩

PE. To rush down; to fall in ruins.

崖

TUY. High; lofty; a high appearance.

嶺

K'HE. Same as 嶺 K'he, see Rad. 谷 K'uh.

嶺

YAOU. A hilly appearance.

嶺

TSANG. Hilly.

翁

UNG.

The name of a hill. Read ung, A hilly appearance.

辟

A vulgar abbreviated form of Nēē 辟 a hilly appearance.

嶺

A vulgar form of 嶺 Moo, see under 9 strokes.

塘

T'HANG. Mang tang 塘 name of a hill, an extensive range of hills and rocks.

陵

TSEUN. Same as Tseun 陵 a hill raising its proud front. High; lofty; dangerous; great; illustrious.

嶺

KOW. A winding path amongst hills.

嶺

YING. Ling ying 嶺 嶺 the appearance of deep recesses amongst hills. Read Hung, Tsang hung 嶺 嶺 lofty mountains.

嶺

K'HEE. K'he y'he 嶺 嶺 a high mountain.

函

An erroneous form of 函 Pei, see under 豕 Che Radical.

嶺

YAOU.

A hilly appearance. An erroneous form of 嶺 Tsean.



嶠 T'HÜH. Tüh wüh 嶠 峴 a hilly appearance.

嶺 YUEN. Yin yuen 峯 嶺 the summit of a hill; an erroneous character.

嶺 GAE, or Kae. Læ gae 嶺 嶺 a hilly appearance.

豺 CHAE. A hill in the midst of a forest on a level plain.

塞 A vulgar form of 塞 Sih.

嶺 LEW. Kow lew 嶺 嶺 hilly appearance.

嶺 WOO. The name of a hill.

嵩 SUNG. From *high and mountain*. A lofty mountain; high; elevated. A surname; elevated devotion. Sung chüh 嵩祝 elevated blessings or good wishes.

嶠 KAOU. Kaou gaou 嶠 嶠 the lofty appearance of hills or mountains.

嶠 LEIH. Name of a hill.

嶠 HEA. The name of a hill.

嶠 K'HE.

A word found in the Budh Books. No meaning given.

嶠 Same as 嶠 Keuen, see under 18 stro.

嶠 TSZE. Name of a hill. Yen tsze 嶠 嶠 name of a hill in the west, where the sun sets. Tsze le 嶠 嶠 lofty, abrupt, and dangerous appearance.

嶠 WEI, and Wei.

High, lofty; uneven; standing forth alone; eminently conspicuous. Wei-wei hoo 嶠 嶠乎 great vast; lofty. Tsuy wei 嶠 嶠 rocky hills with patches of earth. Luy wei 嶠 嶠 a hilly appearance.

嶠 Same as the preceding.

嶠 An abbreviated form of 嶠 K'heung, The figure of a hill.

嶠 An erroneous form of 嶠 Hø, A ditch.

嶠 P'ANG. The meaning of this word is lost.

嶠 T'EN. To close up; to add to.

嶠 A vulgar form of the preceding.

嵯

TS'HO. Tso-go 嵯峨 the appearance of a rocky hill. Read Tsze, Tsan tsze 嵯峨 an irregular, uneven appearance, as of hills.

嵯

K'HĒEN.

Kĕen hĕen 嵯嶮 a lofty, peaked, precipitous mountain.

嵯

YUNG. Name of a hill.

Yung tsung 嵯嶺 the appearance of mountain peaks; appearing numerous; multitudinous.

嵯

NĒĒ. Tĕĕ nĕĕ 嵯嶺 high lofty mountain.

嵯

Same as the preceding.

嵯

TSIN. The name of a hill.

嵯

A vulgar form of 岡 Kang.

嵯

Same as 堆 Tuy, see Rad. 土 Too.

嵯

Same as 嵯 Tso, see above.

嵯

TSEIH. The back or ridge of a hill.

嵯

Same as 陵 Ling, see under 8 strokes.

ELEVEN STROKES.

嵯

K'HŌ. A mountain.

郭

K'HŌ. Leaou-kō 郭 a deep valley; expanding; widening. The latter character expresses also the stoppage of rain, and the dispersing of the clouds; clearing up.

嵯

SUNG, or Tsung. Yung tsung 嵯嶺 the appearance of hill or mountain peaks.

嵯

Same as the preceding.

嵯

K'HEÁNG. A hill.

嵯

LEAOU.

The appearance of a lofty hill; wide and distant; extensive.

嵯

K'HANG. Kang lang 嵯嶺 the name of a hill.

康

K'HANG. Kang lang 康良 the appearance of bare hills and empty vallies; a large empty mansion.

嵯

An ancient form of 堆 Tuy.

嵯

CHAN, or Tsan. Kĕer-chan 嵯嶺 circuitous winding intricacies amongst hills and mountains.



聊 LEAOU. Name of a hill.

Leaou tsaou 聊槽 a precipitous dangerous hill; deep empty ravines.

帶 T'HĒĒ. Těě nĕě 帶嶠 the appearance of abrupt pointed hills. Read Te, Teaou te 昭帶 the figure of a hill.

崆 Same as the preceding.

巢 TSEAOU, or Chaou.

The appearance of a lofty hill or mountain.

嶧 PEĪH.

A mountain path; a path or road by the edge of a precipice.

嶙 MĪH. Mĭh pĭh 嶙岬 a close appearance.

嶙 CHOO. Name of a hill.

嶙 HAN. Han gō 嶙嶠 the appearance of a hill.

參 TS'HAN.

Tsan tsze 參差 an uneven irregular appearance.

嶠 YU. The name of a hill.

嶠 TING. The name of a hill.

移 E. A hill or mountain.

嶠 T'HOO. Name of a hill.

厖 MA. The name of a hill.

麻 Same as 𡵓 Me, see under 19 strokes.

砦 An ancient form of 若 Jǒ.

𡵓 K'HE. Name of a hill.

嶠 LOO, or Low. Kow loo 嶠嶠 the name of a peak, on the top of which it is said there is a stone monument of the ancient sage 禹 Yu.

嶠 CHANG. A high and dangerous mountain.

Fung-chang 峰嶠 and Shan chang 山嶠 a high precipitous mountain forming a kind of screen. Tsing chang 青嶠 a verdant hill.

𡵓 TS'HAN. A lofty mountain, the view of whose summit is cut off or lost in the clouds; the lofty pointed peak of a mountain; or a mountain with an acuminate summit.

塹 TS'HAN.

A ditch; the ditch or water around a city wall.

嶺 Same as the preceding.

婁 LOO. The summit of a hill.

嶺 GAOU. A hill with a number of small stones; stony; rocky. Name of a hill in Shan-tung. A high lofty hill. Appearance of being shaken and agitated.

嶺 Same as the preceding.

嶺 PE'AOU. The summit of a hill; the peak of a hill appearing to rise alone.

嶺 KW'AN. The figure of a hill.

嶺 MAN. The name of a hill.

嶺 Same as 嶺 Leau, see under 11 str.

嶺 LIN. The name of a hill.

族 TS'UH.

The appearance of being all collected together.

嶺 YUNG. The name of a hill.

嶺 MANG.

Tang mang 嶺嶺 a hilly appearance.

嶺 TSAOU.

Leau tsaou 嶺嶺 the appearance of deep ravines.

嶺 LUY. Luy luy 嶺嶺 a hilly appearance.

嶺 K'HEU. A rugged, uneven hilly appearance, an abrupt peaked mountain.

嶺 HOO. A low, but extensive hill.

嶺 TSEANG.

The appearance of hills touching each other.

嶺 TS'HEANG. The appearance of a high hill; the noise of a current at the foot of hills.

嶺 TSUY. Wei tsuy 嶺嶺 crooked winding hills. Tsuy tsuy 嶺嶺 thick woody appearance; hilly.

推 TSUY. Tsuy tsuy 推推 hilly appearance, thick woody appearance. Tsuy wei 推姿 abrupt, irregular hills.



蔡

TS'HE. Name of a hill.

島

TAOU. An islet.

嶋

TAOU. An island.

嶮

Same as 嶮 Tsan, see above.

螺

Same as 螺 Luy, see above.

脊

An ancient form of 陸 Müh.

TWELVE STROKES.

復

FÜH.

The overturning of a hill; one says, The name of a hill.

龐

P'HEÍ, or P'he.

Noise of stones dashing against each other.

嶺

TAN. An isolated hill: a high solitary hill.

Read Te, The name of a solitary hill.

案

LUY. A lofty hill.

Luy tsuy 案 嶺 the figure of a hill.

隆

LUNG. Lung fung 隆 豐 the figure of a hill.

嶺

SEANG. Name of a hill.

嶺

Same as 嶺 Ke, see under 8 strokes.

嶺

TSEW. Name of a mountain.

嶺

K'HEEN. K'een tsan 嶺 嶺 appearance of

a hill; or hilly. One says, Winding tortuous hills.

蕩

Same as 蕩 Yang, see under 9 strokes.

嶺

E. A hill.

嶺

K'ÉEN. A stream running between hills.

嶺

Same as 嶺 Min, see under 5 strokes.

嶺

JUN. P'ih jun 白 嶺 the name of a place.

嶺

TH'UNG. Tung mung 嶺 嶺 a hilly appearance; a hill destitute of vegetation.

嶺

Same as 嶺 Gō, see under 9 strokes.

嶺 TSANG. From a hill and to add to. Hilly;

mountainous. Ling tsang 嶺 the appearance of a hill.

嶺 K'HEU.

Same as 嶺 K'eu. Ke keu 崎嶇 lofty mountains.

章 TSIN, or Shin. Name of a hill.

潘 PO. Po chung 潘冢 the name of a hill.

嶺 K'HIN. The appearance of hills shooting up

to the skies; gaping and yawning. Ken kin 嶺 or Kin yin 嶺 high pointed hills or mountains.

嶺 T'ÉEN. The name of a hill.

嶺 YANG, or Yung.

Kung yung 嶺 the appearance of a lofty hill.

嶺 TSEAOU.

The name of a hill; a lofty hill; the summit of a hill.

寧 GŌ. Same as 嶺 GŌ.

嶺 Same as 嶺 Tseun, see under 7 str.

嶺 K'HE. An erroneous form of 嶺 Kan.

嶺 TUN. The appearance of a hill.

嶺 TSEIH.

Name of a hill. Tsëh nêh 嶺 hilly appearance.

嶺 Same as the preceding.

嶺 Same as 嶺 Yen, see under 8 strokes.

嶺 LAOU.

Laou tsaou 嶺 rugged, precipitous or dangerous hill.

嶺 CHAN, or Tsa. High, lofty; still higher.

嶺 LIN.

Precipitous side of a mountain; an abrupt high precipice.

嶺 LEAOU. Leau tsaou 嶺 high; lofty.

嶺 Same as the preceding.

嶺 KAOU. Kaou laou 嶺 name of an ancient pavilion; name of a hill.



**簪** TSIN. Tsin gan 簪 岳 high and pointed appearance; a high mountain peak.

**登** TANG. To look upwards; a small dike; a foot.

**岑** HWŮH. Sudden; precipitate.

**萼** An ancient form of 華 Hwa.

**𡵓** HEAOU. The name of a hill.

**墮** T'HO.

A small pointed hill, or a narrow long hill.

**嶸** TSUN, or Tsùn. The appearance of a high hill.

**嶠** KEÁOU. The lofty peak of a mountain; a pointed summit where water cannot remain. Name of a hill. A mountain pass, or path.

**巖** KWÉI. The appearance of abrupt distorted rising of a hill. Read Keuě, in the sense of 歷 Keuě.

**嶢** YAOU. From a hill and earth piled up. High lofty. Tseou yaou 嶢 嶢 appearance of a high mountain.

**岍** KEĀ. Name of a place.

**崩** P'HANG. To rush down as a mountain falling.

**賁** Same as 墳 Fun, see Rad. 土 Too.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**嶺** CHEN. The peak of a hill or mountain.

**嶴** YĪH. Name of a hill; name of a city; connected together or connected with.

**巒** HEŎ, and Keŏ.  
A hill with many great stones or rocks.

**嶽** YIN. A hill rising abruptly to a great height.  
An erroneous form of 嶽 Yin.

**嶷** NAOU. Name of a hill.

**業** NĒĒ.

Keih nēě 業 業 the appearance of a high hill.

**嶭** Same as the preceding.

嶺

HWUY, or Kwae.

Tuy hwuy 嶺 the appearance of a hill.

嶺

KÜH. A small hill; a hillock. Kǎh wǎh 嶺

嶺 hilly mountainous appearance.

嶺

E. The name of a hill; a lofty aspiring hill or

mountain; Ke e 嶺 denotes the same.

嶺

A vulgar form of 嶺 Tsung.

罪

TSUY.

Luy tsuy 罪 the appearance of hills.

嶺

PEAOU.

The appearance of a mountain peak standing forth.

嶺

Same as 罪 Tsuy, see above.

嶺

GÖ, Gǎ, or Něě. High, lofty,

Tsěě něě 嶺 the appearance of hills rising on each other.

鼓

KOO. The name of a hill.

陸

Same as 陸 To, see under 12 strokes.

嶺

HĒEN. To impede and make difficulties.

High, lofty appearance as of hills.

嶺

MUNG. Name of a hill and of a district.

嶺

YAOU. The appearance of a high hill.

辟

PAE.

Gǐh, or Gae pae 辟 the figure or form of a hill.

運

YUN. Ta yun 運 name of a hill.

嶺

CHĒ. Name of a hill.

戢

TSEĬH, and Tsǎ. Name of a hill.

嶺

HEAE, or Keàe.

A small hill separated from a large one; a valley. To separate. To rhyme read He.

隗

WEI. A precipitous dangerous hill.

嶺

Same as 嶺 Le, see below.

嶺

Original form of 嶺 Keüh.



嶧 K'HÖ.

Kò kò 嶧嶧 appearance of hills; high rocks on hills.

嶧 TSE. Name of a hill.

嶧 TSANG, or Chǎng.

A multitude of hills in strange fantastic shapes.

嶧 SUY. Yuě suy 越嶧 the name of a district.

嶧 Same as 嶧 E, see above.

嶧 An ancient form of 地 Te.

# FOURTEEN STROKES.

嶧 E, or Kew shan 九山 the nine mountains.

The name of a range of mountains seen at a distance on the western frontier of China; they are seen indistinctly, and the mind is in *doubt* about them; hence the character is made of Doubtful and mountain. There are nine peaks said to extend upwards of two thousand le. Repeated, Ee, Eminent virtue. Applied also to denote the promising talents of children; also a fine shaped head.

嶧 HAOU. Name of a hill.

嶧 GAN.

The figure of a hill; the appearance of a high hill.

嶧 HWANG, Hung, or Yung.

Tsǐng hwǎng 嶧嶧 the appearance of aspiring tops of mountains shooting up to the heavens.

嶧 Same as 島 Taou, An island.

嶧 HAOU. Name of a hill.

嶧 TSIH, or Chih. Name of a hill.

嶧 Same as 嶧 Leau, see under 11 str.

嶧 LING. The top or side of a hill where a path

may be made; a mountain. Shan ling 山嶧 hills and mountains. One of the most noted in China is the Mei-ling 梅嶧 mountain, on the northern boundary of Canton province; it is otherwise called 大庾 Ta yu. Ling nan 嶧南 the south of the mountain; i. e. of the Mei-ling mountain. Ling peau 嶧表 the whirlwind or Typhon of Canton, is so called in Chinese books.

嶧 P'HO.

Po go 嶧嶧 the appearance of the side of a hill.

嶧 TSAN, or Chan.

A hill with a rocky, pointed, dangerous summit; uneven.

嶧 A vulgar form of 嶧 Tsö, see below.

嶧 T'HEĬH.

A vulgar character. No meaning given.

嶧 T'HUY. The appearance of high hills.

嶧 YĚ. The form of a valley.

嶧 SEÜ.

An island; or according to others, a hill on a level plain.

嶧 Same as 嶧 Lin, see under 13 strokes.

嶧 HWÖ.

Name of the side of a hill; name of a village.

嶧 YÖ. From *hill* and the *sound* Yö. Five high,

admired and revered mountains in China are called 五嶧 Woo yö. The name of a district. A surname. Yö yö 嶧 嶧 the appearance of long horns.

嶧 YIN.

Yin lin 嶧 嶧 the appearance of lofty hills.

嶧 Same as 嶧 Go, see under 7 strokes.

嶧 LEAOU.

An extensive vacant valley. An unoccupied ravine.

嶧 NEAOU. The appearance of a high hill.

嶧 Vulgar form of 嶧 Tswan.

嶧 An erroneous form of 嶧 Kwei.

# FIFTEEN STROKES.

嶧 TSÖ, Tsă, and Tsěě.

Tsă gă 嶧 name of a hill.

嶧 SOW.

A word used by the Buddhists. No meaning given.

嶧 LEU. Name of a hill.

嶧 GĬH. A lofty peak of a mountain. Tsĭh gĭh

嶧 the tops of mountains appearing single and unconnected.

嶧 K'HWANG. Name of a hill.

嶧 KEUNG.

Keung keung 嶧 嶧 the figure of a hill.

嶧 MO. Name of a hill.



嶠

LE, and Lěě. High, lofty.

嶠

LÚY. Wei luy 嶠 a hilly appearance. Wei

luy 嶠 the appearance of irregular heights; high and low.

嶠

Same as the preceding.

嶠

PAOU, or Peaou. Name of a hill.

嶠

An ancient form of 實 Shih.

嶠

An original form of 嶠 Kǒ.

嶠

LÉU. Name of a hill.

龍

LUNG.

Lung tsung, or sung 龍從 the appearance of a lofty hill.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

壘

GŎ. A bank; side of a hill or river.

壘

An erroneous form of 案 Luy.

嶺

PĀNG. Tow pāng 嶺 a lofty hill.

嶠

K'HEŎ. Name of a hill.

嶠

NEAOU.

Yew neaou 嶠 an appearance of hills.

嶠

HWAE. An irregular appearance of hills and

vallies. Wei hwae 嶠 the appearance of a large accumulation of things placed together.

嶠

Same as the preceding.

嶠

HE.

Precipitous dangerous mountains. Same as the following.

嶠

HE. Dangerous mountains situated opposite to

each other; dangerous as passes on the side of lofty mountains. A crevice or opening; something that affords an occasion to cause bloodshed.

嶠

YING. Ling ying 嶠 appearance of deep

ravines amongst mountains.

嶠

The proper form of 嶠 He, see above.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

嶠

SĒEN. Name of a hill; a small hill standing

unconnected with a larger one.

隱

Same as 嶮 Yin, see under 14 strokes.

鞠

KEÜH. The appearance of a high hill.

嶠

TSAN.

Tsan yen 嶠巖 high; lofty; a dangerous awful eminence.

巖

KĒFN.

Kĕen tsan 巖嶠 winding tortuous hills.

彌

ME. The figure of a hill.

嶺

YING. Ying ming 嶺嶼 a hilly appearance,

clouds and obscurity hanging about hills.

歸

K'HWEI. A cluster of little hills. Great and

lofty; standing alone; conspicuously eminent.

嶺

Same as 嶺 Gō, see under 13 strokes.

## EIGHTEEN STROKES.

嶺

LUY. Same as 嶺 Luy.

藏

TSANG.

Gang tsang 嶺藏 the appearance of a high hill.

巍

WEI. High; lofty; eminent.

雙

SUNG. The appearance of a mountain peak.

嶺

NAOU. Same as 嶺 Naou, the name of a hill.

嶺

KEUEN, Leuen, or Kwan.

Keuen woo 嶺務 name of a hill.

嶺

CHAOU. A hilly appearance.

豐

FUNG. Name of a hill.

嶺

TSANG. The appearance of a high hill.

嶺

YIH. The appearance of a high hill.

## NINETEEN STROKES.

羅

LO. The name of a hill.

嶺

TSWAN.

Tswan wan 嶺峴 the appearance of sharp pointed hills.

嶺

LUY. A hill or hills.



巒

LWAN. A small pointed hill. The vertex or summit of a mountain; a mountain's peak; to surround, as hills sometimes do.

崑

LUY. The name of a hill on the top of which are said to be precious stones.

難

NO. The name of a hill.

嶺

LÉ. High and dangerous.

巔

TĒEN.

The top of a hill; the summit of a mountain.

嶺

ME. E me 迤嶺 hilly appearance.

嶺

An ancient form of 歷 Leih.

XX to XXIX STROKES.

巖

YEN. § 1 A precipitous shore or cliff; lofty; mountainous. A sort of terrace on the side of a hill. Yen cha wei shang pin 巖茶爲上品 the tea from the terraces on the hill sides is best. Yen shan 山 the principal hill or the terraces on its sides in Fo-kéen province, from which the tea is obtained.

巖

Same as the preceding character.

巖

HĒEN.

The peak of a mountain; a hill resembling a boiler.

巖

KWEI. A man's name.

巖

LUY. Same as 嶺 Luy, see 11 str.

巖

YEN.

A hill in figure resembling a certain jar, or still.

嶺

NĒĒ. Yih nēē 屹嶺 a hilly appearance.

嶺

NÁNG.

The foot of a hill, where a stream of water runs.

嶺

LIN. The name of a hill.

嶺

LING. The appearance of deep ravines.

嶺

YŪH. Fog amongst or around hills.

## FORTY-SEVENTH RADICAL.

川

CH'HUEN. Water flowing in a continuous

stream; a concourse of streams. Original form of 川 Chuen.  
An ancient form of 鬢 Shun, Dishevelled hair.

川

An ancient form of 坤 Kwăn.

川

An ancient form of 災 Tsae, Calamity. From a  
line crossing a stream, denoting some impediment to a stream  
which causes the calamity of an overflowing inundation.

川

KEUEN. A channel containing water by the

side of a field; a rill; a brook.

川

KWAE. A stream of water larger than that

denoted by the preceding character.

川

CH'HUEN. Sze-chuen 四川 a province

on the west of China. Chuen-pe 川鼻 the anchorage at the  
entrance of Canton river, properly written 穿 Chuen; Chuen-  
pe, means 'The perforated nostril,' in allusion to a hole  
in a rock on the shore. Chuen-pe-wan 鼻灣 the bay  
called Anson's bay. Chuen lew pūh seih 川流不息  
interminable flow. Wan chuen kwei hae urh pūh ying 萬

1 歸海而不盈 teu thousand streams flow to the  
sea, and yet it is not full.

川

LĒĒ.

Streams flowing in an uninterrupted course.

川

LĒĒ.

LĒĒ lĒĒ 川 川 the appearance of water flowing.

州

CHOW. A place which is habitable in the

midst of water; an island; a place where men and birds are  
collected in numbers. A district; an ancient division,  
supposed to be a ninth part of the world. A surname. Name  
of an ancient nation, and of a city.

荒

HWANG, From to lose, and a stream of

water. A wide expanse of water, on which the view is lost,  
or a stream that rolls away, and is lost. To go; to reach, or  
to extend to.

涇

KING. Streams of water flowing under ground;

veins of water. Otherwise read Hing.

𡗗

Same as 𡗗 Tūh, Disobedient.

𡗗

YŪH, Yīh, or Keuen. Water flowing.



巡

SEUN. From *to go* and *a stream*. To go about

from place to place in order to examine what is doing, whether by land or water, in the town or in the country; to cruise; to go the rounds. Tseun seun 逡巡 to recede; to draw back; to hesitate.

𡈼

An ancient form of 王 King.

𡈼

A form of Yung 邕 having water on all sides; like the ditch around a city.

𡈼

An ancient form of 箕 Ke.

𡈼

An ancient form of 子 Tsze.

隄

CHÜH. Name of a valley.

𡈼

YĪH, and Hwǒ. Water flowing.

巢

CH'HAOU. A bird's nest on a tree; a nest,

as of thieves; a lurking place. The name of a place. The name of a country; of a lake; of an instrument of music; of a carriage. Read Tseaou, The name of a country.

𡈼

YĪH. To move; to agitate.

巢

Original form of 巢 Chaou.

𡈼

A vulgar form of the following.

𡈼

LĒĒ. Resembling the hair bristling up on the

top of the skull; the hair of the mus species. The bristles of a boar. A long beard. The name of a horse. The hairs or bristles on the neck of fish or dragons. Kang lēē 剛 𡈼 a pig, or boar.

𡈼

An ancient form of 子 Tsze, A child.

𡈼

An ancient form of 子 Tsze, A child.

## FORTY-EIGHTH RADICAL.

工

KUNG.

工 工 工 工 工

An ingenious gloss or ornament; skilled in any work or craft; a mechanic; an artificer; a workman; work; an officer of the government. Used for the following. Koo kung 僱 工 to hire a labourer or workman. Yung kung 傭 1 to hire one's self to labour. Chang kung 長 1 constant work. Twan kung 短 1 a job. Hwa kung 花 1 a gardener. Pwan kung 拌 1 piece work. Lun kung 論 1 work done by the day.

五

Ancient form of 巨 Keu, see below.

上

Same as the preceding.

亡

An ancient form of 己 Ke.

左

TSO.

左 左 左 左

Read Tsò, as an Adjective, and Tsó as a Verb. The left hand, or left side; second to; an assistant; deflected from the right course; depraved; bad; the left being formerly the lower place; to put to the left, meant to degrade; the left is now the place of honor. To verify. Tso-tsze 左子 an ancient sage, a native of Shan-tung.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Kung, see below.

巧

K'HE'AOU.

巧

Skill; ingenuity; cleverness, referring originally to workmanship. Skilful; ingenious; that which is made with skill and ingenuity. The excess of ingenuity; craft; deceitful, wily artifice; intrigue; specious; shameless lies. A genius. They say, Ta keaou-jö chue 大巧若拙 a great genius is like a fool; i. e. he is simple, and does not bear the external garb of ingenuity. Yin keaou 淫 1 specious, false, illicit gloss; on lewd and crafty.

巨

K'HEU.

From Kung 工 work, and a hand, grasping it. Great: large; vast; myriads of myriads; infinite numbers. A surname. Keu taou 巨盜 or Keu kow 1 寇 numerous powerful banditti.

巨

An ancient form of 工 Kung.

𠂔

KUNG.

To lay hold of with the hand; to embrace or grasp round. To roll or bundle up; to bind.

巫

WOO.

Represents the distorted gesticulations of an enchantress or sorceress by which she caused spirits to descend and appear. A female magician; an enchantress; magic; sorcery in general; hence Nan woo 男巫 a male sorcerer or enchanter. The name of a district, of a hill, of a divinity, of a man, and of an office. A surname. Woo-ma-tsze 巫馬子 an ancient worthy of Ho-nan



province. Woo shan shin neu 巫山神女 a fabled lady of ancient poetry.

𠂇 An ancient form of 新 Sin.

差 CH'HA. 𡵓 𡵔

To be out of the straight line; to exceed; to be beyond. Erroneous; error; mistake; differing. Read Ch'hae, To send; messenger sent. To put away disease. Read Cha, Uneven; irregular. Read Tso, To rinse and cleanse rice. Erroneous; an error. Tso woo 差违 errors and discrepancies in historical records.

𡵖 An ancient form of 巫 Woo.

𡵗 An ancient form of 展 Chen. From four persons

turning over cloth to inspect it; to turn over and inspect; to unroll; to open, or spread out; expansion of the feelings, from ease and agreeable circumstances; to arrange; to inspect; to judge of; true; sincere. Something great effected, or attained; or capable of effecting something great. A surname.

𡵘 An ancient form of 差 Cha.

𡵙 P'HUNG. An empty swelling.

𡵚 Same as 初 Tsoo, see Rad. 刀 Taou.

## FORTY-NINTH RADICAL.

己 KE. 𡵛 𡵜

One's own person; one's self; self; private; selfish. To record; an astronomical character. A surname. Ke 己 should be distinguished from the two following characters 巳 E, and 巳 Sze. Tsze ke 自己 self, united with My, him, or her. Ching ke hwajin 正己化人 to correct one's self and reform others.

巳 E. 𡵝 𡵞 𡵟

To stop; to have finished; terminated; done; a particle preceding Verbs, and forming the Perfect Tense, answering to

Already, as E tso 己做 already done. To decline; to put aside; to put away; to reject. An excessive degree.

巳 SZÉ. An astronomical and horary character.

Shang sze 上巳 the third day of the third moon, a term or holiday. Sze she 巳時 from 9 to 11 in the forenoon.

巴 PA. The crust which forms inside a boiler; to

adhere. Name of a territory; of a state; of several districts, and of a plant. A surname. Ko pa 鍋巴 the crust which adheres to a rice boiler. Pa tow 巴荳 Croton Tigilium, 2 vol. page 714. (Loureiro).

厄 WŌ, or Gŏ. A joint of a tree. One says, A cover; bones without flesh on them.

呂 An ancient form of 以 E.

卮 CHE, and Ke. A certain round vessel for limiting the quantity of food and drink. A syphon; a wine vessel, containing four 升 Shing. Name of a plant used as a dye. Yŭh che 玉卮 a cup made of stone. Low che 漏 | a syphon to drain off liquids. Tsew che 酒 | a wine syphon. Shwŭy che 水 | a water syphon. Che yen jŭh chŭh | 言日出 language daily changes, like a vessel, now full, then empty.

配 Originally written 侶 Chaou, see Rad. 人 Jin.

𠂔 KIN. From self and to receive. Easy respectful manner, as if receiving something. To expand.

𠂔 An ancient form of 朕 Chin.

𠂔 Neither sound nor sense of this character is known.

巷 HEANG. A public path; a lane; a street. Pe heang 僻巷 a bye lane. Yung-heang 永 | a kind of piazza in a palace, or a place of confinement for the ladies of the palace. Yung-heang, is also a designation of the Emperor and of kings. Keae 街 denotes a straight street; Heang 巷 a crooked or winding one. Heang pŭh | 伯 an eunuch.

配 E. A broad chin. Long; elegant; joy; delight.

## EIGHT STROKES.

𠂔 KE. 𠂔 To crouch or kneel a long time. The name of an ancient state.

巷 FOW. A surname. An erroneous form of 巷 Fow.

𠂔 CHŌ. The tail of a dragon; the name of a star in the east.

𠂔 KE. Anger and vexation arising from disease.

𠂔 An ancient form of 𠂔 Tse.

𠂔 SUN. From a stand with things placed orderly upon it. To select and arrange; to grasp and keep hold of. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams. Humble and submissive. Sun yu che yen 𠂔 與之言 to speak to mildly. Sun yen | 言 insinuating speech. Sun jŭh | 入 to enter gradually and in an insinuating manner.

𠂔 Ancient form of the preceding.

𠂔 An ancient form of 寅 Yin.



## FIFTIETH RADICAL.

巾

KIN. A piece of cloth or napkin; anciently

a square bonnet or wrapper put round the head; a cloth cover to put over a thing. Show kin 手巾 a hand napkin; a handkerchief. Pe kin 佩 1 a napkin worn at the girdle in the Chinese manner. Pei kin 被 1 a napkin suspended from the neck, and worn like a cravat by the Tartar women. Kin keu 1 車 name of an office. To put an ornamented cover over a carriage so ornamented.

市

FÜH. A covering in front; a sort of apron; a

covering for the knees used during the kneeling at sacrifices. Füh füh jen 市市然 luxuriance of shrubs and trees: abundant appearance. In the same sense read Pei. Read Pe, Pe pe 蔽市 a small appearance.

币

TSÄ.

To go round; to perform the circuit of; to revolve.

市

SHE.

市

Market place; to buy; to trade in the market; a concourse of different sorts of people; crowded, like a market place. To encourage and rouse talent by the hope of bringing it to a good market. Occurs in the names of several stars. Name of a district; low; vulgar; vicious. Pa she 罷市 to stop trade.

帆

KE. E-ke 伊帆 or Ke ke 1 耆 or E-ke

1 祁

an epithet of an ancient emperor. Name of the famous 堯 Yaou, so called from the place where his mother lived.

帀

PÈ, or Péi. Torn off ragged silk.

布

POO.

布

布

布

Cloth made from cotton or hemp: to spread out in order; to arrange; to spread out; to diffuse; to infer; a spring or source; name of a plant; sacrifices offered to the stars. A surname. Loo poo 露布 a banner with writing on it; a proclamation extended at the end of a pole.

布

An ancient form of 豕 Che, A hog.

## THREE STROKES.

巾

JIN.

A cloth or napkin for a pillow; a pillow case; a cloth.

巾

TEAOU, or Neaou.

To roll ornamented silks about the head.

帀

PEI. A large sort of cloth.

帀

HWANG, or Mang.

A napkin; stockings; a sort of curtain.

巾 KAN. A cloth bag. Read Hēn, A screen,  
covering or curtain for a carriage.

帆 FAN. A sail of a boat or ship; a vessel propelled by the wind. Shih fan 石帆 a certain plant. Yang fan 揚 | to spread sail; to sail; to depart. Fan poo 布 | canvas. Fan choo 柱 the pillar of a sail; a mast.

衫 SAN. A torn or ragged appearance of clothes.

帛 NĒĒ. Cleverness of the hand; slight of hand; correspondence between the hands and feet; agility; activity.

帛 Same as 布 Poo, Cloth.

衫 Same as 衫 San, Tattered garments.

帛 An ancient form of 殺 Shă, To kill.

FOUR STROKES.

帛 KŌ, or Kă.

To contain grain in mats; certain mats about grain carts.

巾 FUN.

A cloth carried about one's person for wiping things.

帛 Same as the preceding.

帛 FEI. Torn, tattered garments.

巾 CH'HEN.

A cloth to cover the lower parts of the body when bathing.

帛 An ancient form of 尹 Yin.

帛 FOO. The fore part of a garment; that which hangs down before in Asiatic garments and covers the inferior garments.

帛 P'HÁ. Two rolls of silk; a bundle; that which wraps round a bundle; a curtain.

帛 CHĒ. Paper. Same as 紙 Che.

巾 KEAE.

A kind of napkin to wrap round the head.

巾 NUY.

The appearance of a colour or standard hanging pendant.

帛 KEUE. A napkin.

希 HE. Few; seldom; rare; infrequent; not close or thick; applied to birds and beasts casting their feathers or hair. To hope; to expect. To stop; to scatter; to disperse.



A surname. A certain embroidery. Neu he she 女希氏  
a certain divinity. Neaou show he kīh 鳥獸 | 革 birds  
and beasts casting their feathers and coats.

帟 Same as the preceding.

帟 HOO. Napkin used by women; a covering for  
the neck; expressed also by 帟袿 Hoo peaou.

紗 SHA. Fine silk. Read Meaou, A fine net.

帊 CHAOU. To cover the head.

帑 An ancient form of 萬 Wan.

紵 K'HĒEN. A sort of silk.

帒 Same as 帒 Jin, A napkin.

帓 TAN. The front of a cap low, and high behind.

帑 An ancient form of 禹 Yu.

帒 GAOU. A military cap.

## FIVE STROKES.

帑 TUNG.

A sort of banner, or pendant slip of silk or cloth.

帑 YUEN. Long stripes of cloth or silk suspended  
as an ornament. Fan yuen 繡帑 to take in a disorderly  
manner.

帑 P'HOO.

A napkin for the hand, or cloth to wrap round the head.

帑 CHOO. A cloth covering for a coffin; a pall.

帑 NOO. Denoting wife and children; also the  
tail of a bird. Read Tang, The place in which gold and silk  
are laid up; a treasury. Kwó tang 國帑 the national  
treasury.

帑 PEĪH. A sort of curtain or screen.

帑 CHAOU. Fine silk.

帑 CHING.

A mark at which to shoot with an arrow.

帑 FŪH. A kind of cover for the hair, after being  
bound upon the top of the head.

袋 T'HAE. A sort of bag.

帨 MÖ. A kind of napkin rolled round the head

in the ancient Chinese manner; a kind of turban; the hair done up in a certain way. A kind of bandage or sash.

帑 TSZE.

A sort of cloth, of a very fine quality.

帔 P'HE. A part of clothing which covers the breast and back; a kind of waistcoat.

帕 KOW. A ring for the thumb used in shooting with an arrow. Read Kew, Ornament for the toe of a shoe.

帕 MĪH, or Mǎ. A cloth to wrap round and adorn the forehead; a kind of turban; a kerchief. Read Pa, A cloth worn to cover the breast and belly of children. Show pa 手帕 a handkerchief. Tow pa 頭帕 a turban.

帖 T'HĚĚ. Certain scrolls of silk with writing on them, a written document or label; a piece of poetry. Tĕĕ applies to any short written paper, as a visiting card; a petition; a copy head. Fǎ tĕĕ 法帖 a copy head—a specimen of good writing. Tan tĕĕ 單 | a card of one fold of paper. Tseuen tĕĕ 全 | a card of many folds of paper. Pin tĕĕ 稟 | a petition. Yu tĕĕ 諭 | a government order. Keuen tĕĕ 卷 | a written scroll. She tĕĕ 試 | to be examined in writing verses. To tĕĕ 妥 | fixed; settled.

雨 PE, or P'he. Spoiled garments.

帔 FŮH. Fŭh seih 帔析 or Fŭh woo | 舞

a rod ornamented with variegated silks, held in the hand by the Chinese at their amusements of posture-making or fencing. A piece of cloth. Fŭh low | 縷 fringe or tassel.

帘 LĒEN. A kind of tent; a colour or flag hung up where wine is sold. Tsew lĕen 酒帘 a tavern.

帙 CH'HĪH. A cloth to prevent losing. Covers for books, made of cloth or other materials; a little bag. In order; arranged. A surname. Shoo chih 書帙 a case or cover in which to enclose books.

帚 CHOW. 帚

Ordure; to sweep away filth. The name of a plant.

帛 P'HĪH. 帛

From white and cloth. Silk. It forms part of an official title; name of a plant. A surname. Tsae pih 財帛 money and silk; wealth.

帛 Same as 鬧 Naou, To wrangle.

帙 TSO. Red paper.

帙 HEUEN. The meaning is not evident.

帙 YAOU. The instep of a boot or stocking.



帟 FOO. Silk.

帝 TÉ. 禾 禾 二 帝

The appellation of one who judges the world, or of one who rules over the nations; an epithet of respect and honor to one who rules as a lord or sovereign; an emperor; an independant monarch; celestial virtue. Woo te 五帝 five ancient emperors, also the God of heaven and the gods of the four seasons. The name of a star; the name of a place. Hwang, te, wang 皇帝王 according to some, express three degrees of sovereign rule, of which Hwang is the highest; Te, the second; and Wang, the lowest. Hwang-te, is a common appellation of the Emperor of China.

San hwang woo te che haou; ke lae shang e; urh shwǒ chay fun fun; mǒ che yǐh tung; kwo e ho chay wei 'keu yu 三皇五帝之號其來尙矣而說者紛紛莫之一統果以何者爲據與 the title of three sovereigns and five emperors existed for a long time; but opinions concerning them are various and confused; not reducible to one consistent detail; and there is no evidence to prove which is right.

幘 K'HWÁ. A small garment

Kwa kin 幘衿 a long Chinese garment.

帨 MǐH. Mǐh tow 帨頭 a napkin or cloth worn round the head in a particular way.

帨 HĒĒ. To bind a girdle round the loins.

帨 LE.

The remnant of torn ragged silk; torn; tattered.

帨 Same as 拭 Shǐh, To rub; to cleanse.

帨 E. The appearance of garments or clothes.

帨 YǐH. A screen or cloth covering over head.

帨 HWANG. A cloth to conceal from the view; a curtain or screen; a partition; a cover.

帨 SEUN. The end of a collar for the neck.

帨 E. Method, rule, law.

帨 A vulgar form of 幘 Ping, see below.

帨 K'HEA.

A kind of cap worn in ancient times; a soldier's garments.

帨 KEÚEN. A bag with a close end to it. To gather together a garment or the sleeves of it.

帨 T'HUNG. Tung keun 帨幫 a sort of petticoat worn by foreigners.

帨 JOO. A large cloth or napkin; a long strip of cloth for a streamer; the part of a bow grasped by the hand.

幟 HUNG. A species of banner or flag.

幌 TSUY. A cloth or napkin.

帥 SHWAE.

帥

A napkin worn at the girdle. A leader; one that heads many; that takes them under his command and controul; a general or commander-in-chief in the army. A surname. Read Seüh, To lead and to be led; to collect together, and to yield obedience.

帟 NO. The various utensils of a house.

帟 An ancient form of 師 Sze.

帟 YIH. Slips of cloth or silk for streamers.

帟 CHUEN, or Tseuen. To roll up.

帟 Same as 帟 Hwang, see under 3 str.

帟 An ancient form of 卓 Chö.

SEVEN STROKES.

帽 YUEN.

To cut out with scissors in a tortuous manner.

幌 CHĚ, Tĕen, or Tĕě.

The cloth which goes round under the ears; a kind of collar. Read Tsĕě, The part of a garment that folds over in front.

帟 KEIH. A coarse sort of cloth.

幌 SHWŪY, or Tsuy.

A napkin attached to a Chinese girdle; a handkerchief.

挽 WĀN. To bind the hair together. Read Mĕen, in the sense of 冕 Mĕen. Read Mun, Mourning garments.

悔 MOO.

The queen or wife of the ancient emperor 黃帝 Hwang-te.

幟 Same as 幟 Che, A sort of streamer or banner; a signal flag in the army.

幟 Same as 幟 Keae, A napkin.

幟 KEUNG. A cloth or napkin.

幟 TSEAOU. To bind or tie fast.

幟 KEA. A cloth or napkin.

帶 Same as 帶 Tae, To carry with one.



幌 MAOU.

A certain ornamental part of a woman's head dress.

帳 CHIN. A kind of bag employed in feeding

horses, or a basket with grain in it to suspend round the horse's head. Applied also to a vessel or basket to carry provisions for men when traveling on horseback.

帑 TS'HEEN. A covering for the head.

師 SZE. 師 師 師 師

Many persons assembled together; an army; a place where many are assembled, as the metropolis of a kingdom; a person who collects and heads many, as a commander or general. A master; a teacher; a moral instructor of the world; sometimes a patron. Name of a divinity; of a kingdom; of a district; and of an office. A surname. Sze, denotes a person skilled in a thing; hence, Cha sze 茶師 a tea inspector, one who judges of the quality of teas. Shwüy sze 水 | a naval officer. King-sze 京 | the residence of the Imperial court. Wan she che sze 萬世之 | one who is an instructor of ten thousand ages—Confucius. Pih she che sze 百世之 | any sage. Sze chuen | 船 Chinese war boats. Sze tae | 太 a kind of abbess in Chinese nunneries. Sze yay | 爺 a kind of literary friend, or unofficial assistant, generally attached by government officers to their establishment, with whom they advise on public business, they are otherwise called 內幕 Nuy-mö.

幌 Same as 巾 Jin, A cloth, or napkin.

帑 E. To rend; rent.

帑 KEUN. Garment for the lower part of the

body. Chung keun 中帑 garments next the body.

幌 Same as the preceding.

幌 Same as 幌 Hwang, see under 6 strokes.

帑 Same as 帑 Keă, see under 6 strokes.

恆 WOO. Hair, fur, or felt; hair cloth; a desire or endeavour to be empty.

席 SEIH. A mat spread on the ground: the ancient custom before the invention of chairs and tables. A table; a repast; an entertainment. Affection for; dependance on; to rest; to arrange. A surname. Yen seih 筵席 a feast or entertainment. Wăn tung seih 問同 | to ask who is to be at the same table—when invited to an entertainment.

帑 An ancient form of 尹 Yin.

帑 An ancient form of 尹 Yin.

# EIGHT STROKES.

帑 PE. A sort of cap or covering for the head.

帑 HWÖ. Blown on by the wind.

**幃** TSUNG. The name of a cloth supplied by the southern barbarians. Same as 贊 Tsung.

**幃** K'HUNG.

A cloth or napkin; the cuff of a sleeve.

**幃** CH'HANG. Garments thrown loosely about one, without being bound by a sash or girdle.

**粹** TSUY.

Embroidered with every variety of colour.

**幃** PING, or Päng.

A kind of curtain or covering; a tabernacle. Ping mung 幃幃 spread as a canopy; by the side a curtain or screen is called Päng; spread over or above, it is called Mung.

**帳** CHÁNG. From *to extend* and *a napkin*, or piece of cloth. A curtain; a cloth spread out. To spread out obscurely. Wán chang 蚊帳 mosquito curtain. Chang ting 頂 the covering overhead belonging to curtains.

**幃** CHUNG, or Tsung.

Breeches; night clothes; undress.

**幃** KĒEN, and Hĕen.

The name of a district; and of a certain kind of cloth.

**幃** SHĀ. Lower garments; a covering for the breast, worn by unmarried women. Read Tsan, A mat for

a child. Read Tsĕen, Garments peculiar to children, or to carry a child on the back; narrow; cramped. Read Shae, A coverlid; a part of the trappings of a horse.

**幃** CHEN.

A sort of screen or covering used in a carriage.

**幃** K'HEA. A cap. Same as 帽 Keā.

**幃** T'HĀ.

The covering overhead belonging to curtains.

**幃** Same as 幃 Chow, or Taou.

**幃** HAN. A cloth used to stop the ears.

**幃** WAN, or Yuen.

Wan tsze 幃子 cuttings, or remnants, left after cutting out garments.

**帶** TĀE. Intended to represent the thing meant,

viz. a kind of sash worn round the waist to fasten the clothes; a girdle; tape or ribbon. To carry with one as if attached to one's girdle; to take a person or persons to accompany one. To be connected, or appended to, either physically or mentally. Places locally connected; a neighbourhood. Keā tae 夾帶 to carry secretly about one. Shoo tae 書 1 name of a plant. Yih tae te fang 1 地方 a neighbourhood. Tae ling 1 領 to take with one a person under one's direction.



帑 KĒEN. Something written on cloth as a credential.

幘 YĪH. A covering for the head which binds up the hair. Read Gan, A sort of bag open at both ends wound round the waist as a girdle; a large bag-like purse worn in front by men.

帽 KWAN. A general term for what binds up the hair and serves as a cap.

帷 WE, or Wei. From cloth and wings, or surround and leather. A curtain; a tent. Chay we 車帷 the curtain of a carriage. Chang we 張 | a spread curtain for a place. Kĕen show fang wei 堅守房 | resolutely guard against sexual indulgence.

常 CH'HANG. From 尙 Shang, To manifest or display, and 巾 Kin, A piece of cloth. Garments which are always displayed; hence used also for 裳 Chang, The lower garments. Constant; usual; common; constantly; frequently; in the habit of. Five virtues which ought to be invariable practiced, are called the Five Chang. The name of a divinity; of a district; of a hill; of a stream; of a banner; of a spear or lance. A surname. A measure of sixteen cubits.

Chang chuen | 川 a constant stream, is used metaphorically for a continued course of action. Follow him always | 隨從他 chang suy tsung ta. Tae chang 太 | name of an oblong standard. Chang yu chun | 遇春 a general who lived at the beginning of the Ming dynasty, who was famous for Valour and humanity; always first at an attack and last at a retreat; he had the posthumous title of king.

幌 Same as 幘 Kwǎn, Breeches, and such like garments.

幕 K'HE. A cloth or napkin; a bandage or sash.

幘 SĀ, or Shǎ. Sǎ she 幘施 a covering for the face; a veil. Read Ts'hě, | 帏 Tsě mīh, A covering for the head which binds up the hair.

植 Same as 植 Tīh, see Rad. 牛 New.

### NINE STROKES.

愉 SOO. Silk torn or ragged at the end; remnants of silk. Read Tow, Garments next the body.

恆 Same as 恰 Keǎ, see under 6 strokes.

帽 MAOU. A cap. Maou hǒ 帽盒 a hat box. Maou tĕen | 店 a hat shop; a hatter.

剪 TSĒEN. A sort of streamer or colour.

幘 Same as the preceding.

幘 TOO.

A signal colour; the place where a signal is made.

幘 Same as 幘 Chung, see under 8 str.

幅 MĚEN.

A screen in front; a curtain on one side only.

帟 TSAOU.

A covering for the head. One says, A mourning head dress.

幪 KWEI. A sort of tight pantaloons without a seat.

幐 HOW. An object to shoot at with an arrow.

幐 TSĀNG, or Chǎng. Pictures on silk.

幐 SHE. A cloth or napkin.

幐 SEU. A cloth or napkin for the head.

幐 CHUN. A cloth or bag, to contain rice.

帟 MEĪH. A cloth to cover any thing.

Meih neu 帟女 a servant woman.

幐 MOW.

A cloth used by women, perhaps a sort of Apron.

幐 GĪH, or Kĭh. To seam.

幐 KWĀN. Breeches; undress; ordinary garments.

幐 MŮH, Moo, and Mow.

Binding for the hair; upper cloth covering for a carriage; a dyed cloth covering.

幐 YING. The appearance of freshness and clearness.

幐 PA, or Shaou. Pa pe 幐 to strike to attack.

幐 CHUNG. A sort of curtain or screen.

幐 HWUY, or Wei. From cloth and leather.

A bag to contain incense or perfume in. One says, A single curtain.

幐 ŨH. From cloth and a house. A curtain; a tent.

幅 FŮH. A wide piece of cloth or silk; a roll

or pieces of cloth, silk, or paper. A picture which rolls up. The ends of a roll ornamented; applied figuratively to producing an effect on the people by virtue. A surname. Kwang fŭh 匡幅 full; filled. Read Peih, Cloths wound round the legs to strengthen the muscles in walking. Otherwise called 行滕 Hing tǎng.

幐 YĚ. Garment. A straight folding-over part of a Chinese garment. Read Kae, or Kǎ. To inter at an improper time.



幫

LĀ. To strike.

帛

An ancient form of 尹 Yin.

幫

PANG. To perform necessary work to the

edge of a shoe; to bind a shoe. Commonly used to denote To help; to assist. Seang pang 相幫 to render assistance to. Heae pang 鞋幫 the binding of a shoe.

幘

TŪH.

A sort of streamer or colour with feathers attached to it.

帟

An ancient form of 牟 Mow.

𦃟

TSEW. Rumpled garments.

𦃟

An ancient form of 尹 Yin.

TEN STROKES.

愧

KWEI.

Kwei wei 愧幘 variegated colours; variously coloured silk.

幘

YING. To cover.

幘

HŌ, or Yih. To blow the fire.

𦃟

SHĀE.

Lae shae 𦃟 𦃟 torn garments; tattered clothes.

𦃟

PANG. A paper, or leaf of a book.

𦃟

TE, or Sze.

A sort of curtain; a string. Read He, Red paper.

𦃟

LĒEN. A curtain serving as a screen.

𦃟

MĪH.

Same as 万 Mīh. Mīh sze 𦃟 俟 a surname.

𦃟

KUNG. A sort of apron.

𦃟

PAN, or Pwan. A large cloth to cover

clothes; a surtout; a covering for the head.

𦃟

MUNG. A covering for garments: a sort of

apron. Mung kūh 𦃟 𦃟 a cover for one's clothes; a surtout.

𦃟

Same as 幌 Hwang, see above.

𦃟

HWANG. A kind of curtain to screen off the light; an ancient ornament on the head.

𦃟

T'HAOU. A cloth covering for a sword or

scabbard. Same as 條 Teaou, A silk cord.

幘 MEĪH. A covering; a covering for the face;  
the appearance of all approaching together.

帡 T'HĀNG.

A bag in which things are carried at both ends.

幪 KEA. Cloth of barbarous tribes, probably once  
given in tribute; corresponds to the words Tax, duty, or  
tribute, in Chinese.

幌 PE. A sort of curtain for a carriage.

幐 KOW. Single garments.

幑 SHEN. Meaning is lost.

幒 WOO. A handkerchief.

帑 TAE. Name of a hill, and of a district.

帒 An ancient form of 禽 Kin.

帓 An ancient form of 異 E, Different.

帔 Same as 綢 Keung, see Rad. 糸 Meih.

帑 An ancient form of 逐 Chüh.

# ELEVEN STROKES.

縳 SE, or Sěě. Tattered silk; remnants. Read  
Seuě, To make flowers of bits of silk.

縕 Same as 桐 Tung, see under 5 strokes.

縖 Same as 恂 Kow, see under 5 strokes.

微 HWUY. A signal or streamer attached to the  
back, like the modern firemen's coats.

縻 LE. To cut silk, or a remnant of brodered silk.

縏 Same as 帳 Chung, see under 8 strokes.

縑 FUNG. A kerchief or napkin.

縣 SHWŪY, Shuy, Che, and Tsěě.  
A kerchief worn for forms sake.

縵 SUY. A cloth napkin or towel.

縹 SIN. Same as 縹 Sin. Sin se 縹 纈 clothes  
hanging down smooth like the feathers of a bird. Read Sēen,  
The middle part of a colour. Read San, The waving of a flag.



𦘒 TSAN. Silk which is not yet sown together.

𦘓 The seal character form of 𦘒 E.

幔 MAN, or Mwán.

A kind of curtain; a covering or screen.

幕 MÖ. A curtain with part that covers the top.

Mö foo 幕府 tents; an encampment; military clothing for the legs. Lüh mö 六 1 denotes the universe; the same as 六合 lüh hō. Mö pin 1 賓 or Mö yew 1 友 or Mö kih 1 客 friends of the acting officer, who assist him in a capacity superior to that of a clerk; a private secretary, otherwise called Sze yay 師爺 Tōs mö 作 1 to act in the capacity of a Mö-jin.

標 PEAOU. A silken streamer affixed to the end of a pole; a cloth wrapped round the head.

褳 LOW. A large purse or pocket carried in front. An ancient surname.

槽 TSAOU.

A mat, or other material laid down for children to sleep on.

嶋 SEAOU, or Neaou.

Something made of silk.

幘 KWÖ. A woman's head dress; a kind of cap that covers the hair; a cap worn when mourning.

幘 TSHĪH. From a napkin and pinned to the

head. A napkin rolled round to keep up the hair; sometimes covers the top of the head. Used to denote Straight teeth.

帟 TSŪH. To spread out a picture drawn on

silk; or other variegated substance.

幙 Same as 幕 Mö, see above.

# TWELVE STROKES.

幌 KEÜNG.

Silk; a surtout to keep off the dust when travelling.

褰 K'HWA. Silken garments.

懷 Same as 帉 No, see under 6 strokes.

幪 SEANG. A head dress of unmarried women.

幪 HWÖ, or Hwih.

The noise made by rending silk.

幪 LEAOU. A covering, or case for a bow.

幪 TSUY. Tsuy heang 幪 項 ancient garments.

**幃** CH'HĒN, or T'han. A spoiled mean carriage. Read Tsĕen, The appearance of a carriage screened by a kind of curtain.

**橙** Same as 幘 Ching, see under 9 strokes

**幘** K'HEAOU, or Kaou. The waistband of drawers or trousers; or a sort of string for the same purpose as a waistband.

**幘** TSEAOU, or Leaou. To rub.

**幘** PŪH. A napkin or cloth to wind round the head; a kind of military cap. The lower garments pared off in a particular way.

**幘** CH'HĒ. A kind of banner or flag; a pendant streamer; to attach to, or fasten, as by sewing or with cords. To make a record of; to record.

**幘** HOO. To cover; to cover over as with a sheet. Large; great; wide; possessing; having; remiss; careless.

**幘** SAN. To cover over; to cover as an umbrella.

**帛** SEU. Teau seu 帛 the end of a web of silk. Tow sew 頭 | a piece of coarse cloth worn round the head, with the end hanging down the back, when Chinese women are in mourning.

**幘** URH, E, or Ne:

An ornament; an additional gloss.

**幘** FAN. A kind of napkin for dusting any thing; long streamers hung up in the temples of Buddha before the idols. Used for 翻 Fan, To turn over, or toss about.

**幘** CH'HWANG. A certain kind of standard or banner. Read Chang, A kind of screen or curtain for a wheeled carriage. Read Tung, Appearance of feathers attached in a certain way.

**幣** PĒ. 帛 Silk; wealth; things given as presents, of whatever they consist. Pe pih 幣帛 pieces of silk; presents generally.

**帛** An ancient form of 盟 Ming.

### THIRTEEN STROKES.

**幘** Same as 幘 Tō, see Rad. 木 Mūh.

**幘** KEAOU. Wrappers or bandages for the legs, to strengthen the muscles of the legs, used by people who travel, and carry burdens on foot.

**幘** MEĪH. A covering for a carriage.

**幘** A vulgar form of 幘 Lĕen.



幬

TS'HAOU. A covering for the top of the

head; placed over the hair which is bound together.

幬

CH'HEN. A kind of curtain that surrounds

a wheel carriage; that which covers or screens an aperture; an outer part or fold of a vest which hides the joining of an under one. Chay chen 車幬 a carriage curtain.

幬

Same as the preceding.

幬

SHĀ. Two pieces of cloth joined together.

幬

T'HAN. Loose ungirded garments.

Tan wǎn 幬挽 half mourning garments.

幬

A vulgar form of 幬 Man, see above.

幬

Same as 幬 Měe, A cover for a carriage made of white dog's skins.

幬

FUN. An ornament; a certain appendage to

a horse's bridle; the bit; called also 扇汗 Shen han, and 排沫 Pae mǔh.

幬

Same as 幬 Choo, see under 5 strokes.

幬

SUY. A deep red, or scarlet colour.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

幬

YIN. Inside; within.

幬

E. A napkin or cloth.

幬

MUNG. To cover over and shelter, as a house

does. Ping mung 幬幬 a screen; a covering; a shelter. The comfort of a shelter, is best known, they say, in the midst of a bleak wind and heavy rain. Mung mung 幬幬 abundant; plentiful; luxuriant.

幬

PIN. The appearance of disorder or confusion; the appearance of bad raiment.

幬

PANG.

To work the edges of shoes; to assist in any way.

幬

YEN. Armour for the heart.

幬

LAN. A garment without a neck or collar.

幬

CHOW. A single curtain; a curtain for a carriage; a leather screen around a carriage. Read Taou, A covering like a tent; canopy of heaven.

幬

An ancient form of 搜 Sow.

幘 MĒĒ. A certain transverse belt or skin in military carriages, intended to sit on. To cover.

幘 CH'HOO. A kind of curtain; a bed curtain.

幘 TSĒĒ. To rub or wipe.

幘 PE. Lower garments of women; a petticoat.

幘 TSŪH. A case for bows.

幘 SUY. A cloth kerchief.

幘 LAE. Lae shae 幘 torn, tattered garments.

幘 SEEN. A kerchief or napkin.

幘 FUN. To over fill a bag with grain, till it bursts; the reaction of a bow when shot.

幘 HĪH. Red paper.

幘 HĒEN. A kind of curtain that surrounds a carriage, intended to make it cooler.

幘 Same as 幘 Taou, see under 14 str.

幣 LĒEN. Same as 幘 Lēen, A lady's dressing case.

幘 LAN. Petticoats; the upper and lower garments connected.

幘 CHĀNG, or Tsǎng. To unroll or open out embroidered silks, or silks with pictures on them.

幘 TS'HĒEN. A signal or mark; to rub; to wipe.

幘 YŌ. A tent.

幘 CHWANG. Same as 幘 Chwang, The mast on which a sail is hoisted; the sail not hoisted.

幘 NUN, and Nuy. To wipe the top of the steps with a cloth.

幘 LWAN. A sash or girdle.

幘 LO. Torn or tattered silk.

幘 Same as 幘 Nun, see above.

幘 Original form of 幘 Lan.



# FIFTY-FIRST RADICAL.

干 KAN. A shield, to fend off an arrow or the stroke of a sword; to be opposed to; to offend against; to seek to attain from; to endeavour to procure; a stream running between opposing banks; the bank of a river; the boundary of a state. Offence, crime, or guilt, or their consequences. Kan enters into many proper names. Kan he-fei seaou 干係非小 the consequences are not small.

𠂔 JIN. Language which is rather too strong.

平 PING. 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

Even; equal; fair; just; equitable; level; tranquil; undisturbed. Read Ping. To level; to adjust prices or weights; to reduce to a state of submission; to conquer. A plain; tranquillity; plenty; name of place. Kung ping 公平 just and equitable. Tēn ping 天 | scales or balances. Tae ping 太 | a state of peace and plenty. Te ping 地 | a level place; a plain; a level place in front of hills and palaces.

年 NĒEN. A year; the year of a person's age.

Shaou nēen 少年 a young person. Laou nēen 老 | an old person. Kew nēen 舊 | last year. Ming nēen 明 | next year. Tēn nēen 天 | the period of life decreed by heaven. Chung nēen che jin fūh che shoo tang 中 | 之人服之殊當 (medicine) exceedingly proper to be taken by persons in the middle of life. Nēen yu tseih shīh | 逾七十 upwards of seventy years of age.

𠂔 KĒEN. Equal; level. The name of a district.

𠂔 Same as 汀 Ting, see Rad. 水 Shwŭy.

𠂔 GAN. A limb; a branch, or division, or part of.

𠂔 The vulgar form of 𠂔 Chă.

𠂔 PING. 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

From two men, with two shields. Two standing together. Together with; and; also; moreover. Act of coition. Ping leih 𠂔力 with united strength. Pingfei | 非 not; by no means. Ping kea | 駕 to ride together.

幸 HING. From Yaou 夭 Evil influences, and

Yih 𠂔 To oppose, the opposite of evil influence; i. e. fortunate; lucky. Luckily; happily; blessed; to bless, as the Emperor does a place, by visiting it, hence his going to a place is expressed by Hing. The affection of the Emperor. To obtain by good luck; to hope or wait for. A surname.

𠂔 Same as the preceding.

𠂔 An ancient form of 叔 Shūh.

## SEVEN STROKES.

𠂔

The sound of this character is not known. To meet.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Kēen, Equal.

𠂔

KŌ.

Kō kō 𠂔 𠂔 to urge, to importune and offend.

幹

K'AN. The stem of a plant. The trunk of a tree; the original matter or substance of. Capacity for business; business; to transact business; to do. A surname. The wall round the inside of a well. Forms part of various proper names.

𦰩

KĒEN. A small sheaf; a small bundle of.

𦰪

PING. A certain bamboo utensil.

## FIFTY-SECOND RADICAL.

幺

YAOU. The last and smallest of a litter of pigs;

supposed to resemble a new born infant. Small; delicate; short; the name of a small bird; of a song or tune. A word used in gaming. A surname.

幻

HWAN. From *Two children* turned upside

down. Artifice; craft; fraud; slight of hand; a deception of the eye; demoniacal or magical arts; visionary appearances; apparitions.

幼

YĒW.

𦰫

𦰬

From *slender and strength*. Young and slender, applied to creatures or to things; small; not having existed long; tender affection.

𦰭

Same as 𦰭 Heuen. An ancient form of 𦰭 Meih.

𦰮

Same as 幼 Yew, Young.

𦰯

YEW. Small; minute; delicate.

𦰰

YÁOU.

Yaou wang 𦰰 𦰱 a small appearance; minute; abstruse.

𦰲

PING. To bind to something straight.



𦉳

An ancient form of 幾 Ke, see below.

𦉴

An ancient form of 幾 Ke, see below.

紗

YAOU, or Yaóu.

Precipitate and perverse; ravelled; entangled.

𦉵

An ancient form of 總 Sze.

幽

YEW.

𦉶

𦉷

From *hill* and *woody vallies*. Umbrageous; dark; hidden; deep recess, as in a dark secluded ravine amongst mountains; a state of retirement; to be put there by authority; to be confined as a prisoner.

𦉸

KWAN.

To pass the threads transversely in weaving.

幾

KE.

𦉹

From 幺 Yew, *Minute, small*; and 戍 Shoo, *A soldier*,

guarding against the first approaches. The incipient tendencies to motion; the springs of action; a prognostic; dangerous; having fixed periods; times and seasons; several. To examine; a qualifying expression, as Rather; nearly; thereabouts.

𦉺

E.

Precipitate and boisterous, from things not succeeding well.

𦉻

An ancient form of 葬 E.

𦉼

SE, or Tsze. Small; little.

𦉽

A form of 繼 Ke. Continuous relation or connexion; water in nature is said to be the connecting medium amongst all bodies.

𦉾

An ancient form of 絕 Tseuċ, Disconnected or broken off; the relation discontinued.

幾

KEĪH. Nearly joined to each other. The pleasure arising on finishing any concern.

## FIFTY-THIRD RADICAL.

广 YĒN. A shelter or covering; the covering of a house; which idea it often has in composition.

庀 P'HĒ.

To prepare what is necessary; to arrange; to put in order.

庠 THING. Even; level.

庖 TSĪH.

Ch'ih ts'ih 赤庖 name of a coin of the Han dynasty.

庑 An ancient form of 宅 Ts'ih; also an ancient form of 度 Tō.

庑 SHA. A house at the side; a mean house; mean.

庑 YEN. Even, regular. Meaning is doubtful.

庑 Same as 廩 Y'ih, see below.

庑 A form of 宇 Yu, see Rad. 宀 Mēen.

庑 E. A kind of out-door shed for eating under.

庑 KEW.

To apply fire to the body medicinally, as the Moxa.

庑 An erroneous form of 庑 Yu. Read Yen, The name of a hill.

庑 Same as 廩 Woo, see under 12 str.

庑 P'ANG. Even; level.

庑 Same as 底 Te, Below.

庑 HAN.

Han tan 庑 潭 the appearance of sucking milk.

## FOUR STROKES.

庑 PÉ. Affording shade and shelter; to cover over,



applied to certain covering of wheels; to lodge or reside in a place. Name of a place.

𡩺 K'HIN. A man's name.

𡩻 T'HUN. The walls of an upper room. A place to store up things in a house; to dwell.

床 A vulgar form of 牀 Chwang.

Something on which to rest the body; a bed or couch; that on which one lays one's self to rest and sleep. Eight cubits. A wooden casing put withinside a well to prevent the earth falling down.

𡩼 Same as 𡩻 Lëen, see Rad. 大 Ta.

床 SHWUY. A house that has apartments backward a long way; or as the Chinese call it, 'A deep house.'

度 KWÈI, or Ke.

A stand or case for provisions; to place or lay by.

𡩽 YÁ. A large house or mansion.

𡩾 PAE.

To separate or take leave of; to call to bid farewell.

庄 JIN. Below; under; sustaining.

𡩿 KEAE.

A kind of press placed in cook houses for storing up provisions.

𡪀 SUY.

A house in which is an accumulation of smoke.

𡪁 TAN. Obscure; retired; dark.

𡪂 HWAN.

The inner or lower sides of the tiles of a roof.

序 SEU. 𡪃 𡪄

A wall on the east and west; to be seated on the east and west sides, in the Chinese manner; hence the usual sense of the character, viz., Order; arrangement; a school room, or college; the order of precedence between seniors and juniors. A surname. The preface of a book in which its subsequent arrangement is sometimes stated. Tsze seu 次序 in order; in a regular series. Seu lun 論 to discuss in lucid order.

底 Same as 底 Te, Below.

𡪅 CHE. Name of a hill.

𡪆 Same as 𡪆 Pae, see under 4 strokes.

𡪇 Same as 𡪇 Fan, see Rad. 田 Tëen.

度 Same as 𡩂 Fung, see Rad. 西 Se.

底 TĒ. 𡩂 𡩃 𡩄 𡩅 𡩆

From *below* and an *over-hanging shelter*. To dwell at the foot of a mountain. To be set down; low; the bottom of; to arrive at and to stop. Only; mean; menial. In the books of the 宋 Sung dynasty, used for the modern 的 Tēih; and also in the Poetry of the Tang dynasty. Woo kǎn te 無根底 no root; no foundation. Heae te 鞋 | the sole of a shoe. Seau te 小 | a term by which menial servants designate themselves. Fang te 方 | a bag for containing books. Woo te 無 | bottomless.

### FIVE STROKES.

应 LĀ. Echo or noise in a house.

𡩇 LING. The appearance of a house or mansion in which there is a free unintercepted passage through and through.

𡩈 CHE.

To dwell in a low place; a dwelling; a habitation.

庖 P'HAOU. A drum stick. Read Peaou, Free growing bushy shrubs. Read Tow, The name of a plant.

店 TĒEN. To place under a cover. The place where goods are put. A shop; a stand; a victualing house or inn.

床 PUN. A surname.

床 ME. Me jang 床壤 name of a place.

𡩉 CH'HA.

An unfinished house or dwelling. A shelter suddenly raised.

𡩊 PE. To spread open; to lay or spread out.

𡩋 P'HOO. To lay out, and arrange.

𡩌 NĒĒ, or Neǎ.

Yǎ nēě 𡩌 narrow confined.

𡩍 YĀ. A house that appears going to ruin; a pig-stye

𡩎 TĒEN. Even; level.

𡩏 A vulgar form of 廟 Meaou.

𡩐 TSEU, or Tsze.

People accommodating or depending on each other.

庚 KĀNG. 庚 庚 庚 庚 庚

A horary character. To alter; to change; the age of a person. A way; a path; to confer or bestow upon. A surname.



庋 PĀ. A straw cottage; low down.

庑 TAN. A small cottage. Some say, A small cup.

庑 E. A press or case to lay away things in.

庑 TS' HZE. An instrument of husbandry.

府 FOÜ. 府 廩 庑

A house where books and paper are stored up. A store-house for goods; to collect together; a place to meet in. Officers who preside over the national treasures. During the Tang dynasty, a large 州 Chow district was called Foo, and has continued so to the present time. The name of a district; a surname. A district or city of the first order; applied also to the magistrate of the district. Used by courtesy for another person's house. L. w foo, san tsae, san ting 六府三才三停 the six foo, (in physiognomy) denote the part of the forehead over the eye, the cheek bone, and the jaw bone on each side; the three Tsae denote the forehead above the nose; the bridge of the nose and the lower lip, the three Ting, are the parts immediately below these.

廊 LEAOU.

A man's name. Read Lew, A surname.

庑 T'HUNG. A house with retired apartments far back: the echo of a house.

庑 SIN, or Sän.

A house seeming to lean over as if falling.

庑 An ancient form of 局 Keung.

庑 Same as 庑 Che, see under 4 strokes.

庑 An ancient form of 知 Che, To know.

庑 An ancient form of 鬼 Kwei.

庑 KÖ. To circulate; to press down; down below.

庑 SEANG. From a covert and sheep or lambs.

A village school; to feed or nourish with instruction; a school or college. In ancient times, a place to receive and take care of aged people belonging to the state. Heou, seu, seang 校序庑 are three terms applied to national schools in three different periods of Chinese history.

庑 E. A place to store up any thing; a storehouse. To store up. A covered piazza.

庑 CHAOU. Low servile language.

庑 HËEN. The threshold of a door.

庑 T'HUNG. The echo of a house.

庑 Same as 居 Tëen, see Rad. 戶 Hoo.

肩 HEUEN. A cavern or cave.

床 E. Irresolute; undecided; going backwards and forwards. To secret, hide or lay up.

庠 CH'HĪH, or Yay.

A house, or garden pavilion without the front part. To point to; rare; to wait; large, full; distant; to disuse. The original form of 斥 Chih.

庑 CHĪH. Stoppage; hindrance; interruption exciting provocation. Name of a district.

### SIX STROKES.

庑 T'HEAOU.

The appearance of not being full; excess; passing over.

康 TSZE. A low house; a cottage.

庑 CHĒ. Placed beneath a house or cover; provided with; having a supply.

庑 HEW. Shade; shelter; a place to stop and rest; the umbrageous shade of trees.

度 T'HOO. From *hand* and 庑 Shoo, *branching or spreading out*. To arrange and spread out; to form

into a law or rule; that with which any thing is measured. A measure; a rule; a limit; a degree of longitude or latitude; a degree or mark; a weapon. A surname. To measure. Used also for 渡 Too. Read Tō, To conjecture; to surmise; to guess.

Too jin san shih sze wan pā tsēn 1 人三十四萬八千 elevated to a divine nature, three hundred and forty eight thousand persons: said of 毘波尸佛 Pe-po-she Fūh, the Budh, who is the first mentioned.

庑 Same as 庑 Che, and 庑 Che.

### SEVEN STROKES.

庑 YEN. High, eminent.

庑 KWĒI. To throw in ruins.

庑 TSO. That on which a person sits; a seat; a throne; a seat where the king sits to give audience.

庑 An ancient form of 淡 Tsē.

庑 HEAOU. Heaou hwō 庑 the general appearance of a mansion or palace: a high house. Heaou keaou 1 第 a deep empty appearance.

庑 LEU. Name of an ancient officer.

庑 KWĀN. A granary.



庑 LANG.

Lofty; eminent. A certain vessel or utensil.

廛 T'HOO.

A low house. Poo too 庸廛 an irregular building.

廡 TSANG.

From a covering and robust. Upright strong appearance.

康 K'HEW.

A roof placed against a wall to screen off the rain.

庋 T'HOW.

Name of an utensil; a place of sacrificing; a cook-house.

廋 KWEI. Original form of 度 Kwei. A word

also used in reference to sacrificing at tombs; to deposit at the hills the articles used at the sacrifices.

庫 K'HOO. A shed for a military carriage; com-

posed of carriage placed beneath a house. A storehouse; a treasury; the word is appropriated to government treasures.

Name of a gate; a surname.

庖 Same as 庖 Yew, see below.

庑 Same as 戛 Sze, see Rad. 立 Leih.

庑 MANG. The appearance of a large rock.

Large; great; abundant; affluent. A surname. Read Mung, Mung yung | 葺 to speak in a confused manner, in mixed dialects. Mang tsǎ | 雜 blended and crowded together.

康 TSÜH. A cottage.

廡 TSUY, or Chuy. An elegant carriage.

廛 LOW. A grass hut or cottage.

庭 T'HING. A large hall in the midst of a house. The name of an office; of a district; and of a hall.

廔 YEW. From a covering and old. An old house with rotten beams; a disagreeable smell of rot.

庑 LUNG. A covering or shelter. A roof or small house placed against the wall of a larger one.

庸 POO, or Foo. Poo too 庸廛 a house built in an uneven irregular manner.

庑 Original form of 廔 Tsung.

庑 HEA.

The appearance of a tiger accustomed to play or grasp things.

庑 Same as 廔 Chen, see below.

廋

An ancient form of 親 Tsin.

庠

A certain kind of stone. The sound of this character is not known.

庌

PING. To screen; to conceal or store up, a place for necessary retirement. Thin.

廕

TSUNG.

A small dwelling, included in a larger mansion.

廐

TUY. The falling or rushing down of a house.

廐

CH'HA.

A house with an open front; the name of a district.

康

KING. A granary.

## EIGHT STROKES.

倚

E, or Yae. To sit and lean against.

廔

CHING. Name of a pavilion.

座

KEANG. The appearance of an empty valley.

康

LAE.

A cottage; name of a terrace; and of a district.

虎

E. Deflected. E ke 虎 祁 name of a place.

庫

PE. A low cottage; applied also to palaces that

are built low; low; short. Used to denote the nose; a certain female bird. Yew pe 有庌 the name of a state.

庌

Same as the preceding.

廕

NĚĚ. To press down; to oppress.

庫

Same as 廐 Tuy, see under 8 strokes.

廐

An ancient form of 廐 Lin.

康

TSEĚ. A man's name.

庌

SUY. Subverted; overturned.

廔

CHAN.

Boards which cover the tiles of the roof inside Chinese houses.

厝

TSEIH. Name of a Hĕen district.



庥 CH'HE.

Extensive; large; to strike at from the side.

廡 TS'HOW. The noise of falling or rushing down.

廙 An ancient form of 或 Hwǒ.

廚 Same as 漏 Low, see Rad. 水 Shwŭy.

庶 SHOO. 屋

From a house and the ancient form of *effulgence*. A great many; a multitude. Near to; nearly. A surname. Fat and handsome. Che shoo 支庶 or Shoo tsze 子 the son of a concubine. An ancient name of an office. Teih shoo 嫡 the principal wife and a concubine.

廞 PĀNG. To rush or fall down.

康 K'HANG. 康 康 康

Rest; repose; joy; felicity; delightful; excellent; blessed. A surname. A road; a way; joyful; delight in goodness.

Kang-mow-tsae 康茂才 a man eminent for his learning and filial piety, who assisted the founder of the Ming dynasty in acquiring the empire. He died on the highway.

庑 KWAN. Something amusing; to play with.

庑 Same as 廡 Hin, see below.

庸 YUNG. 庸

From a covering and to use. To use or employ persons for domestic and ordinary purposes; constant; common; ordinary; simple; rude. Cordial; agreeing; popular merit. Occurs denoting, How? The name of a place. A surname.

廔 SHAY.

A small house or cottage. A lodge at a gate.

庵 GAN. A small thatched cottage; a round cottage; a straw hut for soldiers. Read Gǒ, Low; a pig sty; a small monastery for monks or nuns, chiefly for women.

度 TO. A surname. Read Tǒ, To stretch the wrists out at length.

廕 K'HIN. Stony ground.

廞 An ancient form of 松 Sung.

廞 TE. Transverse bars of wood set up as a fence.

廞 Sound not known. Increase of husk, but little grain.

廞 TS'HUNG.

Steps or stairs in the middle of a house.

店 Same as 牆 Tsäng, see Rad. 井 Pēn.

厝

T'HOO. A cottage. Same as 厝 Too.

厖

Same as 寓 Yu, To lodge.

廕

WEI. An obscure, secret place.

扁

PĒEN. A low house.

庾

YÜ. From a shelter and a moment. A stack of

grain in the fields; a place to store up grain in the fields or on the rivers,—a granary in a city is called 倉 Tsang. Abundant; affluent; a large or numerous accumulation of. Name of a measure, of a star, and of a bow. Ta yu 大庾 the great stack—a well known mountain on the north frontier of Canton province, it is otherwise called Mei-ling.

廕

PING.

A solitary bye place; a necessary place of retirement.

厖

An ancient form of 廟 Meaou.

厖

A form of 宇 Yu, see Rad. 宀 Mēen.

廕

SOW. The winding streams of water at the bottom of hills. To conceal or secret.

庾

YING.

A long piazza on each side of a path, in the Chinese manner.

廕

Same as 埃 Sze, see Rad. 立 Leih.

厖

HOO. Even; level.

廕

Same as 宗 Paou, see Rad. 宀 Mēen.

廕

KEA. A house; to build or rear a house.

厖

CHĀ. To cover as in a mortar; to store up; to secret; to hide; a low cottage.

廕

YĒ. A small confined house.

厖

TSZE. A place that requires cleansing; a privy. High banks and a narrow stream; a necessary near a stream. To put in the midst; next to.

廕

An ancient form of 逾 Yu. Read Tow, To perform the natural act at a privy. A trough or wooden channel for water.

庫

KWĀN. To accumulate; an accumulation of.

厖

An ancient form of 籃 Lan, and of 廉 Lēen.

厖

LĀ. A monastery or nunnery; a prison house.

厖

YIN. The name of a place.



**廂** SEANG. Side apartments; small rooms for bed chambers; rooms on the east and west sides. Seang fang 廂房 a side apartment; a room for the retirement of the females of the family.

**廩** Same as 廐 Tsze, see under 5 strokes.

**康** HAN. Flowers and fruits pendant from a tree.

**廔** Same as 黠 E, see Rad. 黑 Hih.

**庑** TUY. The lower end heavy; hanging down.

TEN STROKES.

**庑** SUY. A house leaning over aslant.

**廕** KÖ. A cave or cavern at the side of a hill; a place to store up things in.

**廋** MA. A monastery or nunnery.

**廋** HWUY. A room; the wall of a house. A man's name. Read Kwei, Name of a hill.

**廐** SZE. Name of a place.

**廐** CHE. The name of an imaginary animal.

**廐** LE'W.

The large hall of a house situated in the middle.

**廈** HEÀ. A house or mansion; a sort of piazza at the entrance of a gate.

**廉** LËEN. By the side, or in a corner; a corner; economical; pure; uncorrupted by avarice, or by bribes; moderate in one's wishes; not avaricious, but its opposite. To examine into. Enters into several proper names. Lëen-tsze 廉子 a native of Ho-nan, who was a pupil of Confucius, and is numbered with the seventy-two, called Sëen hëen 先覽 former worthies.

**廊** LANG. Apartments or small rooms built on the east and west sides of large houses; they have generally before them a piazza or covered wall. Lang foo hea 廊廡 下 apartments around the court or yard in the front of the hall.

**廋** SOW. From *to scour below a cover*. To conceal; to secret; to hide; crafty; to seek for what is hidden; to search a house. Sow jin 廋人 the name of a certain office.

**廋** Same as 廋 Tseang, see below,

**廐** Same as 廐 E, see Rad. 广 Neih.

度 HWUY. Elegant carriage, gait or manner.

廔 CHUY. The falling of a house or cottage.

麻 Same as 歷 Leih, see below.

𦉳 WEI. Bright rays darted across.

廔 KING. The side of a house, a small hall.

廔 Original form of 廔 Tsung.

廔 SHIN.  
A large house extending far behind; a deep house.

廔 CHA.  
A house going to decay; a ruinous house.

廔 KEW.  
A house for horses; a stable. Name of an office. A surname.

廔 A vulgar form of the preceding. A stable; a place to house and take care of horses.

廔 KIN. A poor bad dwelling; a little house; little ability; a shade. Used for 僅 Kin; and 勤 Kin.

章 Same as 障 Chang. Syn. with 璋 Chang.

𡩺 TSUNG.

The appearance of many standing up; two houses joined.

𡩺 MÖ. Empty; vacant; unoccupied.

𡩺 E. In a haste; precipitate; urgent.

𡩺 GAOU. A storehouse or granary.

𡩺 K'HÖ, or Kwö. 𡩺 𡩺

Large; great; wide; vacant; to widen; to expand; to pare with a sword; the name of a district. Kae-kwö 開廓 to enlarge; to expand.

### ELEVEN STROKES.

廔 LOW. An elegant house; the back, or roof of a house; an ornamented window. One says, To plant.

廔 YIN. Shade as of trees; a covering or shelter.

廔 LEAOU, or Chòw. A man's name. A sur-

name. Read Lew, The name of a state. Leaou yung chung 廖永忠 one of the leading men who assisted in establishing the Ming dynasty.



**席** TAE. A house leaning over; deflected from the perpendicular line. The name of a stream.

**廐** LÜH. A granary.

**廐** Same as 鑿 Tseou. To thrust into; to insert.

**廐** Same as 廐 Yung, see below.

**廐** SE. The meaning is lost,

**廐** TSUY.

Tsuy tsuy 廐廐 the appearance of hanging pendant down.

**廐** PING.

Solitary and uninhabited place. Lateral; deflected.

**廐** SHŌ. To cure disease.

**廐** Same as 恢 Kwei, see Rad. 心 Sin,

**廐** An ancient form of 秩 Chih.

**廐** YIH, or E.

The noise made in hammering when building a house, or beating solid a mud wall. Respect; veneration.

**廐** FAN. Things accumulated together; to accumulate or hoard up. A house where things are stored up.

**廐** CH'HOO. **廐**

A quiver to contain arrows; a case for books. A place for killing animals; a kitchen; a cook-house.

**廐** T'HUY. Heavy below.

**廐** WEI. Elegant; excellent.

**廐** Same as 廐 Sëen, see below.

**廐** CH'HEN. A place where things are sold; a shop. Chen-she 廐市 or Chen sze 肆 a shop, a place where people meet to buy and sell.

**廐** T'HOO. Too sën 廐廐 a religious house or temple; an even regular house.

**廐** FUN. To rush down as a mountain falling.

**廐** SIN. To put away; to cast out.

**廐** SZE. To cut forage for a horse; to feed; to bring up; to serve; one who does serve; menial; foragers. To divide; to part.

廡 HIN, and Kin.

Certain ornaments of a carriage. To be pleased or gratified with. Read Yin, To stop or close up, Read Kin or Kan, A dangerous mountain.

廟 MEAOU. 甘廟田廟

A temple dedicated to ancestors; a temple of Budha; a place dedicated to the worship of departed spirits and the gods. Tsin meau 寢廟 Tsin, is the back or interior part; and Meau, the front of a temple.

廠 CH'HANG, or Chwang.

An open shed; a roof without surrounding walls; such erections are common at mines above ground, and at other places where extensive works are carried on.

廡 WOOU. 廡

From a covering and unoccupied. A kind of piazza or room outside the hall of a house for servants and persons who first enter the gate. A lodge at a gate; a large vacant house. Fan woo 蕃廡 a shade formed by luxuriant foliage.

廢 FEI. 廢 廢 廢

A house falling down in ruins; to fall; to stop; to desist; to fall; to become obsolete and annulled. To annul; to put a stop to; to lay aside. Large; great.

廣 KWANG, Kwàng, and Kwáng. 廣

From a house and imperial yellow. A large place; large; great; wide; extensive; to extend; to widen; name of a place; and of a military carriage; a surname. Chuen che yu kwang 傳之愈廣 promulge them more extensively.

廡 KEAOU. A high house.

廡 Same as 廡 Tsze, see under 6 strokes.

廡 Same as 廡 Lëen, see Rad. 大 Ta.

廡 Same as 鼻 Pe. Also a man's name.

### THIRTEEN STROKES.

廡 SHOO. A cottage.

廡 T'HAN. A cottage at one side.

廡 Same as 僅 Kin, see Rad. 人 Jin.

廡 KWAE, or Kwei. A storehouse in which to lay up straw or reeds. Kwei tseih 廡積 the name of a star.

廡 LOO, or Loo.

A piazza; a mansion; a religious house.

廡 TSEEN. A large house.

廡 PEIH. A house; a mansion; a wall.



唐 TSEANG.

A horde of Tartars. Used for 牆 Tseang and 嗇 Sih.

廨 KEAE.

Kung keae 公廨 a kind of public hall or court.

廠 YU, or Yew.

To raise the hands and play with them together.

廕 YEN.

A small appearance. Read Kang, A press to contain things in.

廕 HIN. Ardent feeling; fierce; the mind directed to that which is new and pleasing.

庠 YAOU. A seat; a throne.

廩 LIN. A public granary; one prepared by the government to provide against famine. The name of an office. Téen lin 天廩 the name of a star. Tsang lin 倉 1 a granary. Me lin 米 1 an ancient school or college. Poo lin 補 1 to attain a place amongst the privileged graduates, on a vacancy occurring. Lin-lüh 1 祿 or Lin shen 1 膳 a small allowance given by government to a limited number of inferior graduates.

廛 A form of 廛 Woo, see under 12 str.

廛 HWÖ.

Kö hwö 廛 appearance of a long wide unoccupied space.

廛 Original form of 廛 Kin, see under 11 strokes.

廕 K'HEEN, K'han, or Hëen.

A chest or press to contain clothes.

廕 Same as 廕 Loo, see under 13 strokes.

廕 LEAOU. Empty; vacant; an empty house.

廕 Original form of 廕 Tsang.

廕 YEW. Name of a place.

廕 SËEN. A cottage.

廕 SOO.

Too soo 廕 廕 a religious house, or temple.

廕 LÒO, or Leu.



A cottage in the midst of a field for the husbandman to repose in; a general name for coarse habitations; thatched or mat huts. To lodge or pass the night alternately, as when on duty. The name of a state; of a district; of a city; and of a hill. Pe leu 廕 my house. Leu shay 1 舍 a cottage.

廕 An ancient form of 廕 Lëen.

𦵏

Original form of 𦵏 Woo.

𦵏

CHÖ. Swift ; speedy.

𦵏

FOO. Rotten ; putrid ; stinking.

𦵏

KIN. A large house.

𦵏

YIH.

A house through which there is a free passage.

𦵏

YING. From an infant under a shelter. To

rest in a tranquil state. Name of a district.

𦵏

SĒEN. Kind of running scabs which gradually

spread over the skin wider and wider ; they are distinguished by various names.

𦵏

Same as 廊 Kō, see under 10 strokes.

𦵏

HE. Hin he 𦵏 𦵏 a dangerous hill.

𦵏

An ancient form of 𦵏 Tsang.

𦵏

CHAE. A thatched cottage.

𦵏

KEU. A granary.

𦵏

YUNG. From a covering and harmony. Concert ; agreement ; the name of a plant ; and of a district.

𦵏

LE.

A small house or shed built by the side of a wall.

𦵏

An ancient form of 𦵏 Hea.

𦵏

LE. Le low 𦵏 𦵏 an ornamented silk window.

𦵏

KĒEN. Respectful ; attentive.

𦵏

T'HING. From hall and to hear. A place

where causes are heard ; a court ; an office ; it is now applied to some domestic apartments ; a hall ; a drawing room. Jung ting 戎 廳 a local assistant magistrate, commonly called Tso-tǎng.

𦵏

An ancient form of 𦵏 Kwō.

𦵏

LING. A rocky cave.

𦵏

LEUEN. Hemmed in ; unable to proceed.



# FIFTY-FOURTH RADICAL

又 YIN. From 彳 Chih, a pace or step drawn out or protracted. A long journey.

延 CH'EN. With quiet step to walk along.

延 YEN. A long protracted walk; to advance from behind. Slow; dilatory; continuing long. Remote; distant; derived from what is remote; arranged; to spread far like a creeping plant; placed in a certain order; to arrive at. The name of a district, and of a territory. A surname.

延 CHING. 疋

To walk; to go. Yen nēn 延年 to protract the period of one's life.

廷 T'HING. A place of general concourse and permanent residence; the midst of the court; to rectify; straight.

彳 CH'IN. To walk; to go.

建 KĒEN, and Kĕn. To establish the laws of a government; to raise upright; to erect; to place; to establish; to build. To build up. Name of a wood, said to stand erect to a great height without branches. Name of a star; and of a district. A surname. Kĕn kwō 建國 to found or raise up a nation. Kĕn kang foo 建康府 the same as the modern Keang-ning-foo 江寧府 in Keang-nan province.

廻 Same as 回 Hwuy, see Rad. 口 Hwuy.

迨 CHǎNG or Tsǎng.

To the utmost degree; entirely.

殫 YEN. To look at each other and walk.

## FIFTY-FIFTH RADICAL.

卅 KUNG. The two hands held up as when presenting something, or in the manner of the Chinese bow.

卂 The original form of the preceding.

廿 JĪH, or Jūh. Two tens ; twenty.

弁 PĒEN. A cap or dress; bonnet serving to keep up the hair and to shew the rank; a kind of leather helmet, used as a designation of military officers. Struck with fear; hurried; precipitate; to strike with the hand. Name of a star; of a territory; and of a hill. A surname. Yuen pēn 員弁 civil and military officers.

Tseō pēn 爵 | a nobleman's cap; it resembles the trencher cap of European colleges. The Pe pēn 皮 | and Wei pēn 韋 | resemble the Papal tiara. There were other forms of the Pēn called by different names.

异 E. E tsae 异哉 an interjection expressive of

Doubt, hesitation, Can it be? how can it be? Also denoting assent to a trial being made; and of declining; putting aside; withdrawing. Read è, To raise; to retire.

卂 An ancient form of 箕 Ke.

弄 An ancient form of 與 Yu.

弃 An ancient form of 棄 Ke. An ancient name.

弁 KWEI. To grasp a bow.

弄 LÚNG. To play with innocently; to play or trifle with in order to seduce; to take indecent liberties with; to treat with want of respect; used much to denote Performing, acting, or doing any business or work. Mae lung show twan 賣弄手段 to exhibit ostentatiously one's own cleverness. He lung 戲 | to trifle and use familiarities with.

Lung-yūh | 玉 name of an ancient lady whose music on the reed charmed the 鳳 fung birds, and caused them to assemble around her. She finally flew away with them to heaven.

弁 FUN, or Fùn.

The appearance of a hill rising high.

𠂔 Original form of 巽 Sun.

𠂔 An ancient form of 舉 Keu.



𢦏

Same as 戒 Keae, Precept.

𢦑

YŪH, or Keŭh.

The two hands full. To hold up both hands together as in giving or receiving any thing.

𢦒

Same as 承 Ching.

𢦓

KEU, or Keù. To store or lay up.

𢦔

YĒN, or Yén.

To cover; to screen from; to cover as clouds do the sun; the clouds covered as by the light of the sun. A narrow pass or road is called 𢦔中 Yen chung. A large bodied vessel with a narrow mouth, which causes liquids to come out with a gurgling noise. A turning inwards. The name of a place; name of a hill.

𢦕

YĪH. From both hands and the sound Yĭh. A

certain chess board; to play at chess. A handsome pretty appearance; a fine countenance; a curtain. Vulgarly confounded with the following. Pŏ yĭh 博弈 to play at chess.

𢦖

An original form of 奔 Pun, To run.

𢦗

An ancient form of 思 Sze.

𢦘

Original form of 奧 Hwan.

𢦙

A form of 弁 Pëen.

𢦚

An ancient form of 誥 Kaou.

𢦛

KEUEN. To stir about, or turn over rice.

𢦜

An ancient form of 終 Chung.

𢦝

An ancient form of 弁 Yen.

𢦞

KEUEN. To bore a cow's nose.

𢦟

Seal-character form of 𢦟 Wei,

𢦠

An ancient form of 言 Yen.

𢦡

WĒI. Plants taking root downwards and growing luxuriantly upwards; luxuriant growth.

𢦢

LE. To skin; to take off the skin.

𢦣

Same as 尊 Tsun. Some say the original form of 奠 Tëen.

𢦤

An ancient form of 蠡 Le.

𢇛

An ancient form of 𢇛 Ke.

𢇛

An original form of 奧 Gaou.

𢇛

KEÜH. A sort of cord.

𢇛

Same as 獎 Tseang, To praise.

𢇛

An erroneous form of 𢇛 Woo.

𢇛

CHE. To place or lay down.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Fun, To sweep away.

𢇛

PE. Same as 𢇛 Pe.

To fall prostrate; to fall down dead; a dead body lying exposed. To cause to fall down dead; to kill; to slaughter. Wearied; disgusted; bad; vicious. Also read Pěč.

𢇛

An ancient form of 言 Yen.

𢇛

An ancient form of 巫 Woo.

𢇛

Same as 擎 King, see Rad. 手 Show.

𢇛

Original form of 興 Hing.

𢇛

YIH. To draw or bring to, and give; to present to, or recommend. Same as 擇 Tsih.

𢇛

TS'HEEN. To ascend high.

𢇛

An ancient form of 遵 Tsun.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Leuen, To put together with the hands.

𢇛

An ancient form of 曆 Leih.



# FIFTY-SIXTH RADICAL.

弋

YĪH. An arrow with a string attached to it, to

shoot at flying birds with; to take possession of; to seize territory; to shoot at and draw the shot bird to one. A stick that a bird roosts on. A black colour; the name of a river; of a district; and of an ancient state, said to be 20,000 le distant from China. A surname.

弋

An ancient form of Yih — One.

弋

Same as Jung 戎 a military weapon.

弋

An ancient form of Urh 二 Two.

弋

An ancient form of San 三 Three.

弋

SHĪH. A rule or pattern; a specimen; to mea-

sure; to form like; to imitate; to use or employ; to respect; a cross bar in the front of carriages; an euphonic particle at the beginning of sentences. A surname. Taou shih 刀式 form of a knife.

狀

TSANG. A post, or pile driven into the ground, to which boats are moored.

脊

YĪH. A certain bone.

武

Same as 武 Woo.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Ko, see below.

𠂔

TĒĒ. Sharp; clever. The name of a country.

𠂔

T'HUNG. Large planks on the sides of boats;

that to which a hoat hawser is fastened.

弑

Same as 弑 She, To kill.

弑

SHÉ. To kill a superior; to assassinate; to murder. She ke choo 弑其主 murdered his master.

𠂔

KO.

Tung ko 𠂔 𠂔 that to which a boat is fastened.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Tsäng, see rad. 𠂔 She.

## FIFTY-SEVENTH RADICAL.

弓 KUNG. A bow to shoot with, which the character is thought to resemble; cover to a carriage bent like a bow; a land measure eight cubits long, three hundred make a 里 Le. Name of a district and of a river.

弓 LEU. This character is by some thought to be 乃 Nae, and by others, the same as 弓 Kung.

弓 HAN. The ends of a bow to which the string is fastened; the flowers of plants before they are fully open.

弓 HĒEN. Exuberance of flowers.

弓 Same as 彈 Tan, a Bullet.

弓 Seal-character form of 𠂔 Tsě.

𠂔 TSEÁOU. From a hand grasping a bow; because in ancient times, before coffins were used and the rites of sepulture instituted, bows were used to shoot the beasts which attacked the corpse: hence To ask respecting death; to mourn and weep for the dead; to wound or be wounded in the feelings. A species of dragon. Read Teib, To reach or extend to; to remove; to take.

引 YIN. From a bow and a line. To draw a bow;

to draw; to lead; to induce; to seduce; to shew the way to; to introduce, as at court; to quote from a book; to recommend each other; to pull; to expel. A rope with which a cow or a hearse is pulled along. A measure of an hundred cubits. Yin kung shay che, yih she chung 引弓射之一失 中 drew a bow and shot at it, and hit it with one arrow.

弓 An ancient form of 及 Keih.

弓 An ancient form of 彈 Tan.

弓 Same as 卷 Keuen, see Rad. 𠂔 Tsě.

𠂔 Same as 引 Yin, To lead.

𠂔 Original form of 射 Shay.

𠂔 Original form of 𠂔 Teaou.

弗 FŮH. 𠂔 𠂔

Distorted; opposed to; a negative; not; a strong negative



or prohibitive Particle, It should not be; it is not so. To send away or reject. Fūh king shang Tēen; fūh sze Shang Te  
弗敬上天 1 事上帝 neither reverence Heaven nor serve God.

弘 HWĀNG, or Hǎng. 弓 十

The twang of a bow; a curtain or screen drawing up. Pǎng hwǎng 弣弘 the noise of curtains being drawn suddenly up, or dashed backwards and forwards by the wind.

弓 KEW. Used for 卷 Keuen, Curved.

弓 Same as 戛 Shoo, A military weapon.

弓 An ancient form of 乃 Nae.

THREE STROKES.

弓 WOO, and Koo. A drawn bow directed to an object; to draw out; to hold; to point; to lead.

弓 HAN. To oppose the progress of; to oppose with bow and arrow. Han kwan 弓關 the name of a place.

弘 T'HAN.

A bow that sends forth a sort of bullet; an earthen bullet.

弘 Original form of 彈 Tan.

弓 TEIH.

To shoot a bow; the object which is shot at.

弣 T'HUY. Tuy me 弣靡 the appearance of being distressed and poor. Humble and submissive.

弛 SHĒ. To let go the string of a bow; a bow unbent. Laid aside; set loose; unexerted; spoiled, said of the strings of a bow, or an instrument.

弓 K'HEANG, and Ke. A strong bow.

弓 KIN. The ends of a bow.

弓 Same as 弓 Woo, see under 3 strokes.

弓 An ancient form of 氏 Te.

弓 Same as 弓 Pang, see below.

弓 Same as 弓 Hung, see below.

弓 Same as 弓 Te, see under 5 strokes.

弓 PÁ.

The part of a bow which is grasped by the hand.

**𢱿** KEUE<sup>o</sup>. That with which a bow string is stretched; a kind of ring worn on the thumb.

**弟** TÈ, and Té. To bind with leather straps twining round and rising from the bottom to the top; hence Degrees; successive steps; an order of succession. A junior brother; and to perform the duties of one. Heung te 兄弟 an elder and a younger brother; brothers. Tsz te 父子 sons and younger brothers—will become Foo heung 父兄 fathers and elder brothers.

**𢱿** SHIN, or Yin. To laugh without disfiguring the countenance; a smile. Name of a wood.

**𢱿** Original form of 弦 Hëen.

**𢱿** YU. A bow

FIVE STROKES.

**𢱿** K'HEÜH.

Strong and bold. An ancient form of 張 Chang.

**𢱿** KOO. A small bow.

**𢱿** Sam as 弛 She, see under 3 strokes.

**𢱿** T'HAOU. An ornamental covering for a bow.

A bag to contain a certain sort of flag or standard: Lüh taou 大𢱿 the name of a book.

**𢱿** FOÖ.

The middle part of a bow grasped by a man's hand.

**𢱿** An ancient form of 彌 Peih.

**𢱿** TE. Name of an ancient bow. A carved bow.

**𢱿** MIN, and Tun. A sort of flag, or colour.

**𢱿** Same as 彌 Me, see under 14 strokes.

**𢱿** HËEN. That which controuls a bow: the string of a bow; the appearance of the moon in her quarters when she has the form of a bow. The name of a country; a surname; the names of several places. Used for the strings of a musical instrument; a quick vibrating pulse.

**𢱿** CHIN. A strong bow.

**𢱿** P'HE.

Pe wei 𢱿 𢱿 that with which a bow is stretched.

**𢱿** HOO. A wooden bow; a piece of bamboo for stretching out a banner in the form of a bow. The name of a star. Twan hoo 短𢱿 the name of an insect. Moo-hoo 𢱿 a certain banner or standard.



**弜** CH'HAOU. A certain kind of bow. The elastic flying back of a bow after the arrow shoots from it. Ta chaou 大弜 a large bow.

**𢱿** Same as 𢱿 Kew, see below.

**弩** N'OO. A cross-bow; it propels several arrows in succession; they are sometimes placed as traps to shoot animals, in which case it is necessary to suspend a board giving warning to passengers.

SIX STROKES.

**𢱿** CHIN. A strong bow.

**𢱿** E. Name of a bow.

**𢱿** Same as 𢱿 K'een, see Rad. 子 Tsze.

**𢱿** ME. A bow with certain ivory ornaments, and wrapping at each end, is called 弓 Kung, without those ornaments it is called 𢱿. A bow unstrung with the two ends turned back. To desist; to stop; to set at rest; to repress; to keep down; to destroy; to pass to oblivion. Name of a place.

**𢱿** K'HEÜEN, or K'heuen. Several bows connected together; a strong bow. Name of a district.

**𢱿** T'HUNG. Ornaments for a bow.

**𢱿** Same as 𢱿 E, see Radical 升 Kung.

**𢱿** Same as the preceding.

**𢱿** Same as the two preceding.

**𢱿** Same as 𢱿 Sun, see Rad. 己 Ke.

**𢱿** Same as 𢱿 Loo, see Rad. 玄 Heuen.

**𢱿** An ancient form of 西 Se.

**𢱿** K'EE. A strong bow. Read H'ě, A ring worn on the thumb to shoot with.

**𢱿** YANG. The bend of a bow.

**𢱿** CHOW. A cultivated field.

**𢱿** SEUN. The ornaments at the ends of a bow.

**𢱿** An ancient form of 𢱿 Peih.

## SEVEN STROKES.

𢰨

SHAOU.

A bow shooting forth an arrow; the ends of a bow.

𢰩

Same as 𢰪 Han. To oppose with a bow and arrow. The name of a district.

弱

JÖ. Weak; delicate; soft; pliable; slender, applied either to the mind or body, or to inanimate objects; fragile; fading; ruined; dead or lost.

𢰫

KEUEN. A particular kind of bow. Read Yuen, The strength of a bow. Read Heuen, Peih heuen 𢰬 the string of a bow.

𢰭

SHIN. Long.

𢰮

HEUEN. The crooked appearance of a bow.

𢰯

The same as 𢰰 Pëë, see below.

𢰱

An ancient form of 乃 Nae.

𢰲

FAN, or Fin.

Fan fan 𢰳 𢰳 floating on the surface.

## EIGHT STROKES.

𢰳

YUEN.

The curve of a bow between the middle and ends.

𢰴

HEUEN. A bow. A surname.

𢰵

HOO. A bow.

𢰶

TSANG. A drawn bow.

𢰷

An ancient form of 𢰸 Me.

𢰹

Same as 𢰺 Hëë, see under 9 strokes.

𢰺

JUY, or Wei. Juy pe 𢰻 𢰻 the appearance of a bow; the bend of a bow; a drawn bow.

𢰻

PANG. To draw a bow; to stretch and let go.

𢰼

TUN, or Teaou. A painted or carved bow.

𢰽

Same as 𢰾 Juy, see above.

𢰿

Same as 𢱀 Tsan, see below.



殖

Same as 號 Haou, see below.

張

CHANG.

𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

From *to extend* and *a bow*. To draw the string of a bow, or an instrument; to stretch out; to hang up and spread out; to lay out. To boast; to place; to state, or draw out an account or list of things; a numeral of tables, beds, and such things as imply the idea of spreading out. The name of an animal, and of a star. A surname. In composition it sometimes means, The mind stretched out, or distracted.

Chang-hǎng 張衡 a mathematician in the time of the Han dynasty. Chang-wǎn-ching 文成 an eminent person who assisted the Han dynasty in overthrowing Tsin. Chang-wǎn-ching avoided food under the idea of attaining a super-human nature; but was forced by the queen to eat, which caused his death. Chang-hung-keu 橫渠 an eminent and rigid moral philosopher of the Sung dynasty. Chang-wǎn-hēn 文獻 an eminent statesman of the Tang dynasty; otherwise called 九齡 Keu-ling. Chang-chung-ching 中丞 a famous general of the Tang dynasty, seven cubits high, and remarkable for his tenacious memory and his courage. When he took his station in battle he used to say to the officers, "I'll not leave this spot, you must fight till you die or conquer." He fought several hundred battles; decapitated three hundred generals; and killed five hundred thousand men. Chang-hung-hung 紅紅 a famous courtesan of the Tang dynasty; she was at first a singing girl begging in the streets; from excelling in which she was taken to be 青 Tsing's concubine. Tsing got her to listen behind a screen to a new piece of music, the notes of which she recollected by sorting peas on the table and immediately after sung it correctly. This was told to the emperor who took her to his harem, where she died of grief for the death of Tsing. Chang-seuen-kung 宣公 an eminent moralist of the Sung dynasty. Chang-t'ih 德 a general who assisted in establishing the Ming dynasty; he was killed in battle at the age of thirty-two. Chang-chung 中 or T'ē kwan taou jin

鐵冠道人 the iron capped Taou-sze, of the Ming dynasty.

Chang-tsze 子 a disciple of Confucius. Chang-le-pin 子

麗嬪 an eminent beauty in the harem of the last emperor of the Yuen dynasty; she is famed for elegant embroidery.

Chang-le-hwa 麗華 or Chang-kwei-fei 貴妃 an ancient beauty (A. D. 580.) famous for her long and glossy hair.

𦉳

KEANG. To spread a net in the way for the purpose of snaring beasts or birds.

𦉳

KEÜH. A bold, valorous appearance.

強

K'HEANG. A small black destructive insect found in rice. Strong; violent; powerful; firm; obstinate; overbearing; to strengthen. Amongst Mathematicians, *Keang* denotes An overplus or excess. A designation of the year under certain circumstances. A surname. Mēen keang 勉強 an unnatural force or constraint put upon one's self or others.

Keang jin che 強忍之 force one's self to bear it. Keang yin 陰 to strengthen the sexual power in the female. Keang che tsing yūh 制情慾 repress by violence venereal desires.

𦉳

Same as 驚 Pěč, see under 12 strokes.

𦉳

PING, or Päng.

The appearance of a strong bow. Full; spread or stretched out.

𦉳

Same as 𦉳 Hēen, see above.

## NINE STROKES.

强

Same as 强 Keang, see above.

弼

Same as 弼 Peih, see below.

弼

Same as 弼 Peih, see below.

弼

Same as 弦 Hëen, see above.

弼

PEIH, and Pe. A certain supple splice at-

tached to a bow; that with which a bow is supported and adjusted; to assist; to add to or double; distorted; perverse.

Foo peih 輔弼 assistants to the Emperor; ministers of state.

𢱿

CHE. A bow that shoots pellets.

弼

Same as 餌 Urh, or Ne, A bait.

弼

PËEN.

A bow bent backwards on the string being removed.

彊

KEUEN, Chen, or Hëen.

Certain ornamental parts of a bow.

彊

YUÉN. The external layers of a Chinese bow.

彊

SHĚ, Hěě, and Sěě. A ring worn by ar-

chers on the thumb of the right hand to assist in drawing the string of a bow. Worn at the sash of children.

弱

Original form of 弱 Jǒ, Weak.

弼

KĒEN. To spread a net to take animals.

彊

PANG. A tight string of a bow.

彊

KĒEN. A strong bow.

彊

Same as 弛 She, see above.

彊

CHÍN. To stretch, as the string of a bow;  
to strike, as the string of an instrument.

彊

PE. To apply the sinews of animals to a bow;  
to ornament a bow with silk.

彊

GĪH, Neih, or Hih.

To bind a bow; a cover for a bow.

彊

KOW. To stretch a bow to the utmost.

彊

PEIH.

To shoot with a bow. One says, The string of a bow.



弼

Same as 餽 Süh.

彌

PÄNG. A bow.

𨔵

An ancient form of 鏘 Tsang.

從

TSUNG. The name of a lake.

弼

Same as 鬻 Yüh.

彊

K'HOW. The niche at the ends of a bow to which the string is fastened. A sort of ring. A surname.

彊

Same as 弼 Chaou, see above.

彊

Same as 彌 Pe, see under 10 strokes.

彊

PĒĒ, or Pe.

A certain piece of elephant's bone, let in to the end of a bow.

彊

K'HEU. The ends of a bow.

彊

SEAOU.

The tapering part of the end of a bow.

彊

TSANG. The sound of a bow string.

𨔵

TSÄN. A strong bow; a bow stretched.

𨔵

K'HEAOU. To draw; to pull a bow.

彈

T'HÄN. An ancient bow which threw a sort

of bullet. A bullet; a ball; any thing small; a small city; to draw the string of a bow; to play on a stringed instrument with the fingers. Kwei tan 鬼彈 certain meteorological phenomena, in which persons are injured; a sound heard but nothing seen. Tsow tan 奏 | to accuse to the Emperor. Tan che | 指 to snap, or crack the fingers.

# TWELVE STROKES.

𨔵

Same as 𨔵 Fan, see below.

𨔵

HÖ, and K'hö. A bow at full stretch.

𨔵

Same as 𨔵 Peih, see below.

𨔵

Same as 𨔵 Yaou, see below.

𨔵

PE. To spread a net for beasts.

彊

K'HEANG, K'hèang, and K'héang.

A strong bow; strong; firm; physically or morally; robust; intrepid; powerful; affluent; violent; boisterous. To compel;

to force together. Forms part of proper names. Used much in the same sense as 強 Keang.

警

KING. To correct a bow, or make all the curves corresponding to each other.

彊

HUNG. Pǎng hung 彌 彊 the appearance of a curtain drawn; the sound made by the wind blowing a curtain; the sound of a bow.

𢱿

An ancient form of 炒 Chaou.

𢱿

K'HEANG. The ends of sinews.

#### FOURTEEN STROKES.

彌

ME. To let go the string of a bow; to shoot the arrow. To reach or extend every where; the close of the end of the first moon after lying in. To extend remotely; to spread to heaven noxious influence. A surname. Ta-me 打 彌 the name of a state.

𢱿

Same as 𢱿 Yaou.

𢱿

An ancient form of 喜 He.

𢱿

FAN, Yüh, and Chüh. To nourish life. Read Chüh, and reiterated Chüh chüh 𢱿 𢱿 a lowly humble appearance.

彊

Same as 彊 Hung. Also Swift; fleet. Hung ke

彊 騎

a certain nightly guard of soldiers in the time of Tang.

彌

PĒĒ. Some property of a horse's tail.

彊

A vulgar form of 旅 Loo.

𢱿

Same as 𢱿 Chen, Thick rice water; congee.

𢱿

Same as 煮 Choo, To boil.

𢱿

JANG. A bent bow.

𢱿

An ancient form of 彌 Me.

𢱿

Same as 𢱿 Seaou, see above.

𢱿

K'HEUEN. A curved or bent bow.

𢱿

Same as 彌 Me, see under 14 strokes.

𢱿

K'HEW. A strong bow.

𢱿

YAOU. A convenient easy bow



𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Tsan, see above.

彎

WAN. From *words*, *silk*, and *a-bow*. To draw

a bow and shoot forth an arrow. Curved; bending; winding; to bend; to draw. Wan chö yaou she wan pëen tsze 彎着

腰拾碗片子 stooped down and took up the broken bits of the cup.

𢇛

HWÖ, or Kwö.

A bow string drawn with precipitancy.

𢇛

Same as 羹 Käng, A spoon.

## FIFTY-EIGHTH RADICAL.

豕

KE.

The head of a swine; thought to resemble its snout.

𧰨

Original form of the preceding.

𧰩

YĪH. To put down; to repress.

豕

HEA. A swine or hog; the lower part of the character is intended to resemble its feet.

豕

È, or Te. A pig; some say A fox.

𧰪

An ancient form of 𧰪 Chow.

𧰫

Same as 𧰫 Lüh, see rad. 力 Leih.

## SIX STROKES.

豕

T'HWÁN. A pig; a porcupine. A hog in motion; a pig walking; certain symbols employed in divination, called Kwa. To be distinguished from the following.

𧰬

LÜH

To cut or engrave wood. The origin, or original material.

𧰭

An ancient form of 𧰭 Mei.

𧰮

Same as the preceding.

𧰯

SUÝ. From a hand grasping two bamboos, hence A broom or besom, and a broom tailed star. A comet. The name of a plant.

𧰰

HWÜH. A species of hog or pig.

𪚩

CHE. Swine; pigs; a sow. Name of a plant,  
and of a place. A surname.

𪚪

Same as the preceding.

𪚫

SHAOU. To strike.

𪚬

WEI, or Hwuy.

Name of a reptile, said to resemble a pig, its bristles are like needles; probably a hedge hog; which is commonly called Tsëen choo 箭猪 *the arrowed pig*. Many of the same kind; a class or series; to class. Wei maou tsze 毛刺 a sort of porcupine.

𪚭

An ancient form of 𪚮 Sze.

𪚮

SZE.

A species of pig; the noise made by a pig. A sort of rat.

𪚯

Same as 𪚰 Hwuy, or Wei.

𪚰

E.

𪚱 𪚲 𪚳 𪚴

A kind of vase or tripod for containing wine used in temples at great sacrifices. Constant; invariable rule; law or principle. A rule; a law; to be honored or obeyed.

𪚵

Same as 𪚶 Wei, see above.

𪚷

Same as 豪 Haou, see Rad. 豕 She.

𪚸

HŎ. A sort of long spear; or wooden weapon.

𪚹


HWŎ. To measure.


𪚺


An ancient form of 囊 Nang.





# FIFTY-NINTH RADICAL.


 SAN, and Sēen. Long feathers; ornaments consisting of feathers or of coloured hair. A surname. The name of a fish.





 CHIN. Having first acquired feathers and beginning to fly; new fledged.


 An ancient form of 工 Kung.

 An ancient form of 施 She.

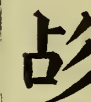
 HING. Form; figure; shape; body; that which is visible. Yew hing 有形 having Hing or form, expresses what is material: Woo hing 無 1 being without hing; i. e. immaterial; invisible; spiritual. To give shape or figure to; to manifest or exhibit; to exhibit the bones; landscape; a certain vessel. Hing yung meau 1 容妙 admirably represented or described.

 WĀN. A mixture of sky blue or green and red colours. An elegant style.

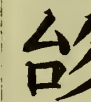
 T'HUNG.    From red and hairs or streaks. Red; a red pencil. A surname.


 An ancient form of 丹 Tan.

 Same as 貢 Shen, see Rad. 貝 Pei.


 SĀN, or Shán.


A mutual reception of things; convenient; expedient.

 TAE. The name of a star.

 YEN, and Yén. An epithet of eminent men and scholars; one who is much extolled by literary men.

## SEVEN STROKES.

 YŪH. Elegant, adorned with various colours. Luxuriant and flowery. Read Yŭh, in the same sense.

 An ancient form of 補 Poo.

 TS'HO.

To cut down grass. One says, To punish.

𦏧 YANG. Elegant and excellent.

𦏨 CH'HÜH. The appearance of a pig walking;  
a pig walking with its feet tied.

𦏩 MÜH, or Mew. Small veins or streaks.

𦏪 An ancient form of 諸 Choo.

𦏫 TS'HÄE. From *variegated* and *feathers*. Brilliantly adorned with a variety of colours. Woo tsae 五彩 the five colours spoken of by the Chinese. Wän tsae 文 1 elegant—applied to style or to things.

彪 PEW. The streaks or spots of a tiger; a small tiger; any streaks or veins. A surname. Pew ping 彪炳 elegant and perspicuous style.

彫 TEAOU.

To carve; to embellish by cutting or carving; to be cut or fall to pieces. Occurs in the names of different plants.

彬 PIN. 𦏭

A due mixture of plainness and ornament. Read Pan, Bright colours.

𦏮 Same as 彘 Yüh, see above.

𦏯 An ancient form of 馬 Ma, A horse.

𦏰 LAN.

An elegant appearance. Same as 瀾 Lan.

𦏱 An ancient form of 變 Pëen.

彭 P'HÄNG. The sound of a drum; certain appendages to military chariots; the name of a river; and of a district. Name of an ancient state situated in the modern Province of Chih-le. To rhyme, read Pang.

影 An ancient form of 馬 Ma.

𦏲 An ancient form of 黍 Tseih.

𦏳 An ancient form of 靜 Tsing.

### TEN STROKES.

𦏴 Same as 濶 Hwän, Muddy water.

𦏵 YUNG.

The appearance of a pendant ornament from a girdle.

𦏶 Same as 𠂇 Kew, see Rad. 1 Kwän.

𦏷 An ancient form of 變 Pëen.



影

An ancient form of 馬 Ma, A horse.

影

PH'EAOU. Paint or flowery ornaments.

Peaou peaou 影影 the appearance of long silken ornaments.

彰

CHANG. From Chang, *Variegated*; and San,

*Hair or feathers*; because the colour and beauty of quadrupeds and birds consist in their hair and feathers. Elegant composition. Luminously exhibited. To manifest; to exhibit.

彰

YUNG. A double shadow; the figure or

appearance of. The same as 容 Yung.

從

SE. The appearance of hair hanging pendant down.

影

An ancient form of 變 Pëen.

TWELVE STROKES.

影

YING. From *light* and *feathers*. The shadow

of. Occurs in several proper names. Low ying 漏影 the name of a sword. T'sih ying 仄 1 the name of a fau.

Hwa ying tow chwang sha 花影透窓紗 the shadow of the flowers pass through the window-gauze.

尋

Same as 尋 Sin, see Rad. 寸 Tsun.

影

TS'HÄNG, or Ts'hing.

The hair of an animal standing on end.

影

Same as 影 Ying, see above.

影

Same as 影 Pëen, see under 9 str.

影

TSAN.

The appearance of an exuberance of variegated colours.

影

Same as 彘 Yüh, see above.

影

An ancient form of 禡 Me.

影

Original form of 影 Peaou, see under 11 strokes.

影

CH'HE. The name of an animal resembling

a dragon of a yellow colour. Same as 螭 Che.

影

An ancient form of 色 Sih.

影

PIN.

The appearance of an exuberance of elegance and ornament.

## SIXTIETH RADICAL.

彳 CH'HĪH. A small step or pace; a step made

with the left foot. Joined with 亍 Choo, A step with the right foot; united they make 行 Hing, To walk.

𠂔 K'HEAOU.

The appearance of walking or progressing.

行 TING.

Ling ting 伶行 alone; walking or being alone.

𢇛 An ancient form of 犯 Fan.

代 YĪH. To walk; to go.

𢇛 CHŌ. A plank; a plank for crossing a stream.

Chō-yō 𢇛約 a shooting star.

他 T'HO. Tranquil walking.

## FOUR STROKES.

𢇛 KEĪH.

To walk or go with haste; fleet; rapid motion.

𢇛 KĒ. To walk; to go.

𢇛 Same as 從 Tsung, see under 8 str.

𢇛 WAN. Tswan wan 𢇛 𢇛 to lose the road.

𢇛 An ancient form of 退 Tuy.

𢇛 PANG, and Fang. Pang hwang 𢇛 𢇛

certain insects; an agitated state. Fang yang 𢇛 𢇛 going about, or roving in a state of incertitude. Fang fōh 𢇛 𢇛 somewhat resembling; seen indistinctly; uncertain; doubtful, yet probable; like, applied to appearance and also to the mind.

𢇛 SEUN. To promulge an official order.

𢇛 CHUNG. Ching chung 𢇛 𢇛 walking fast under the impulse of fear, a hurried pace as if afraid.

𢇛 Same as 返 Fan, see Rad. 𢇛 Chō.

𢇛 Same as 徙 Se, see below.



**役** YĭH, or Yŭh. From *a man* or *to go* with a

*weapon*; those persons sent in ancient times to defend the frontier. To be sent on government service; to serve. Arranged in order; to supplicate.

**往** WANG.

From *to go* and *king*. To walk with great speed.

**仰** YANG.

To walk in a distorted, or lounging crooked manner.

**徬** JEN. To walk slowly.

**作** An ancient form of 作 Tsō.

**伶** LING. A path after rain. Same as 岭 Ling.

Ling ping 伶 𨔵 the appearance of walking.

**彼** PĒ, or Pèi. That person, place or thing; a term denoting To put away or exclude. Pe tsze 彼此 that and this; you and me; he and him; both.

**徕** Same as 先 Yin. Walking; appearance of walking. Read Yew, Doubtful; hesitating.

**低** CHE, Te, and Tuy. Che hwuy 低徊 going backwards and forwards; irresolute; undetermined.

**徕** SÖ. The appearance of walking.

**徕** Same as 徕 Keu, see Rad. 足 Tsŭh.

**徕** FŪH.

Fang fŭh 徕 徕 appearing as if; resembling.

**徕** TEĪH, or Tŭh. Teih teih 徕 徕 a particular mode of walking; to travel in the path.

**徕** WANG.

徕

From *a step* and *a master*, vulgarly from *to grow*. To go; what is past and gone; to walk away; to send a present to.

**徕** PE, or Pei. The appearance of walking or going at a particular pace; walking swiftly; running.

**徕** TSZE. The appearance of walking.

**徕** CHING. 徕 徕 徕 徕

To walk; to go; to mark; to make; to spy; to subjugate; to conquer or reduce to subjection, as punishment. A surname. Tung ching Kaou-le 東征高麗 on the east attacked, in order to subjugate, Corea.

**徕** TSOO. From *to walk* and *to advance a step*. To go; to preserve; to persevere. Name of a nation. Tsou lae 徕來 the name of a hill.

## SIX STROKES.

徇 T'HUNG.

Lung tung 徇 walking straight forwards.

徂 K'ĪH. To come; to approach to; to ascend.

徇 Same as 徇 Teaou, see Rad. 人 Jin.

徂 An ancient form of 會 Hwuy.

待 TAE, 'Tàe, and Tái. To stand till the

proper season arrives; to wait till; to wait for; to be provided against. To behave to; to treat well or ill. Tang choo tae Pei-tseih tih how 唐主待裴寂特厚 the sovereign of Tang treated Pei-tseih with special kindness. Tso urh tae pe 坐而 | 斃 sit and wait for death.

徂 H'ANG. The appearance of walking.

徂 H'ING. Walking in an affected improper manner.

徂 SUNG. A surname.

徇 CHOW. To walk; to go.

徇 SE. To walk; to go.

徇 SUN, and Seun. To extend to every part;

to arrange or plan; to send or cause; swiftly; to boast. Seun e che sze 徇義之士 a man who follows right conduct and principles:—it was applied by the founder of the Tang dynasty to a general who professed entire disregard of his two children, that he might go and serve his prince in the field.

徇 SIN.

The appearance of going and coming. Same as 徇 Sin.

徇 H'AN. Unwilling to listen to what is said; disobedient to commands; refusing to proceed; quarrelsome; fond of fighting; forms the Superlative degree, in which sense it is commonly written 徇 H'án.

徇 YANG. From sheep and to walk. To stray;

to saunter. Fang yang 徇徇 roving about in a state of incertitude. Chang yang 徇 | to saunter about. Seang yang 徇 | for amusement, to rove; to wander.

徇 HWUY. From to turn round and to pace.

Pacing backwards and forwards in a state of hesitancy.

徇 E. Walking or going on a level place, and in an easy manner; a large level road.

律 LEÜH. 徇 徇

Leü h kwei 徇 徇 a large appearance. T'een leü h fun haou p'ü shun sze tsing 天律分毫不順私情 heaven's law does not in the least degree comply with partial feeling.



後 HÓW, and Hów. 後 彳

After in time, behind in place; he who comes late must take the back place; that which comes after, *posterity*. A surname. How ting 後庭 'the back pavilion,' is sometimes used in an indecent sense, referring to the crime of Sodom. How yin 後陰 the anus and parts adjacent.

往 WA. To walk leaning on one side.

徬 KWA. To walk or go.

徇 TÖ. To walk; to go.

徕 HE. To walk; to go.

徕 SUNG. A surname.

SEVEN STROKES.

徕 CH'ING.

To walk on a bye path; foot path to walk on after rain.

徕 Same as 埃 Sze, see Rad. 立 Leih.

徕 Same as 佻 Sin, see Rad. 人 Jin.

徕 HEAE. To litigate.

徕 Same as 徕 Chih.

徐 SEU. 徐

A composed dignified walk; easy motion; leisurely; steady; tranquil, sedate appearance; formal; grave; commanding; majestic. Tardy; slow. Name of a district, of an ancient state, and of the year under certain circumstances. A surname.

Seu-kwang ke 徐光啓 minister of state at the close of the Ming dynasty, and the great favorer of the Missionaries, called by them a convert. He is said to have translated several of their Astronomical books for them. (See 疇人傳 8 vol. 2 page.) Seu-hwoy 1 惠 a concubine of the second emperor of the Tang dynasty, (A. D. 650). She was a remarkable instance of precocity, being able to speak when five months old; and at four years of age, had an extensive knowledge of poetry. Seu-yuě ying 1 月英 a 江淮名妓 famous courtesan known formerly in the neighbourhood of Keang and Hwae rivers.

後 Same as 逡 Tseun, see Rad. 走 Chö.

徕 SEAOU.

To walk; to go; the appearance of walking.

徕 TE. Se te 徕 to desist; to stop.

徕 KWANG. A fan going fast.

𢓵 TO. The appearance of walking or going.

𢓶 SHEN.

Yin shen 𢓶 𢓶 to walk in a stately manner.

𢓷 FUNG. To send; to cause.

徑 KING, and K'ing. A narrow track for the

foot; a foot path; a path which will admit of men and cattle travelling on it, but not carts or carriages; a narrow path amongst hills; a short cut; a bye path; straight forward; the diameter; a stream running in a straight direction. Hasty; precipitate; to walk or go; to pass by. Shan king 山徑 a mountain path. Sang p'ih yew king 喪不由一 a funeral must not go by a bye path. Wei san ch'ih king y'ih ch'ih 圍三尺一尺 when the circumference is three cubits, the diameter is one. King tsing 情 a straight forward disposition. Ke king 徑 a very narrow path.

𢓸 Same as 吾 Woo, see Rad. 口 Kow.

𢓹 Same as 𢓹 Ping, see below.

𢓺 An ancient form of 退 Tuy.

徒 T'HON. 徒 徒 徒 多

From man and to walk. To walk on foot; a foot soldier; a multitude; a crowd. Vain; futile; empty; to no purpose; rare; only. Pupils; scholars; disciples; banditti; persons addicted to vice; officers in waiting. To banish to a distant

part of the empire and doom to slavery. Too laou kung kwo y'ih sāng 徒勞空過一生 to labour in vain, and spend a life to no purpose. Too sze woo y'ih urh 一死 無益耳 to die in vain is doing no good.

𢓻 SEW.

Sew lew 𢓻 𢓻 to travel in accommodation to each other.

𢓼 An ancient form of 通 Tung.

𢓽 An ancient form of 御 Yu.

# EIGHT STROKES.

𢓾 LING. A surname.

𢓿 YEN'. To conceal.

𢓿 TSUNG. Tranquil; repose.

𢓿 T'IH 𢓿

From to go and to stop, having found what one wanted. To be successful in doing something; to obtain what one wanted, to attain the end proposed. Following other Verbs, often denotes the practicability of their import, and answers to Can.

T'ih hoo t'een 得乎天 to obtain from heaven. Kew so ying t'ih 咎所應得 what the offence properly deserves.

𢓿 Same as 履 Le, see Rad. 尸 She.



𨔵 TSĒEN. A footstep; a trace or mark. Chang

tsĕen 長𨔵 the name of a place.

𨔶 Same as 𨔶 Chō.

𨔷 Same as 𨔷 Pae, see Rad. 人 Jin.

𨔸 SE, and Se. 𨔸 𨔸 𨔸

To remove one's self, or other things; to be removed or be transported to another part of the empire by order of the sovereign.

𨔹 TUNG.

Tung jen 𨔹然 the appearance of walking.

𨔺 KEĪH. Keĭh tseĭh 𨔺集 the appearance of a multitude collected together.

𨔻 T'HAOU.

Saou taou 𨔻 𨔻 the appearance of walking.

𨔼 HAN. Water entering into a boat or other vessel.

徑 The original form of 徑 King.

𨔽 K'HE. To raise the foot in order to step over;

to stand erect; stones placed in the water to enable a person to ford a brook; slippery stones, or to step over the stones.

徜 CHANG, or Shang.

Chang-yang 徜徉 disconcerted, disappointed; irresolute; affecting a kind of extravagance, and desperation.

𨔾 CHE. To walk; to go or come.

𨔿 CHE.

To give effect to; to cause to operate. Same as 𨔿 Ch'ih.

從 TSUNG. 從 從 從 從

From two men listening to each other; two men placed side by side. To listen to each other. To accord with; to yield or comply; to follow after; the point or place from which an act commences, or the way by which any thing enters. Answers to By; from; through; at; with. To be attached to as a second of a given rank, but holding a second place. Occurs denoting Excessively high. Read Seang, Eminent. Tsung show chung tū leaou keu 從手中奪了去 plucked it out of his hand. Tsung chin soo lae | 眞訴來 tell the truth. Tsung pang kow ma | 旁訴罵 stood by railing.

𨔿 CHOW. Chow chang 𨔿 𨔿 appearance of walking; hurried step; irregular pace.

𨔿 SUNG. To walk with a small pace, as if afraid.

𨔿 An ancient form of 來 Lae. Tsou lae 𨔿 𨔿 name of a hill.

俾 Same as 俾 Pe, see Rad. 入 Jin.

御 YÚ, and Yù. 御

From a knot, noon, to stop, and to walk. A charioteer unloosing his horses from the carriage. To extend to and fill every place; wherever the Emperor stops is expressed by Yu. To descend to a place; an appellation of whatever pertains to, or whatever is done by, the Emperor. To advance to; to wait upon; to rule.

Yü-kow keaou kwan shwŭy wei Hwang-how che fun yin 御溝橋關稅爲皇后脂粉銀 the duties taken at the pass on Yü-kow bridge, are for the Empress' rouge money. Yu neu 御女 to have sexual intercourse with a woman.

待 CHE. To wait upon, or wait for; a stone; things prepared, having something to hope.

徂 Same as 透 Wei, see Rad. 辵 Ch'hŏ.

徇 An ancient form of 份 Yih.

捷 SĒĒ. To walk with celerity.

徃 An ancient form of 往 Wang.

後 An ancient form of 後 How.

徇 Same as 徇 Seun, see above.

徕 K'HEUEN. To walk leisurely.

提 SHE, Che, or T'hae. She she 提提 the appearance of walking; a Corean expression. To walk in a regular manner.

緩 HWAN. From to walk and slow. Kwan hwan 微緩 a slow stately gait.

踵 CHÜNG. To walk in the same footsteps; to tread in a path which has been before trodden.

假 KEA. To reach or extend to; to arrive at.

徧 PĒÉN. To make a circular tour; to extend, reach, or go to every part; to pervade every place. PĒen kaon choo-how 徧告諸侯 informed, or announced the affair to all the nobles.

徰 JÒW, and New. To turn again; reiterated; again and again; accustomed.

徠 T'SHĪH.

The appearance of a small pace in walking.

徨 HWANG. Fang hwang 彷徨 or Hwuy hwang 徊徨 appearance of hesitation and uncertainty; going backwards and forwards, in doubt how to proceed or act.



𨑖 K'HEAE. Pae-keae 徘徊 bad gait in walking.

徐 YU. The appearance of walking.

徂 SHĀ. The appearance of walking.

徂 CHĀNG, Tsǎng, or Ching. Ching ching  
徂徂 walking fast or running.

得 T'HEĪH. The appearance of walking.

復 FŮH. 復 復

To go and come; to return. Again; reiterated; to send back or give a reply; to explain; to announce the performance of any order. To call back the spirit of the departed relation who died from home: they mention the name of the person, and call upon his soul to return. A surname. The name of a district, and of certain garments. Occurs denoting To exclude. Also read Foo and Fow.

復 TSUNG. To walk; to go; to teach.

徂 WŪH, or Yŭh. To walk; to go; going fast.

循 SEUN. From to walk and a shield. To go as one is led; to comply or accord with; to act agreeably to; to go round with; to revolve; to shoot; to go about; to examine.

徂 Same as 徂 Te, see under 12 strokes.

徂 PING. By the side; lateral.

得 An ancient form of 得 T'ih.

從 T'SHUNG. A leisure pace; slow step. Tsung  
從從 a quick pace.

徂 CHOO. The motion of the moon.

徂 WEI. The appearance of walking.

TEN STROKES.

徂 LEW.

Low low 徂 徂 walking and waiting for each other.

徂 SAOU. Saou taou 徂 徂 walking leisurely.

徂 SĒĒ. Garments waving about.

徂 PANG. To run by the side of, as the driver of oxen in a cart. Pang hwang 徂 徂 perturbed; agitated state, commonly through fear.

徂 YU. Name of a village or country place.

**徭** YAOU. To serve; to perform certain vassalage or labour for the government.

**微** WE, or Wei. 𡇗 𡇘 𡇙

Obscure; hidden; abstruse; minute; small; delicate; to fade or decay; inferior condition; to abscond; covered; to put away entirely; a certain ulcer. In a slight degree; rather; a negative; not at all. Name of a nation. A kind of greenish colour. Name of a star. A surname. The *three* We refer to the incipient production of things in nature. 慮事之微 to be concerned or take care of the minute parts of an affair.

**徯** HE. To wait; to stop or remain with expectation. Name of a bird. Used to denote a narrow foot path.

**徇** Same as 遯 Kow, see Rad. 走 Ch'hō.

**得** An ancient form of 得 Tih.

**徃** Same as 徃 Kwang, see Rad. 人 Jin.

**徧** Same as 徧 Leih, see Rad. 走 Too.

**徼** KEAOU. The appearance of hoping or exciting.

**徃** An ancient form of 征 Ching.

**徚** Same as 徚 Peih, see Radical 足 Tsüh.

**徛** Same as 踰 Seuén, or Swan.

**徜** SÜH. The appearance of walking.

**復** Original form of 復 Füh.

**徠** Same as 徠 Peaou, Light, fleet.

**徢** TE, and Che.

A long time. Te te 徢徢 going and coming.

**徣** CH'HOO. To go and come.

**徤** CHANG. Chang hwang 徤徤 hurry and perturbation in walking; an irregular hurried step.

**徥** SEIH. Seih seë 徥徥 to shake; to agitate.

**徦** SAN, or Tsan. Hān san 徦徦 to move; to excite. Tsan tsan 徦徦 the appearance of walking.

**徧** Same as 徧 We, see above.  
Wei yuen 徧員 a petty officer.



德 CHE. To confer; to spread abroad.

**To induce incipient action; to set in motion the hidden**

徹 HÁN. Dangerous.

徹 CH'ĤĤ. Pervious; penetrable; to penetrate;

penetration; perspicacious; intelligent; discerning; that may be passed through; passable; a road. To skin; to peel off the skin. To cultivate land; to throw in ruins; to pull to pieces; to remove or take away food whilst the music plays. Fung ho ch'ě t'ēn 烽火徹天 the signal fires rose to heaven.

徃 SĀ, Sŏ, Chă, or Sēih. The appearance of walking. Să tă 徃 𨔵 a precipitate hurried appearance.

徃 CHAE, or Cha.

A measured slow pace. To walk and stop by turns.

徃 TĚEN.

Ts'een t'ēn 徃 徃 the appearance of walking.

徃 An ancient form of 遵 Tsun.

徃 An ancient form of 遠 Yuen.

徃 Sound not known. Some property of an animal's tail.

徃 WAE. Wae wae 徃 徃 a high showy house.

徃 T'HĀ.

To run away; to walk without meeting with any one.

徃 An ancient form of 徹 Ch'ě.

徃 HWAE.

Hwae hwae 徃 徃 a large showy mansion.

徃 CHAN. To walk; to hide. The same as 遯 Chen.

徃 SHEN, or Chen. The appearance of going fast.

徃 Same as 還 Hwan.

徃 KEA'OU, and Keaou. 徃

To go round, either to ward off, or to circumvent; or to seek to obtain; to assume: a kind of fence, consisting of spokes in the water to keep off barbarians. A small road. Read Yaou, To screen or ward off.

徃 A character found on an ancient stone, neither the sound nor meaning of which is known.

徃 An ancient form of 避 Pe, see Rad. 是 Cl' h3.

#### FOURTEEN STROKES.

徃 NING.

Ning ning 徃 徃 the appearance of walking.

徃 HWUY. Ancient queen's garments embroidered with transverse pheasant-like colours. A certain sash which hangs transversely, an apron. Good; excellent of



its kind ; a certain musical instrument. A threefold cord.  
Urgent, impetuous effort.

𨔵 T'HEAOU. The appearance of walking.

𨔶 An ancient form of 徹 Chě.

𨔷 P'HING. To send ; to cause.

𨔸 SŪH.

To progress or go forwards without stopping.

𨔹 Same as 𨔹 Peaou, see Rad. 人 Jin.

𨔺 TSAN.

Tsan wan 𨔺 𨔺 the appearance of losing the road.

𨔻 Same as 𨔻 Yew, see Rad. 人 Jin.

𨔼 LUNG, and Lùng.

To walk in a distorted manner ; to be embarrassed.

𨔽 Same as 𨔽 Hēen, see Rad. 走 Tsow.

𨔾 Same as 𨔾 Leih, see Rad. 走 Tsow.

𨔿 PAOU.

Persons who accompanied a new officer to his situation.

𨕀 SĒ'EN.

Tēen sēen 𨕀 𨕀 the appearance of walking.

𨕁 TSAN. Uneven ; irregular.

𨕂 YEW. A particular mode of walking.

𨕃 SEANG. Seang yang 𨕃 𨕃 the appearance of walking ; moving from side to side ; a swaggering gait.

𨕄 K'HEU. The appearance of walking.

𨕅 Original form of 𨔿 Peaou, see above.

𨕆 TAE. The appearance of the head hanging down.

𨕇 Same as 𨕇 Me, see Rad. 足 Tsüh.

𨕈 KEŮ. The appearance of walking.

𨕉 NANG. The appearance of walking.

## SIXTY-FIRST RADICAL.

心 SIN.

Intended to represent the human heart. The heart; the affections; the mind; the intentions; the motive; the origin; the middle of a thing. Forms part of proper names. Sin pŭh ko ke 心不可欺 you must not deceive your own heart. Sin kow joo yŭh 心口如一 heart and mouth as one; i. e. the mouth uttering the true feelings or thoughts of the heart. Sin sze tsing keou 心思精巧 an inventive ingenious mind. Sin sze 心思 the thoughts of the mind, denotes something of an inventive imagination. Sin ke che 心奇之 admired him in his heart. Sin chay shin ming che kwan yay 心者神明之官也 the heart is that which regulates the divine intelligent principle. Pŭh sŕen shŕ ching sin 不先設成心 do not make up the mind before enquiry; do not be influenced by prejudice. Sin kan 心肝 'heart and liver,' an expression of endearment. Wo tŕih sin kan 我的心肝 my sweet-heart. Sin chung choo ting 心中注定 the mind or attention fixed. Sin leŭh fŕi 心力乏 the heart's strength failing.

必 PEĬH. 𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 𠂊

From to divide and a pointed lance. Divided to the last degree of minuteness; absolutely; decision; an expression of decision; certainty and necessity; must; it is requisite; it is necessary.

𠂋 F. Same as 𠂌 E, see under 6 strokes.

忉 LĬH. Great merit; thought; consideration.

忒 JIN.

Nearness or relationship; benevolence; love.

忍 JIN, or E. From knife and heart. Anger.

忒 È, or GÁE. To reprehend; to chastise; to punish. Ching e 懲忒 to punish; to subjugate other nations.

忉 TAOU. From heart and knife. The mind cut or pierced. The appearance of grief and sorrow.

𠂍 PE. Weak; feeble.

𠂎 Same as 怨 Yuen, see under 5 strokes.

𠂏 T'HING. Ting yung 𠂏 𠂐 unable to effect or succeed in one's wishes; feeling indignant.

𠂑 KAE. To depend upon; to look up to.



忌 KÉ.

忌 忌

To dislike; to envy; shown in the countenance, it is called 妒 Too; in the actions 忌 Ke. To fear; to stand in awe of Dread or dislike of; to shun with horror, as the anniversary of a friend's death; to hate or dislike, as Heaven does pride; to shun as what is injurious to any pursuit, such as trifling chat and petty affairs are to study. Show ying che how ta ke nan neu keaou hō 受孕之後大 1 男女交合 after conception takes place, guard particularly against sexual intercourse.

忤 Same as 忤 Tō, see under 6 strokes.

忍 JIN, and Jín. A knife piercing the heart: to

bear it. Fortitude; possessing ability; able to sustain or to bear. To bear; to forbear; to endure; patient; to suffer patiently. A surname. Tung pūh ko jin 痛可 不忍 insufferable pain. Pēn she pūh nāng jin fan naou, jih yuē chang 片時不能忍煩惱日月長 he who cannot forbear (or repress his feelings) awhile, will find his vexations and turmoil daily and monthly increase.

忒 Same as the preceding.

忒 An ancient form of 仁 Jin.

忤 TS'HEEN. Anger.

忞 T'HĪH. From to go down and heart. Disquiet.

ed from fear; palpitation of the heart. Sin sin tan t'ih 心心志 忞 the heart moving up and down; palpitation; tremour.

志 T'HAN.

A vacant and inconstant mind; afraid; timorous.

忒 T'HĪH. From heart and dart. To change; to

alter; to err, to doubt; several other characters are used for it in different books. T'ih-le-kén 忒里蹇 a Tartar word for Empress or Queen.

忤 KAN. Daring; troublesome; causing distur-

bance; an extreme degree. Some say, Good; well.

忖 HEA. Sorry; mournful; thoughtful; caution.

忖 HEĪH.

To be pleased, or joyful. Read Y'ih, Disliking.

忒 HEĪH, or Y'ih. A foolish appearance.

忒 T'HAE. Extravagant; profuse.

忖 TSUN. From heart and to measure. To

consider; to conjecture; to surmise; occurs in the sense of cutting to pieces.

忖 JOO. To measure; to conjecture.

忒 An ancient form of 恕 Shoo.

忒 An ancient form of 恐 Kung.

忼 KUNG. Hasty temper.

志 CHÉ. That on which the mind determines;  
the inclination; the will. Topographical and statistical works.  
Pūh nǎng chīh suy ke che 不能直遂其志 cannot  
directly follow their will, or wishes.

忼 KUNG. Sorrow; grief.

忘 WANG. and Wáng.

From a run-away and heart. To escape from the memory.  
To forget; to be lost; to be disregarded; the mind absent.  
Tso wang 坐忘 to sit without thought. Wang gǎn foo e  
| 恩負義 ingratitude and insensibility to kindness.  
Wang gǎn | 恩 ungrateful. Wang ke | 記 to forget;  
to lose the recollection of. Wang gan, sze seaon yuen | 恩  
思小怨 to be forgetful of acts of kindness, and to think  
on petty resentments. Wang ke tse jin, pūh lin kae kwo  
| 已濟人不吝改過 to forget one's self and  
help others, and not regret the reformation of faults. Keu  
gan wang wei 居安 | 危 dwelling at ease to forget  
danger. Chung shin pūh wang 終身不 | never to  
forget all one's life. Wang pūh leaou | 不了 unable to  
forget. Kéen wang 健 | loss of memory.

忼 Same as 忼 Tseou.

忼 CH'HA. Unornamented.

忙 MANG. From heart and lost. Fluttered;  
hurried; pressed with business; excessively occupied; hurry;  
occupation.

忼 YIH. The heart moved or excited.

忼 HE. Le he 慥慥 insultingly neglectful.

忼 TEAOU. The heart drooping; sorrowful;  
grieved. Read Chō, To alarm or be alarmed.

𢇛 An ancient form of 𢇛 Gae.

#### FOUR STROKES.

忼 T'HEEN. To feel ashamed; or disgraced.

忼 From heaven and heart. The original form of  
the preceding.

忼 MIN. To oblige or compel; to force one's  
self. What the mind cannot lay aside or complete. Min-min  
忼忼 confused; confusion.

忼 NŪH.

Wan nūh 慥慥 sorrowful; grieved; vexed.



忤

Same as 忤 Min, see above.

忠

CHUNG.

忠

忠

A respectful sedate feeling; uprightness. Faithfulness; fidelity; not double-minded; not selfish. Honest; devoted; patriotic. Name of a district, and of a sea.

忡

CHUNG, and Chóng. Sorrowful; mourn-

ful, grieved or distressed in mind. Chung-chung, expresses the same.

忒

An ancient form of 悟 Woo.

忒

An original form of 急 Keih.

忒

Same as the preceding.

忤

WOO. From *heart* and *noon*. To adhere to

the line of rectitude; to set one's self in opposition to; disobedient; rebellious; undutiful to parents. Chih keen-woo shang e 直諫忤上意 straight forward remonstrance in opposition to the Emperor's ideas.

忼

HEAE. Suddenly; with alacrity; cheerfully.

忼

YEW. The heart moved or excited.

忼

FANG. To dislike; to dread; to hate; to injure.

忼

GAE, or Yae. Grieved, vexed. Read

K'hwae, Indignant. Read Keae, or Kae, Grieved, afraid.

忼

HE. A foolish or silly appearance; tranquil;

at rest. He-he 忼忼 to rejoice, or be glad.

忼

SHUN, and Keang. Grieved; sorrowful.

忼

WAN. Avaricious; to like or love.

忼

Same as 息 Tsung. See under 7 str.

忼

CHUNG.

The heart agitated and unsettled; alarmed; afraid; in haste.

忼

P'HA. To be afraid. Same as 怕 Pa.

快

K'HWAE. The heart flowing. A flow of

soul; joy; alacrity; speed; cheerfulness, self indulgence. A surname. Kwae hwō jin 快活人 a lively cheerful (or happy) man. Hwuy tso kwae hwō jin, fan sze mō sāng sze 會做

1 活人凡事莫生事 he who knows how to be a happy man, in all business does not create business,—but diminishes business; great affairs he turns to small; and small affairs he turns to nothing.

忼

P'HAE, or P'hei, and Pō. Anger; dislike.

忬 YU. Before; tranquil. Same as 舒 Shoo.

忭 PEEN. To rejoice and be glad.

忠 An ancient form of 志 Che.

忝 A form of 愛 Gae, To love.

忤 CHE.

To dislike; to hate; stubborn; froward. To offend; to injure.

忤 FAN. A bad heart. A hasty disposition. Precipitate; penitent; to repeat.

忞 K'HE. Respect; regard to; affection for. Read She, or Che, Cheerful. Read E, E e 忞忞 to agree; to be cordial with. Read Te, Te te 忞忞 to love.

忞 YIH. To use or employ the heart.

忞 An ancient form of 忞 Ke.

忞 GAOU. Fear; apprehension.

忞 A vulgar form of 忞 Tsuy.

忱 Same as 謹 Shin. Sincere; true; devoted. Kwán

shin 忱 or Chung shin 忠忱 sincerely devoted to.

忞 Same as the preceding.

忞 Same as 忞 Tae, see under 3 strokes.

忞 Same as 忱 Shin, see above.

忞 PANG.

Pang ung 忞忞 perverse; rebellious.

忞 TS'HIN. Heart-felt pain.

忞 TUN, and Chun, or Shun. From

and hard labour. Grieved; vexed; sorry; simple; rustic. Read Chun, Indefatigable in giving instruction to. Chun chun 忞忞 indefatigable. Tun tun 忞 忞 plain, simple, rustic.

忞 KĒEN. The heart set upon the present moment. Hasty; precipitate disposition. Kin-ke 忞忞 impetuously urging a close or termination of.

念 NĒÉN. To ponder; to consider; to read in a singing tone; the thoughts. A surname. Sze nĒen 思念 to think; to reflect. Hwae nĒen 懷念 to harbour thoughts of. Ke pŭh shen che nĒen yew tow chung yu te; yew tae urh fā urh chung pŭh nǎng kae yay 其不善之念猶



投種於地. 有待而發而終不能改也  
immoral thoughts are like seed thrown into the ground; if time  
be given them to grow, they never can be changed.

忤 HWĀN.

The mind vapourish; grieved; sorry; melancholy.

忖 Same as 忖 Heung, see under 6 str.

忒 An ancient form of 忒 Yu.

忒 K'HEA, and Ya.

Keaon kea 忒 忒 the attitude of prostration.

忒 Same as 忒 Mēen, see under 9 str.

忒 NEW, or Nūh. To feel ashamed. New ne  
忒 忒 ashamed; to blush; to redden in the face.

忒 A vulgar form of 忒 Kow.

忒 WANG. Perverted; distorted.


忒 HĒEN. That which the heart wishes.

忒 HIN. To be pleased; to rejoice. A surname.

忒 K'HANG. Kang kae 忒 忒 elevated; high

toned aspiring feeling; magnanimous; disinterested, the grief  
which such a mind feels from disappointment; roused; excited;  
a state of excitation; to sigh; the utmost degree of certainty.

忒 HEAOU. Celerity; cheerfulness.

忽 HWÜH. 

The heart or mind light and inconstant as a waving streamer.  
To forget; to make light of; to disregard; to contemn; to do  
carelessly. Sudden; abrupt; suddenly; unexpectedly; termina-  
ted; speedily disappearing or annihilated. A surname. A  
small weight or measure. Jin so e, urh hwü h che 人所易  
而忽之 people esteem it easy and despise it.

忒 E. The appearance of being pleased; joyful.

忿 FÜN. Anger; indignation; resentment. Fun  
noo 忿怒 anger; angry; vexed; vexation. Fun hñ 1  
恨 high indignation and resentment. Chang e se iou fun shǎ  
jin 常以小 1 殺人 commonly under a slight degree  
of anger put people to death.

忒 SHĒ, and E. Accustomed; habituated to.

忒 Same as 忒 Jin, see under 6 strokes.

忒 FOW. Anger.

怵 Same as 忽 Hwüh.

怫 FUN. Anger.

FIVE STROKES.

甘 KAN.

The heart sweetly acquiescing; cheerful submission.

昧 MÖ. To forget.

怙 K'HEU. Neglect; disrespect; slow; contemptuous; great thoughts of self.

怩 Same as 愧 E, see under 6 strokes.

悖 PAOU.

Disobedient; rebellious against authority; to cherish thoughts of.

悵 CHAOU. To compassionate; to grieve and be sorrowful. ~ Chaou chang 悵悵 to fail in one's hopes; to be disappointed. Also read Teaou and Chow.

悞 MIN. Disordered; sorry and stupid.  
Read Hwän, same as 瞞 Hwän.

怩 PEI. Fearful; apprehensive; slow; disrespectful.

怍 TSÖ. From heart and to rouse. To feel ashamed; to change countenance; to blush; a disconcerted feeling appearing in the face.

怎 TSÄNG.

How! what! Tsäng kan 怎敢 how dare!

悻 Vulgar form of 怖 Pei.

慙 K'HEAOU.

Keaou ya 慙慙 a crouching submissive manner.

快 YÄNG. From heart and the sound Yang.  
Dissatisfied; vexed; discontented with one's treatment. Sih ke yang yang sin 塞其快快心 stuff this discontented mind.

恂 K'HOW. Kow mow 恂恂 a simple, silly manner. Read How, Low how 儻 1 crooked backed; dwarfish. Read Keu, To fear; to be apprehensive.

思 Same as 儉 Lëen, see under 13 strokes.

怨 KO. A pattern or mould. To know; a rule or law.

悻 PWAN.

Pwan hwan 悻悻 uncomplying; disobedient.

悠 An ancient form of the following.



**怒** NOO, and Nòo. Anger; displeasure; passion; to be angry with. Yang che tsuy gō, koo shiu jin so kung noo chay 楊之罪惡固神人所共怒者 the crimes and wickedness of Yang, king of 隨 Suy, were doubtless viewed with the anger both of gods and men. Shang ta noo yüē 上大怒曰 the Emperor in great anger, said.

**忸** NEAOU. Hwan neaou 忸怩 confusion of intellect; perturbation of mind; confused and excessive talking; clamour.

**悔** An ancient form of 悔 Woo.

**惴** TSEW. Anxious thought.

**怔** CHING. Ching chung 怔忡 fear; apprehension.

**忒** An abbreviated form of 懋 Mow.

**恫** TUNG, and T'hung. Sorrowful; grieved. Těe tung 恫恫 apprehensive; hurried; agitated.

**怕** P'HÁ. From heart and white. To fear; to apprehend; to imagine; to suppose. A surname. Read Pō, Pure. Pūh pa 不怕 don't be afraid, there is nothing to fear. Kung pa 恐 to apprehend; to suppose or imagine; to think probable; I dare say. Read Pīh, The body of the moon darkened. Same as the word Pīh 魄 the manes; the shades of a person deceased; the moon beginning to shed light and

increase, hence Pă, To usurp; to encroach upon by force. Name of a place; and of a river. A surname.

**怖** P'HOO. **誑**

Afraid; alarmed, to cause fear; to alarm the mind. Cha poo yu min 誑怖愚民 to frighten simple people with false pretences—as conjurors do.

**怙** T'HĒĒ. To yield willing obedience or submission to; to be still, and quiet; resigned. Těe fūh 怙服 willingly submissive; resigned. Read Chen, Chen che 怙服 interrupted sounds.

**点** Same as the preceding.

**怠** An ancient form of 固 Koo.

**怙** HOO. To lean upon; to have support, or that which does support; an expression for a mother. She 恃 is used for a father. Hoo is also used for both parents.

**恒** Same as 恆 Hǎng. Read Kǎng, Finally; at last.

**怙** Same as 怙 Yew, see under 4 strokes.

**怙** TSEAY, Tsew, and Tsuo. From heart and to advance. Proud; coarse minded; distrustful; envious; jealous.

**忌** Same as the following.

怛 TÁN, and Tǎ. From *heart* and the *morn-*

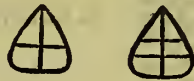
*ing*. Labour; fatigue; grief; a wounded mind; urged and oppressed; commiseration.

命 An ancient form of 怨 Yuen.

伶 TING.

An intelligent mind. Read Lēen, same as 憐 Lēen.

思 SZE, and Szé.



From *heart*, and the *sensorium* or *brain*. To think; to consider; to desire or wish; to commiserate. The name of a district. A surname. An euphonic particle, sometimes at the beginning and sometimes closing a sentence. E-sze 意思 the thought, intention, or will. Sin sze 心 1 the thoughts of the mind. Sze leang tih tow chě 思量得透徹 to attain to great clearness of thought or comprehension. Sze che tsǎng chŭh 1 致層出 thoughts arise one after another; the mind possesses an inventive power. Sze to tae sun shin 1 多太損神 much or excessive thought injures the animal spirits. Sze yih tsěh heā yu chung 1 繹浹洽於中 to study, arrange, and instill into one's mind.

思 無 邪 齋  
悔 改 當 香

Sze woo seay chae; hwuy kae tang heang.  
Thoughts without impurity constitute the fast;  
Repentance and reformation, are the incense.

怵 CHOW, and Yew. Sorrow and apprehension; concern of mind.

忡 SHIN. Sorrow; grief.

怗 HEĀ. Joy; delight.

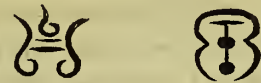
忞 KAOU. Knowing.

忞 PUN, Unintelligent, dull, stupid disposition.

忞 TE. Mournful, sorrowful.

怠 TĀE. From *heart* and *high*. High minded; supercilious; careless; remiss; negligent; inattentive to; a kind of negative rudeness. Read E, in the same sense. Name of a bird.

怡 E.



Pleased; to please; pleasing; concord; harmony; joy.

快 T'HŪH. Sudden forgetfulness; undistinguishing. Read T'hěč, Easy, convenient. Read Tuy, Slow.

忞 An ancient form of 尤 Yew.

忞 FOO. The heart placed upon, or attached to.

忞 FOO,

To think about; to be pleased with. Pleased.



急

KEIH.

The point at which opposing circumstances meet and clash with violence; urgent; progressing; impelled by circumstances; drained of every resource. That feeling of mind which is excited by being pressed; urged; hurried and not knowing what to do; hasty; anxious; embarrassed; straitened; in difficult and distressing circumstances; pressed with want.

怍

P'HANG.

Hastiness of disposition; precipitancy of feeling; a faithful straight forward manner.

怵

CHÜH.

Sorrowful; mental concern. Read Tüh, Alarmed; apprehensive.

性

SING.

From heart and to be born. The nature, principles, or properties communicated by heaven; innate qualities; what is born with man. The nature or properties of a thing; the natural constitution, ability, disposition or temper of man; what is done without effort; natural. Sing tsing tan pe 性情貪鄙 a disposition covetous and mean.

怨

YUEN.

From the mind turning on knots. Dissatisfaction; resentment; hatred to; enmity to; ill-will; repining. Read Wăn, Wăn tsae 怨財 private gains hoarded up. Yuen tsing mǝ shin, jin sin pǝh fǝh 怨情莫伸人心不服 having a feeling of resentment for injuries undressed, people's hearts will not submit.

忸

NE.

Nǝh ne 忸忸 a feeling of shame; ashamed; to colour up.

怪

KWAE.

Different from what is common;

strange; monstrous; super-human; unnatural appearances, as fairies; elfs; hobgoblins; strange appearances seen about wild lonely mountainous places. False and wonderful stories; a strange odd visage. To deem strange; to be surprized at.

忒

TĪH,

and T'hae. To fail in what is usual.

忒

HUNG.

Ching hung 忒忒 the appearance of missing the attainment of one's wishes; disappointed.

悲

An ancient form of 彌 Peih; also the same as the following.

怱

FEI, and Fǝh.

A disquietude of mind; vexation; anger. Mournful; sorry. Wo sin ho fǝh yǝh 我心何怱鬱 my soul, why art thou disquieted!

忒

JUEN.

A weak appearance.

忒

HE.

Same as 𣎵 He, To desist; to rest.

忒

PEIH.

Remiss; careless; negligent; disorderly.

忒

YEW.

A mournful appearance; repressed anger, perverseness of disposition.

怯

K'HEE,

From heart or dog, and to go away.

怯

Cowardly; timid; fearful; afraid to face an enemy; weak.

忒

HEUEN.

To sell.

惇 CHOO. Knowledge and wisdom.

忽 Same as 恩 Tsung.

怍 PING. Mournful, grieved, sorry. Yew sin ping  
ping 憂心怍怍 a mournful heavy heart.

忤 HWANG. A mad appearance; a wild manner; confused; unsettled. Hwang jen 忤然 disconcerted; having lost self possession.

忤 HEUE.

An angry appearance; a foolish appearance.

怵 CH'HÜH, Seüh, Shüh, and Heüh.

Fearful; apprehensive; mournful; wild, as if mad; to entice; to seduce. Yew shüh 誘怵 to entice to a deviation from moral rectitude.

忤 P'HE. Angry; vexed; sorry.

忤 CHÜH, or Shüh.

Minute; small as an incipient bud.

悞 WAE, or Hwae. Vicious; bad.

忤 An ancient form of 餽 Tung.

忤 An ancient form of 臣 Chin.

忤 An ancient form of 悵 Ne.

忤 Same as 謀 Mow, see Rad. 言 Yen.

忤 An ancient form of 怨 Yuen.

忤 Same as 悉 Mow, see under 5 strokes.

忤 An ancient form of 怨 Yuen.

忤 An ancient form of 悉 Seih.

# SIX STROKES.

忤 CH'HE, and She. Confident dependance on.

忤 HANG. Pleased; gratified.

忤 LUN, and Lwan.

Tun lun 睡 忤 to act without rule or discretion.

忤 Same as the preceding.



**恁** JIN. From *heart* and *to sustain*. That which the mind bears, contains, or is intent upon, or delights in. To consider; to reflect; to think. Read Ning, Weak; delicate; to trust to. Used by the Canton people in an indelicate sense for the Pleasures of sexual intercourse,—deemed a gross word. Vulgarly used for *Thus; so; how?*

**恁** Same as the preceding.

**恂** SEUN. Sincere; faithful; respectful manner; cherishing awe and reverence for.

**恃** SHE. From *heart* and *a public office*; depending on one's power or authority. To trust or rely upon; to presume on; dulness of intellectual discernment.

**怙** HEIH. Fearful; apprehensive.

**怙** HEUH, and Keuě. Mad; angry; foolish.

**悖** Same as 悖 Tuy, see under 8 strokes.

**怵** An abbreviated form of 慄 Tung.

**怵** K'HWANG. Fear; timid; apprehensive.

**恚** CHE. The intention or will.

**恚** LAOU.

Tsau laou 悖悖 the heart disordered and confused.

**恆** HĀNG, and Hǎng. Constant, as revolving in a circle; of long continuance; persevering; acting agreeably to former rules. Name of a hill, and of a district.

Read Kǎng, The appearance of the moon in its quarters; reaching to every place; pervading. One of the diagrams called Kwa.

**悻** MOW. To covet; avaricious. Mow mow jen 悻悻然 influenced only by the love of gain.

**悻** KEANG.

To hate; to desist; to feel indignation against.

**恍** CH'HUNG.

The heart moved; commotion of the mind.

**悻** Vulgar form of 悻 Keuen.

**協** Same as 悻 Hěě, see under 10 strokes.

**悻** TŌ, and Chǐh. To consider; to hope; faithful. Read Cha, Cha che 悻悻 undetermined; uncertain.

**悻** ME. The mind perturbed and stupified; puzzled; bewildered; befooled.

恠 CH'HÄ. Yung chä 雍恠 to reprehend a person.

恋 Vulgar form of 戀 Lwan.

悉 Same as 悉 Seih.

桃 T'HEAOU, and Yaou. Mournful; sorry.

Yaou yaou 桃桃 to be grieved without having any one to tell one's complaints to. Deflected; depraved; to seduce or impose upon. Disorder; agitation of mind.

患 Same as 恐 Kung, see under 6 str.

思 SĒEN. Fluency of speech; loquacious.

烈 LĒE. Lēē lēē 烈烈 mournful; sorry.

恻 Same as the preceding; also read Le, Fear; apprehension.

恍 HWANG. Same as 慌 Hang, and 恍 Hwang. Read Kwang, Military; martial.

恟 YÜH. The heart moved or agitated.

怒 HAOU. Desire; concupiscence; lust.

怪 TĒĒ. A bad disposition; ill-natured; perverse.

Read Che, Fan che 怪 a bad disposition. Che tung 怪恠 hurried; fearful; precipitate.

悉 PĀNG. A pain in the belly.

恐 K'HÜNG, and K'hung. 恐 惶

Apprehensive of some evil; alarm; affright; suspicion; anxious thought; to suppose; to imagine; to reckon upon or calculate. Hwang kung 惶恐 the name of a rapid water course.

使 A vulgar form of 快 Yu.

使 É.

Practised or accustomed to; apparent; manifest.

恠 KWEI. Change; difference; extraordinary change. To repent. Read Wei; The appearance of standing alone.

恒 The vulgar form of 恆 Häng.

恠 SE. Much grieved; very sorry. To look angry.

恠 KEAOÜ. A blending of hearts; hilarity; cheerfulness; cleverness. Read Keaou, in much the same sense.

恠 An erroneous form of 恠 Naou.



恕 SHOO. *According to the heart or feelings.*

Benevolent; indulgent; considerate. To excuse; to treat others as one would like one's self, and not an excessive indulgence.

𢇛 SO. So te 𢇛題 name of a district.

𢇛 An ancient form of 思 Sze.

𢇛 HOO, or KOO. Timid; fearful. Read Kwa,  
Great in one's own estimation; boastful.

𢇛 K'HEIH. Perverse.

𢇛 YANG. Sorrow; grief; disease, in the language of courtesy; worms that corrode the heart of man.

𢇛 HWUY, or Wéi. Anger, indignation, rage.

𢇛 Same as 𢇛 Ts'ih, see under 12 str.

𢇛 HWUY. The heart turning round and round; irresolute; undetermined; confused; in disorder; the character of an inferior man. Denotes the same when reiterated.

𢇛 KEÄ, or Keae. Rejecting whatever grieves or annoys; dismissing care; without sorrow. A man's name.

忒 CHIH. Respect; veneration.

𢇛 E. Pleased; delighted.

𢇛 HEUNG. Fear, apprehension, as when imagining any thing monstrous or frightful in a dream.

𢇛 A vulgar form of 怪 Kwae.

𢇛 Same as 𢇛 Lin.

𢇛 K'HWEI.

Great; greatness of mind; to enlarge.

𢇛 HAE. Distressed; sorrowful; afraid.

𢇛 Vulgar form of 婆 Hoo.

𢇛 TSZE. From heart and the sound of Tsze. intrigue; levity, and indecent lewdness; loose; profligate. Fang tsze 放恣 or Tsze tsung 縱 loose; unrestrained indulgence; dissipated.

𢇛 LE. Sorrowful; mournful.

𢇛 HEUEN. Hasty; urgent.

**恤** SEÜH. The heart's blood affected. To feel

for; to commiserate; mournful; to feel affection for; to love. Moved; agitated. To feel sorry; to compassionate.

**恥** CHÈ. From heart an ear, because shame heats and discolours the ear. To feel shame; to be ashamed of.

**忖** HEANG, or Sheang. To consider.

**慙** NÜH. An internal feeling or sense of shame.

**恨** HÄN. A feeling of indignation, anger, or resentment; also Regret or indignation against one's self. Hwyü hǎu 悔恨 deep repentance; angry with one's self.

**悵** The original form of the preceding.

**恩** GÄN. From cause and heart. The heart influenced by some cause. To confer benefits upon; to shew kindness to; to exercise love to; to enrich with kindness; a partiality to. Favor; kindness; grace; gracious; benignity; benign. Name of a district. A surname.

**恫** T'HUNG. From heart and the sound of tung. Pain; acute feeling; to sigh; grieved.

**恬** T'HEEN. From heart and sweet abbreviated. A peaceful tranquil state of mind; repose.

**恪** K'HÖ. **恭**

Feeling of profound veneration and respect; manner, commanding respect and awe. A surname. Careful attention to.

**恭** KUNG. The mind collected; serious; sedate; respectful; reverential, in opposition to levity, flippancy, or disrespect. Benign; affable; cordial. A certain court officer who watches at night. To treat a guest with humility and courtesy. Kung, on epitaphs or in elegies, expresses Correct and virtuous conduct; a fine external figure, and submission to superiors. The name of a district. A surname.

人 常 恭 敬  
心 常 光 明

Jin chang kung king; sin chang kwang ming.

He who is habitually serious and respectful,

Will habitually have a clear bright mind.

**恭** Original form of the preceding.

**悌** HOW. The appearance of cordiality.

**悌** KUNG. Struck with fear and apprehension.

**悌** TSEUEN. With the whole heart; attentive; respectful. Read Chuen, Curved; rolled up.

**息** SEIH. One expiration and one inspiration make Seih. To desist; to stop; to take repose lazily, when repose should not be taken; a place of rest. To put a stop to; to toil; to labour; to increase; the increase of property



by the use of the capital; interest; to stop up; to fill; name of an ancient state. Seih foo jin 息夫人 name of an ancient queen, who is placed amongst the Hundred Beauties.

恰 K'HEĀ. To employ the *heart* or *mind* about.

Keā keā, The chirping of a bird. Keā, expresses what falls out opportunely; fortunately; luckily, in the very moment of time that it is wanted. Seasonable; exactly; right.

怠 HEĪH, and Keā. To unite; to join.

悅 A vulgar form of 悅 Yuě.

怕 Same as 息 Seih.

怠 Same as 恪 Kǒ, see above.

慌 Original form of 慌 Hwang.

悵 E. The tone of distress or commiseration.

悵 TS'HIN. Cat's and dog's vomit.

惱 Same as 惱 Naou, see under 9 strokes.

怨 Same as 怨 Yuen, see under 6 strokes.

忤 Same as 忤 Tsze, see under 6 strokes.

忤 KAOU. Limited, confined knowledge.

恚 Same as 狂 Kwang, see Rad. 犬 Keuen.

恩 Same as 悉 Seih, see under 7 strokes.

悝 PĀNG. Full; bold; daring.

恣 An ancient form of 慶 King.

SEVEN STROKES.

忙 MANG. Afraid; alarmed; apprehensive.

慁 YUNG.

From *heart* or *strength* and *rising up*. Brave, bold, adventurous.

悃 YUNG. Angry; vexed. Another authority says, The heart glad; a vessel filled.

悵 YUEN, and Keuen. Angry; hasty; impetuous; violent; mournful; sorry; anxious; distressed. To rhyme read Keun.

悵 K'HWĀ

From *heart* and to *compress*. Sincere devoted mind.

慳 P'HE. Erroneous; mistaken; hesitating; careful.

慳 KWÁNG, or Wáng. Deceitful; erroneous.

悄 TSÉAOU. Mournful; sorrowful. Tseou tseou 悄 1 privately; quietly; secretly; unobserved. Without exciting notice; hastily; anxious; sorry.

悧 LUNG. Lung chang 悧 慳 simple; foolish.

悅 YUĖ. From heart and a plentiful supply of. Pleased; gratified; made glad; delighted; delightful. A surname. Shang pŭh yuĖ 上不悅 the Emperor was displeased.

悧 LEU. Slow; inattentive.

悧 CHWANG.

Displeased; something that gives dissatisfaction.

忝 YÚ. To be pleased; glad.

悧 T'HOO, and Choo. A melancholy appearance; sorrowful; distressed. Read Yu, Delight.

悧 KEÁE. To enjoin; to give injunctions to. Read Keih, To be urged or pressed. Read Kih, To be excited to diligence and attention from alarm.

悉 SEIH. From 采 Tsac, To discriminate and mind. To know and understand perfectly; thorough comprehension of; complete knowledge; to investigate to the utmost; all; entirely. A surname.

愛 GAE. The appearance of walking. An ancient form of 哲 Chě. Clear mental discernment; acute intelligence; perspicuity; intuitive knowledge.

惘 KEUNG. To recollect; to consider.

恁 Same as 作 Tsö, To doubt; to feel ashamed.

悧 LIN. Mean; avaricious; parsimonious.

悧 Vulgar form of the preceding.

悧 TĖ, or Tè. From heart and a younger brother. To behave with the dutiful feelings becoming a younger brother.

悍 HAN. Ardent disposition; strength; energy or violence of disposition; fierce; boisterous.

悧 An ancient form of 姦 Kēen.



恐

Original form of 恐 Kung.

恒

FOW. A slight degree of anger; irregular

behaviour. Read Tow, Wild lying speech.

怙

KAOU, Kūh, and Keō.

Perturbation of mind; fear; apprehension; alarm.

恧

An ancient form of 優 Gae.

恖

K'HĒĒ. A thoughtful appearance.

怵

Same as the preceding.

愁

TEĪH. Teīh teīh 愁 愁 a sorrowful fright-

ened manner. Same as 惕 Teīh.

愀

Vulgar form of the preceding.

悖

An original form of 悖 Poo.

悖

CHE. To forget.

悔

HWUY. From ardent and mind. To be indignant; to regret, to be vexed with one's self. To repent;

repentance. Read Hwuy, Name of one of the Kwa. Hwuy yai too jen 悔也徒然 repentance is vain.

恧

Same as the preceding.

恧

YĪH. Disquieted; discomposed; mournful.

恧

An ancient form of 肅 Sūh.

恧

HING, and Hāng. Perverse; quarrelsome.

恧

KEEN. Same as 覩 Kēen.

恧

HE.

To consider; to ponder; to desire; to commiserate.

恧

PEI, and Gae. Confident dependance upon.

悖

PŪH, and Pei. Copious; abundant, perverse; disobedient; rebellious; confusion; anarchy; violence.

A surname.

悖

MWAN. Uncertain state of mind; deceived.

Read Mun, To forget; to loose. Mun meīh 悖密 simple; foolish. One says, Appearing without a companion.

悖

KĀNG.

To hate or be indignant; to detest; detestation.

慝 E.

To discriminate; to judge; silent; sedate; calm; serene.

慨 CH'HĚ, or Ch'hă. The heart moved, or agitated; to cease or rest. Chă chě 倜傥 the appearance of a petty mean man; artful; crafty. Read Shě, Strange; odd; to be offended with. Read Těě, Těě sěě 1 悞 lightness of mind; levity of resolution.

愁 A vulgar form of 慈 Tsze.

惛 MANG.

Blindness of heart or mind; a want of discernment.

悻 HĀNG. Pǎng hǎng 悻悻 to boast of one's strength. Chang pǎng 倥倥 a loose precipitate manner.

忤 K'HIN. Firmness and strength of mind.

悚 SUNG. From double and the mind. Double minded timorous; fearful; agitated by hopes and fears. Sung jeo 悚然 in a timorous manner.

愒 HAN. Remiss; negligent; loose; careless.

悛 TSEUEN, and Tsun. From heart and proud. To trust in one's own mind; presumption; to stop; to change or alter; to come next.

惺 CH'HING. Heuen ching 惺惺 the intention or mind, not fully laid open; anxious; mournful.

忸 SEËN. To compassionate; to feel for or with.

悞 KE.

From heart and dread. Respect; awe; reverence.

悞 KWEI, and Lè. To ridicule or play with. A man's name. Read Le, Mournful; sorry; pensive; diseased.

悞 Same as 誤 Woo. Fallacious; deceitful; false; erroneous; causing hindrance; to fail; to seduce; to deceive.

悟 WOÓ. From heart or mind and one's self, or the sound Woo. An exclamation uttered when something suddenly strikes one. To arouse, in a moral sense; to awaken the mind; to notice and advert to; to perceive the real state of things; to understand. Che woo tséen yu 始悟前語 began to comprehend what was before said. Tsze woo 自 1 to bethink one's self; to awaken to a due sense or feeling of.

悠 YEW. From heart and the sound Yew. Mournful; sorry. Alas! Thoughtful; distant; remote; interminable, applied to heaven; vast. Moving onward, at leisure; used also for the preceding: frequently reiterated without altering the sense.

悻 TSO. To twist or break asunder.



怵 HEÏH. The heart disquieted.

忒 Same as 劣 Leuě. From *strength and few, or small*. Infirm; weak; feeble; but just adequate; scarcely sufficient. Mean; vulgar; depraved.

怵 KEW. Resentment for some offence.

悻 LAOU. An erroneous form of 牢 Laou.

恍 An erroneous form of 恍 Hwang.

忒 Same as 愁 Le, see under 8 strokes.

悵 LEANG. To grieve for; to compassionate.

Leang leang 悵悵 unable to part with; a hankering attachment to. Kwang leang 悵 | unable to attain one's wishes.

患 HWAN, and Hwán. Vice; evil; fault; distress; calamity; failing; misfortune; to be afflicted with; grieved for; grief. A surname. Hwan sāng yu to yŭh 患生於多慾 calamities are produced by many lusts.

怱 TSUNG. From *a window or aperture and heart*. To feel alarm and agitation; hurry; quick. Tsung tsung 怱怱 impelled by some urgent circumstance. Haste; hurry; in a hurried manner; alarmed.

怱 FUN. To move; to excite.

慁 Same as 悻 Tsoo, Proud; haughty.

意 A form of 意 Yih.

From *words and heart*. The heart's wish expressed.

慁 Ancient form of 狂 Kwang.

恭 An ancient form of 恭 Kung.

悵 Original form of 悵 Hăn.

Ancient form of 悉 Seih.

MEAOU. A firm mind; a confident dependance.

HEA. Resentful feeling.

Same as 宋 Tseih, see Rad. 山 Mēen.

YU. Respect; reverence.

An ancient form of 情 Tsing.

悠  
愬

Same as 悠 Yew, see under 7 strokes.

SOO. Undressed skins.

EIGHT STROKES.

悰  
悱

TSUNG. Joy; delight.

FEI.

An appearance of a desire to speak, but an inability to do so.

悲

PEI. From heart and negative or bad. That

which the mind deems evil; to commiserate; an expression of feeling without tears; the feelings affected by pain or tender commiseration. Tsze pei 慈悲 tender sympathy; compassion. Pei tsow yǎh küh 愁欲哭 melancholy and desiring to weep; a diseased state arising from debility.

慄

SAN. Tan san 慄慄 failing in one's wishes;

sorrowful; disconcerted; hurried; harassed by uncertainty whether happiness or misery shall be the result.

懽

YEN. To love; a willing mind. Yen sēn 懽

懽 the appearance of many conflicting and anxious thoughts.

惓

CHIH.

To apply the heart or mind, is called 專植 Chuen-chih.

惇

TĪH. From upright and heart. An upright,

virtuous mind. An ancient form of 德 Tih.

惇

Same as the preceding.

悴

SÚY. From heart and to die. Grief; sorrow;

melancholy, shewing itself in the countenance.

悵

CH'HANG.

From heart and long. Feeling of regret and disappointment.

得

T'HĪH. To obtain; to succeed.

悶

MÚN. Grieved; sorry. Yen mun 厭悶

sorrowful. Fan mun 煩悶 the mind vexed and grieved.

Mun tih hǎn leaou 得狠了 exceedingly sorry. Sin

hea nǎ mun 心下納 become sorrowful and melancholy.

Tsow mun 愁 or Yew mun 憂 grieved; sorry; melancholy.

們

Vulgar form of the preceding.

悵

LE.

Lin le 悵悵 the appearance of grief and commiseration.

悸

K'HE. Agitation or perturbation of mind; the

pendant end of a sash tied round the body.



恹

KWAN. Sorrowful; mourning. Kwan kwan

恹恹

having none to depend on.

惓

Same as the preceding.

惓

Same as 惓 Tan, see under 5 strokes.

悻

HĀNG, or Hing.

Hing hing 悻悻 violent anger; rage.

悼

TAOU. Wounded feelings; feelings of com-

miseration; to pity one who has offended through ignorance; to die young; an untimely death; fear; apprehension. Taou tan 悼嘆 to sigh forth feelings of compassion or grief.

惓

Same as the preceding.

怨

KĒW. Resentment; a feeling of revenge.

悵

YAE. To hate; indignant.

惓

Same as 惓 Koo, see under 5 strokes.

悵

LING. Commiseration; fear; alarm; fluttered.

惓

SHOW. The sense is lost.

悵

T'SHE. From heart and the sound of Tse.

Pain; sorrow; grief; commiseration; anger; indignation.

控

K'HUNG, and K'hùng.

An empty heart, means unable to attain one's purpose; dissatisfied; and also the mind devoid of knowledge; ignorant; simple; sincere; undesigning.

悵

T'HEÈN. From heart and shame. Weak;

timorous. Tēen ke 悵慙 an agitated unsettled state of mind.

悵

T'HUY, and T'hũh.

Irregular desires and conduct; to forget; to delay.

悵

LUN. The appearance of desire; to consider.

Read Lún, Grieved; a full heart.

悵

SEIH. Seih-seih 悵悵 melancholy; respectful.

悵

K'HAN. Mournful and languid.

悵

KWĀN. Confused disordered state.

情

T'SHING. From the heart, and the greenness

of spring. The passions, which the Chinese divide into seven, Being pleased, anger, sorrow, fear, love, hatred, desire; these taken collectively. The temper, disposition, natural feelings,

natural affection, animal passion, sexual desire. The reality of a thing; the circumstances; the facts. Sze tsing 事情 | an affair; a business; a concern. Tsing keih tsze e | 急 | 自縊 in a fit of desperation hanged herself. Tsing yǎh | 慾 venereal desire. Yu tsing 寓 | to set or rest one's affections on.

愆 HĒEN.

Urgent; pressing; precipitate. Name of a pavilion in Ho-nan.

愁 NEIH. Mournful; sorry; grieved and mourning for want of food; anxious thought.

惆 CH'HOW.

Chow chang 惆悵 grieved; mournful; sorry.

惇 TUN, and Chun. Chun kǒ | 恪 solidity or sincerity of heart or mind. Chun how | 厚 to behave to persons with sincerity. Plain, honest and kind.

恩 An ancient form of 饒 Chow.

慄 KO. A firm mind; bold; undaunted.

戇 TSAN. To hate persons, to be angry with.

慙 Vulgar form of the preceding.

慙 TĒĒ. Tranquil; repose.

憊 CHEN. Chen che 憊 懣 discordant sounds; broken, interrupted, and tumultuous sounds which distress and annoy.

惔 WEI, or Nuy. To think; to consider.

悽 Same as the preceding.

惊 LANG. To grieve; to compassionate.

悵 P'HOW, or Fow. Slight degree of anger.

悵 PĀNG. Pāng hung 悵 悵 the appearance of a fondness to exercise wrath and anger. Same as 悵 Pāng, Bold; daring.

慄 A form of 悵 Yuen, see under 7 strokes.

惋 WAN.

Sudden alarm; the sigh of apprehension and fear.

慄 E. The cry of pain; meaning.

慄 KIN. Sharp; acute.

慄 KEŨH. Careful; attentive.



**窓** YUEN. The perversion of what is right; the doing of injustice to; revenge. The appearance of a small aperture. Read Yŭh, An accumulation of grief and painful feelings.

**基** KE. To poison; poisonous; injurious. To teach; to instruct.

**慥** Vulgar form of 慥 Tsung.

**慥** Same as 基 Ke, see under 8 strokes.

**慥** CHE. Cheerful; joyful.

**慥** PĚĚ. A bad vapour; a fetid aura.

**慥** An erroneous form of 慥 Chě.

**慥** Same as 慥 Těě, see under 9 strokes.

**慥** Same as 慥 Kow, see under 5 strokes.

**慥** CH'HUNG. Apprehension; fear.

**慥** LAN. Covetous; avaricious. Disrespectful, careless.

**慥** LAN. Name of a place.

**慥** TUNG. Simple; rude; rustic.

**慥** YŪH, or Yŭh.

Wounded; pained; the mind deceived.

**惑** HWŌ. To excite doubt in another person's mind; to unsettle the mind; to cause disorder; to blind the understanding. To delude as impostors do, whatever their pretensions refer to, whether regarding politics, the cure of diseases, the telling of fortunes, or, what are considered by the Chinese government, false religions.

**慥** A vulgar form of 和 Ho.

**慥** An abbreviated form of 慥 Le.

**慥** T'HEEN. A feeling of shame. A man's name.

**慥** K'HWĀN, or K'heun.

Sincere, faithful, a pure mind.

**慥** An ancient form of 慥 Yuen.

**慥** KEUEN. Keuen keuen 慥 attentive application of mind; diligent; earnest; serious; mournful. Occurs denoting To throw away one's life. To stop; to desist.

惹

HANG. Hang chung 惹 懂 abrupt, hasty resolution; incertitude.

憊

Same as 倦 Keuen, see Rad. 人 Jin.

惓

HEAOU. Timid; fearful.

悖

An erroneous form of 悞 Kung.

憊

TAN. From heart and a burning flame. Grief and vexation of mind; a state of feeling compared to any thing hot and burning. To burn. Read Yen, Hot; to heat.

慙

Same as 慙 Yew. Read Gow, Sorrowful.

慙

Same as 辱 Jüh, see Rad. 寸 Tsun.

惕

T'HEIH. From heart and to change. Respect; fear; awe; veneration; sorrow; grave and serious attention; afraid of committing any error; quick; active. Shüh teih 怵惕 fearful; cautious.

慙

Ancient form of the preceding.

慙

TSAE. Lewd; abandoned; to hate, or be indignant; precipitate. Used for 猜 Chae.

忝

NĒĒ, and Sĕen. To love; to remember and recite in a low murmuring tone.

忤

K'HE.

Kĕen ke 忤 忤 sparing, parsimonious, dissatisfied.

忤

WANG. Artful; crafty.

惘

WANG. From heart or mind and confused.

惘

Wang chang 惘 惘 disconcerted; the mind lost; hurried; fluttered; not knowing what to do; irresolute.

惘

CHEUE.

Mournful; sorrowful; the heart grieved.

惘

H WÜH. Imperceptibly minute and abstruse, so as to leave the mind in doubt; hesitation and uncertainty.

惘

HWAN, and Min. From mind and dusk; q. d. Intellectual dusk; indistinct perceptions; confused ideas; cloudy recollections; forgetfulness.

惘

YU. The heart moved or agitated.

惘

SEIH. Painful feeling; regard for; affection to; regret for; to be sparing of; economical; parsimonious; covetous. Seih fūh 惘 福 to make a sparing use of prosperity. Ka pūh seih tsae 可不 1 哉 is it not lamentable?



**惆** CHANG. Chang, or 惆 悅 Chang-liwang,

Disappointed; disconcerted, and displeased.

**恁** NE. A careful delicate heart.

**怠** KĒEN. Supposed to be an erroneous form of

怠 Kēen, the ancient form of 姦 Kēen.

**愜** HIN. Joy; rejoicing.

**悻** PE, or Pei.

Pe kow 悻 恂 to be able to bear with others.

**惟** WEI. From heart and the sound of wings.

To think; to consider; to plan, or scheme; to have; to be; is; but; only that; only. A surname.

**惠** HWÚY. 惠 惠 惠

From 衷 Chuen, To turn to one point, and heart. The heart directed to deeds of benevolence; gracious; kind; liberal; according with; accommodating. To bestow largesses; to shew tenderness to the people; to adorn or ornament. A three cornered javelin; a district; a surname. Successful. Occurs used for 慧 Hwuy.

**慚** YA. The heart filled with grief.

**惡** GŌ, and Woò. What is intentionally bad

is called 'Gō; what is not designed, is called 過 Kwo, Mistake, error. Vicious; wicked; bad; noxious; unpleasant; bad to do; applied to ugly; coarse; filthy. Used for what is hard or thick. Read Woo, To dislike, to hate, to be averse to, ashamed of; hard or difficult to express; an interrogative, How? where? Woo tsoo 惡阻 denotes the period of loathing and longing and sickness during female gestation. 'Gō chwang 惡瘡 a bad ulcer, refers chiefly to venereal ulcers.

**忪** SO, or Tsuy. A suspicious mind; implied

by the character being composed of *three hearts*. The name of a sacrifice. Read Juy, The pistils or pointals of a flower; the general appearance of the central part of an inflorescence.

**悻** A vulgar form of 悻 Keō.

**悻** A vulgar form of 悻 Maou.

**惣** TSUNG.

Kung tsung 惣 惣 hurried; precipitate.

**慚** An ancient form of 慚 Häng.

**恁** Same as 恁 Mě.

**恚** An ancient form of 恚 Woo.

**慚** SZE. Faithful; substantial.

**慚** YIN. The grief of a sick man.

𢱿

KEEN. A species of cloth. Name of a district.

𢱿

An ancient form of 惟 Wei.

𢱿

YU. To oppose or interrupt. Yu choo 𢱿

to thwart people and cause vexation and anger.

𢱿

Same as 𢱿 Mun, Grief.

𢱿

An ancient form of 怨 Yuen.

𢱿

Same as 𢱿 Gō, Bad.

𢱿

Same as 𢱿 Meih, see Rad. 𢱿 Mēen.

𢱿

An ancient form of 𢱿 Lēen.

𢱿

An ancient form of 𢱿 Gae, To love.

𢱿

LE. Sorry; mournful.

## NINE STROKES.

𢱿

YU. Sorrowful; fearful.

𢱿

KEIH. Hasty precipitate temper; vehement.

One says, Attentive and respectful; grave; benignant. Also read Kīh, Adorned; accomplished.

𢱿

TÒ, and Tó. From heart and to fall. The

mind suffered to flag; disrespectful; remiss; lazy; lounging.

𢱿

NAOU. From heart and brain. Something

that vexes one's mind and disturbs one's brain; having vexation; indignation and resentment. Fan naou 煩惱 or Gaou naou 懊 | vexation and disturbance of mind. Naou-noo | 怒 anger; rage, to a degree that injures the health, people subject to inward disease are charged with extreme anger.

𢱿

WĀN. From heart and an army. To plan;

to deliberate; faithful; sincere. A surname.

𢱿

SEANG. From heart or mind, and to be at-

tached or tending to. To think; to consider; a thought; to think of; to expect or hope for; to think of that which one desires to obtain. Seang tow 想頭 the head or spring of thought; having an inventive faculty.

𢱿

CHUY. Chuy-chuy 惻惻 mournful; sorrow-

ful appearance; the moan of grief. Read Kae, Difficulties; embarrassments; impediments which affect the mind.

𢱿

WÉI. Disquietude of mind.

𢱿

SĚĚ. Disquieted appearance.



**慄** TĒĒ. Appearance of thoughtfulness and fear.

Read Hĕĕ, also in the same sense. Occurs denoting Tran-  
quil; still. Tĕĕ tĕĕ 慄慄 danger and apprehension.

**憾** K'HĒEN.

Kĕen ke 憾悵 thoughts disquieted.

**惶** HWANG. Fear; apprehension. Hwang

yaou 惶擾 fear and disturbance, applied to the people  
being alarmed and disturbed. Hwang hwang 惶惶 or Hwang  
kung | 恐 a perturbed, fearful, apprehensive state of mind.

**忤** CH'HUN.

Confused; disorder; agitation and embarrassment of mind.

**悵** KEUNG.

Keung keung 悵悵 sorrowful; mournful; alone.

**惹** JĀY. To lay hold of; to stimulate; to excite;

to provoke; to induce; to stir up. Jay e kĕen keun san 惹  
意牽裙散 a powder to operate as a philtre; or excite and  
secure the affection of a woman.

**惺** SING. From *mind* and *star*. Fear; apprehen-  
sive during the stillness of night. A tranquil and intelligent  
mind.

**惻** TS'HĪH. From *heart* and the sound *Tsih*.

Acute pain; distressing feelings; to commiserate.

**諾** NŌ. To assent or affirm with the mind.

**惛** SING. To arouse, or awaken the mind.

**偏** PĒEN.

Narrow minded; hasty disposition; precipitate.

**懷** TŌ. To think; to calculate and plan.

**憊** KEŌ. From *heart* and *real*. Labour; toil;  
meritorious exertion. Read Keih, Lassitude; langour, wea-  
riness; fatigue.

**惛** HWĀN.

Unintelligent; want of mental discernment; grieved; sorry.

**謀** WOŌ. To love; to soothe.

**慕** An ancient form of 謨 Moo.

**悞** Same as 悞 Yen, see under 8 strokes.

**悞** TSUNG. To intercept and prevent the in-  
gress of thieves or other injury. Read Sow, Offensive odours  
reaching the nose and refused entrance.

**悞** MĒEN, and Me. To stop; to intercept.

悵 TSEIH. A heart never at rest.

悵 TE. Tesze 悵慚 timorous; fearful. Read

She, To try; to judge.

悵 A vulgar form of 拏 Na.

悵 TSEAOU, and Tsew.

A disconsolate appearance. To change countenance.

愁 TSOW. Mournful; sorry. Read Tsew, To collect together. Read Tsaou, in the phrase 牢 tsaou 牢愁 confused; disorderly; troublesome.

愠 CHE. A slight degree of anger.

愠 SUY. Deep; profound.

愠 HEAE.

Resentment; indignation. Read Hwuy, A disquieted mind.

愠 Same as 悵 Püh, see under 7 strokes.

愠 HEÜEN.

An enlarged, cheerful, and satisfied mind.

悵 WEI. To attain what is excellent.

悵 HOW. How he 悵悵 an angry appearance.

悵 A vulgar form of the preceding.

悵 SAOU, or Tseou. A cheerful disposition.

悵 NEIH. Sorrowful; mournful.

悵 NAOU. Weak; feeble; delicate.

悵 KIH. Same as 諱 Kih.

The heart glossed over; respectful; changing; the appearance of being moved or excited.

悵 KÖ, or Kǎ.

To compare and strive for preeminence.

悵 K'HEEN. Error; transgression; excess; failure; fault; crime; a noxious disease.

悵 WEI. From heart and leather binding the insubordinate. Feeling indignant; feeling resentment; indignation.

悵 SEU. Knowledge; wisdom.

悵 YÜ. From to assent and heart. To do heartily; to overcome; to get the better of; to remove or heal disease; to advance; still more; in a greater degree; better.



**愉** YU. From woman or heart and to assent. Born of rich parents; delicately brought up; effeminate; luxurious; addicted to pleasure; specious and artful; irrational; illicit behaviour. Also, To please; to be pleased; joy; delight; gratification, manifested in the countenance. Read Tow, To steal ease; to act carelessly. Yu sīh **愉色** a happy pleasing countenance.

**懷** Same as 哀 Gae, see Rad. 衣 E.

**惇** CH'HING. Ching-ching **惇慥** a simple, stupid, silly appearance.

**慥** CH'HING. A simple silly appearance.

**惓** KWEI. Agitation of mind; anxiety. Kwei kwei **惓惓** agitation and concern of mind. Read Ke, In the same sense.

**惓** CH'HE. A disquieted mind.

**慥** Same as 慥 Keae, see under 7 strokes.

**慥** TSEW.

Tsew kēn **慥** 慥 vicious; bad; proud.

**惓** HUNG.

Pǎng hung **惓惓** fond of anger and quarrelling.

**悵** KEA. Disquietude of mind.

**悵** TŪH. Tŭh-sŭh **悵悵** ashamed.

**慥** HWUY. Clear; intelligent.

**悵** PEĪH. Sincerity of mind and intention; feeling of grief; something oppressing the mind. Kwān peĭh **悵悵** the mind sincerely bent on; the most unfeigned sincerity.

**悵** HWAN. Feeling indignant; forgetting. Hwan leang **悵** 悵 possessing knowledge; intelligent.

**悵** HWAN. Pwan hwan **悵悵** disobedient; uncomplying; perverse; irregular; rebellious.

**悵** MIN. Painful feeling; a wounded mind; commiseration, chiefly on account of the state of the people; concern for one's country; strong; violent. Read Fun, The heart in a perturbed state.

**悵** PEĪH.

Perverse; obstinate; self-willed, resisting advice and reproof.

**意** E. From heart or mind and sound or speech. That which emanates from the mind or will; the ideas; thoughts; reflections; the purpose; the intention. One's

meaning; one's motive; the meaning or import of a word.  
Opinion; sentiment; the mind directed to external objects.  
Used as a Particle of Aspiration or exclamation. To rhyme,  
read Tae. Ting e 定 | fixed attention. Neu foo tseih  
yew e 女婦卽有 | the woman will immediately have  
an intention, or wish for coition, said of a philtre to be  
drank in tea or wine.

**情** FÜH. A poisoned heart; a disquieted mind.

**忒** An erroneous form of 𢀿 Che.

**假** A vulgar form of 𢀿 Hea.

**忖** MĒEN. To exert effort; to consider.

**𢀿** HEA.

Ma hea 𢀿 | a stammering or difficulty of utterance.

**慄** Same as 慄 Yung, see under 7 str.

**慄** HĪH. The heart alarmed.

**慄** Same as 懶 Lan, Lazy.

**慄** CHUNG. Sorrowful; mournful.

**忖** TĀ. The heart apprehensive.

**忖** CHÜNG.

Unsettled state of mind; slow; dull; heavy.

**𢀿** A vulgar form of 矜 King.

**𢀿** K'HE. To desist; to rest; to stop. Read Kō,  
To covet. Read Hō, To be afraid.

**𢀿** YEW. Sorry; mournful.

**𢀿** TANG. Loose; profligate. Read Shang,  
Straight forwards; precipitate. Read Yang, The name of a hill.

**𢀿** YING. From heart and melody. Peaceful;  
tranquil; still; retired; harmonious agreement.

**𢀿** Same as 𢀿 Leang.

**𢀿** GÖ. Struck with sudden surprize or amazement;  
astonishment; impediment; hindrance; noncompliance. The  
two Mouths 𢀿 So, are by some persons joined thus 𢀿.  
Gō jen 𢀿 surprised; astonished.

**𢀿** MAOU. Covetous; avaricious.

**𢀿** SHIN. From much and heart. Sincere; true.  
Read Tan, Pleasure; delight. Read Chun, Silly; foolish.



Chin shin 斟 慥 slow and suspicious. Shin shin 丨丨  
the heart deviating from rectitude.

愁 MOW. Kow mow 恂 愁 a foolish appearance.

恪 K'HEA.

Kea ya 恪 恇 numerous covert schemes.

恹 Same as 恪 Kō.

悒 YU.

From heart and the sound Yu. Pleased; cheerful.

愚 YU. From monkey and mind. The capacity of  
a monkey; simple; uninstructed; ignorant; silly; stupid; used  
in letters for I, and for your most obedient humble servant.  
Tēn yu 天愚 the name of a divinity.

慝 K'HEĖ.

The mind satisfied; gratified; cheerful; pleased.

愜 Same as the preceding.

愛 GAE. The operation of 仁 Jin, or a Benevo-

lent mind. To feel attached to, kind feeling; regard; tender  
compassion; love; the love of pleasure; to think on with  
ardent affection; to regret, or be sparing of; secret attachment.  
A general compliment to superiors is to attribute kindness  
to them. A surname. In the style of epitaphs, to have been  
sparing of, parsimonious, is expressed by Gae. Te fang kwan  
shih sin gae min chay, shaou 地方官寔心愛民

者少 the local magistrates who really love the people are  
few. Gae mei 丨媚 to love fondly. Jin tseu foo chung  
tae che, ling jin he haou seang gae mei yō 人取蟲蝻  
帶之令人喜好相愛媚藥 people take the  
foo-chung locust, and carry it about them as a philtre to cause  
people to be pleased with, and love each other fondly.

愜 YEN. Yen pēn 愜 愜 a narrow disposition.

愜 JUEN, or Nwan. Soft; weak.

Read No, Timorous; apprehensive. Wei no 畏 愜 fear;  
apprehension.

感 KAN, and Han. To move; to excite; to  
affect; to influence; as, speaking of a bird it is said, E yin kan  
urh ying 以音感而孕 it conceives by the influence  
(or subtle excitation) of sound. To be affected by; as, Kan  
gān 丨恩 to be moved by favors; to be grateful. Read  
Han, To shake, to rouse indignation. Neu tsze kan nan tsze  
yu tūh 女子感男子餘毒 the female infected by  
the superfluous poison of the male.

愜 An ancient form of 順 Shun.

愜 WĀN. From heart and warm. Hot indignant  
feeling. Wān fun 愜 忿 anger and disquietude of mind.

惇 Vulgar form of 惇 Tun.

惇 SAE. Uncertainty; a want of correspondence  
in the thoughts or intentions.

怱

Vulgar form of 慙 Tsung.

慙

YAOU. Resentment; hatred.

慙

SHWŪY, or Chuy.

Dislike; displeasure. Read Juy, Anger.

慙

Same as 慙 Kwang, see above.

慙

Same as 惡 Woo, Bad.

慙

Same as 慙 Kēen, see under 9 strokes.

慙

TO. Lazy; indolent.

慙

Same as 慶 King.

慙

Same as 慙 Seu, see above.

慙

KEUEN.

The heart in a hurried perturbed state.

慙

An ancient form of 慙 Tsih.

慙

An ancient form of 慙 Seih.

## TEN STROKES.

愧

KWEI. A sense of shame; ashamed; abashed.

Ko kwei che shin e 可愧之甚矣 exceedingly shameful.

慙

K'HEŌ, or K'hō. Virtuous; sincere; faithful;

attentive; respectful. To rhyme, read Kūh.

慙

KUNG. The heart moved or agitated. Some

say Self conceited. Read Hung, Dull; stupid.

慙

YUN.

From heart and round. An agitated mind; grief.

慙

SOO. From heart and pure. Sincere; true

feeling or sentiment; one's real purpose.

慙

Same as 慙 Pe, see under 11 strokes.

慙

SOO. To state to; to inform of. Read Sih,

or Shih. Timid; alarmed; afraid.

慙

KE. Respect; reverence; awe.

慙

YAOU. Fearful; depraved; deceived; disor-

derly. To cure. Yaou yaou 慙慙 oppressed with grief and none to tell one's case to.



惘 KHUNG. Grief; sorrow.

惓 Original form of 惓 Sung.

傍 PANG.

Pang hwang 傍惶 fearful; apprehensive.

恣 T'HAE.

From heart and large. Extravagant; prodigal.

愧 HWANG.

A bright mind. Hwang-yang | 愧 an unsettled mind.

悻 HAE.

The heart wounded or dissatisfied; quick; celerity.

悻 Same as 嫉 Tseih, Poisonous; injurious; noxious.

慄 CHAOU.

The heart urged by precipitate feelings.

慄 An ancient form of 慄 To.

慄 YIN. Respectful; attentive; kind.

惛 KUH. The heart disordered, or in confusion.

惛 An ancient form of 懼 Keu.

惓 SAOU. Mournful; sorry.

慄 T'HEIH. An order; a command.

慄 Same as 悵 Fei.

Appearing to wish to speak out, and to be unable to do so.

愴 CH'HANG, or Ch'hwang.

A wounded heart; grief; sorrow. Tse chwang 悵愴 grief; pain of mind; to commiserate.

惓 LEW. Resentment.

惓 Same as 怒 Neih, see under 8 str.

惓 Original form of the preceding.

慄 HĒĒ. Fear, apprehension, to cause fear, to intimidate by a display of power.

惓 HŌ. The appearance of fear and apprehension.

惓 A vulgar form of 整 Ching.

愷 K'HAE. Good; excellent. Victory; peace  
and joy. Pǎ yuen pǎ kae 八元八愷 sixteen excellent  
statesmen—in the time of 舜 Shun.

愊 T'HE.

Ning te 寧愊 quietness and repose of mind.

愧 P'HE. A bad disposition.

怵 Same as 怵 Yung, and 慄 Yung.

慝 Vulgar form of 慝 Yew.

慄 TSAOU. Same as 慄 Laou.

慄 Vulgar form of 慄 Na.

遜 SUN. Obedient; complaisant.

愼 SHIN'. From *true* and *heart*. Sincere; thought-  
ful; respectful; still; careful; attentive; cautious. A surname.

慝 An ancient form of the preceding. Read Chin,  
Anger; rage.

慙 K'ANG. Mournful; sorry.

惻 SEUN. An expression of alarm.

博 An erroneous form of 博 Pö.

愊 HE'. Breathing strong, as in sleep; snoring.

Read Kae, Anger; passion. Read Heih, To reach or extend  
to. Kae hǎn 愊恨 anger and indignation.

愿 YUEN. From *heart* and *original*. Man's  
mind as it came from its Creator. A respectful, sincerely,  
reverential, moral, pious, feeling. Sincere; moral; virtuous.  
Used for Yuen 原 and for Yuen 願 to wish; to desire.

源 YUEN. To measure; to estimate.

悵 SĚĚ. Mournful; sorry.

慄 È, Shè, and Szè. Ke e 慄慄 not to  
grieve for any thing.

愊 HEAE. Mae heae 愊愊 disquietude of  
mind. Read He, Appearance of walking indignantly, with  
earnestness and ardor.

慙 HW'ÄN. Mournful, sorry, grieved. To  
shame or disgrace. To cause disorder and confusion.

悵 HW'ÄN. From *mind* and *filth*. To disturb;



to excite, trouble; disorder; grief; grieved; to dishonor, or put to shame. Same as the preceding.

塞

SĪH, and Sae.

To fill or stuff full. Same as 塞 SĪH.

塞

Same as the preceding.

通

YUNG.

Sung yung 慫恿 to advise to; to egg on; to excite.

慳

Same as 慳 Me, see under 6 str.

慳

GANG.

Gang heang 慳慳 perverse; rebellious; disobedient.

慄

LEIH.

Fear; apprehension. Leau leih 慄慄 intimidated; fearful.

慄

SAOU. Moved; agitated; sorrowful. Saou

saou | 慄 labour; fatigue; weariness.

慄

T'HAOU. From heart and the sound of laving

out. An ebullition of joy; indulgence; excess; excessive length of time; doubt; suspicion; to store up.

慄

YIN. From heart and diligent. Mournful.

Yin kin | 慄 as diligent and attentive as possible.

慄

KAOU. Vexed; annoyed by things troublesome.

慈

TSZE. From heart and the sound Tsze. Love

and affection, as of a parent. Kind; soft; good to; compassionate; tenderness; mercy; benevolence. Name of a stone, and of a bamboo. Name of a fruit, and of a district. Moo che tae tsze yay; tsze wei e chwang wei nan 母之待子也慈爲易莊爲難 in a mother's treatment of a child tender kindness is easy; firm severity is difficult

慄

CHŪH, and Heüh. Read Chüh, Pain;

painful. Read Heüh, To collect together; to blend. Proud. To nourish; to induce; to be proud; to dislike; to hate.

慄

KĒĒ.

Secret; retired; the recesses of the mind; to feel ashamed

慄

KĒĒN, Suspicion; jealousy; dislike. To

gnash the teeth with indignation against; dissatisfied; cherishing dislike and ill-will to. Read KĒĒ, In a sense quite the opposite of the preceding, Satisfied; contented; cheerful. A curtain.

慄

T'HAE. From mind and able. When the mind

feels its ability to act, it induces a certain external posture; the figure or manner of; the gait and behaviour.

慄

HEANG.

Gang heang 慄慳 perverse; rebellious.

悞

T'HÄ. To repress feeling; to submit.

𢇛

An ancient form of 𢇛 Min.

𢇛

An ancient form of 慶 King.

悠

SHŪH. Sudden; swift.

慌

HWÄNG. Confused; forgetful; hurried; flut-

tered; agitated; unsettled state of mind. Hwang hwüh 慌

惚 exceedingly minute and indistinct; vague; indeterminate; uncertain; the mind unsettled; fluttered. Hwang mang 慌

忙 agitated, hurried, fluttered.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Neih, see under 8 strokes.

𢇛

Original form of 𢇛 Wän.

𢇛

LAN.

A mournful, melancholy appearance; a wounded heart.

憎

TOO. A bright mind.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Seun, Faithful.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Hwuy, see under 9 str.

憲

Same as 憲 Hëen, see under 12 str.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Kwang, see under 7 str.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Teih, see under 8 strokes.

𢇛

CHUEN.

Form heart and black. A sorrowful disquieted mind.

𢇛

LEW. Resentment; hatred.

𢇛

FUN. To move or be moved.

𢇛

SĪH. Grief and indignation.

𢇛

An ancient form of 𢇛 Hwuy.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Min, see under 9 strokes.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Tseih, see under 10 strokes.

𢇛

Sound not known. O 阿𢇛 was the name of a

person under the Yuen 元 dynasty.



ELEVEN STROKES.

憎 TSUNG. To think anxiously. Read Tsaou,  
Disorder; confusion. Read Tsew, the same as 惛 Tsew.

惓 Same as 惓 Fun, see under 16 strokes.

慄 PEAÓU. Urgent; pressed; vehement.

慚 Original form of 慚 Pae.

模 MOO. Moo moo 模模 strenuous effort.

慕 MOO. To desire ardently; to think upon with  
affection; to look up to with esteem and respect; to ac-  
custom one's self to think of; to have a hankering after; to  
wish for.

惻 LE. Manifold circumstances; ardent thought.

惴 KWEL.

Feeling of indignation; indignant. Read Kwö, Rebellious.

慚 YIN. To lean upon and desist.

慙 CHIH. To follow or accord with.

慘 T'HAN. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. Tsan  
küh 慘酷 or Tsan yō 1 虐 hard-hearted; unfeeling;  
cruel.

慙 TSAN, or Chan. The feeling arising from  
being cut off from the good, or the virtue one wishes to per-  
form; a sense of failure, or defect; shame; to feel ashamed;  
to blush.

慚 Same as the preceding.

憤 TSIH. Noble minded; virtuously bold. To reprehend.

惓 TSUY. Mind wounded; grieved.

慙 MIN. Intelligent.

慙 T'HEIH. From concealed and heart. Secret  
vice; vicious; wicked; filthy; licentious; dissolute; lewd;  
to gloss over vice; aslant, as the moon near the horizon.  
Fang teih 方慙 vicious local phrases, which must be avoided.

惴 CHANG.

Chang hwang 1 惶 alarm of mind; apprehension; fear.

慙 NEIH. A feeling of shame; to be ashamed.  
Nuy neih 內慙 internal sense of shame.

**慟** T'HUNG. From *heart* and to *agitate*. The feelings moved to excess; extreme grief. Gae tung 哀慟 deeply grieved; the feelings distressed.

**樣** YANG. To feel indignation against; to hate.

**傲** GAOU. Proud; haughty; honorable by birth.

**慙** Same as the preceding.

**慙** LÉ. Sorrow; mournful.

**懷** SHWANG.

An intelligent, cheerful, natural disposition.

**慢** MÁN, and Man. Leisurely; easily; slowly; remissly; negligent; disrespectful; rude, proud.

**慣** KWAN. A *heart* or *mind* which has *passed* through affairs. Accustomed; having had experience of; practiced in. Formerly written with *hand* by the side, now written with *heart*. Seih kwan tsze jen 習慣自然 custom becomes second nature. Kwan shüh 1 熟 matured in, fully acquainted with.

**慙** K'HEÖ, or K'hö. The *heart* seen as through a *shell*. Sincere; faithful; good; virtuous; conduct that is seen and approved within and without, at home and abroad.

**慙** Same as 慙 Pö, see under 9 strokes.

**慙** TS'HAOU. From *heart* and to *act*. To act heartily and sincerely. Tsaou tsaou 慙慙 a sincere faithful man.

**慙** KEW. Pleased; attentive.

**慧** HWÜY. 慧 慧 Perspicacious; intelligent; clever; dexterous; ingenious; subtle; adroit. Ling hwuy 靈慧 spiritual perspicacity; lucid; quick perception.

**懷** KWÄN. A confused disordered state.

**慙** LOO. Moo loo 憐慙 a deceived perturbed mind; hurried precipitate manner.

**憐** MOO, or Mang. Loo-mang 慙憐 perturbation of mind; suspicion; hurried confused manner of doing things.

**慙** SUY. Attentive; respectful.

**慙** An ancient form of 愛 Gae.

**慨** K'HAE. Kae, or Kang-kae 慨慨 elevated; magnanimous; generous feeling; high toned sentiment. The



grief and perturbed feelings of a high and aspiring mind. A mind that contemns wealth in comparison of justice and honor.

**慊** PUNG. Pleased; loving.

**慊** LEEN.

Shedding tears; detaining the mind on a subject.

**慊** Same as the preceding.

**慊** GOW, and Kow. Respectful; reverence for.

**慊** SUNG, or Tsung. From *heart* and a *rustling sound*. To alarm; to rouse; to awaken, as by advice; to excite; to stir up; to egg on.

**慊** Original form of 常 Chang.

**慊** K'HIN. Grief and mourning; bold and daring. Read Kin, Faithful; sincere; attentive.

**慊** MING. Ming ching 慊 慊 inexhaustible thought. One says, Grief. Read Meih, Broad; extensive.

**慊** A vulgar form of 慊 Yin.

**慮** LEU. To think on with desire, expectation or anxiety; concern of mind; to plan; to devise; to think till a

clear perception be attained. Great concern; suspicion. A surname; the name of a place; the name of a wood. Wang leu 亡慮 a kind of general view or plan of. Woo yuen leu, peih yew kin yew 無遠! 必有近憂 he who won't concern himself about what is distant, will find sorrow approach near. Yew leu 憂! mournful anxiety. Tsëen leu yih tih 千! 一得 one case of success, the result of ten thousand anxious thoughts.

**傷** SHANG, or Heang. Grieved; wounded; pained.

**慰** WÉI. Same as the following.

**慰** WÉI. From *to smooth* by the application of *heat* and the *heart*. To soothe and console the mind, to tranquillize the feelings; to comfort. Gan wei 安慰 to tranquillize and soothe; to comfort.

**慊** K'HOW.

Kow kow 慊! diligent exertion of one's strength.

**慊** TWAN, and Tswan. From *heart* and *intense application to*. Mental labour and fatigue; grief; sorrow.

**慊** MWAN. To forget.

**慊** Same as the preceding.

**慊** K'HÉEN. From *hard* and *heart*. Sparing; parsimonious; niggardly. Read Hëen, A knowing old man.

慥 TSAN, Chan, or Twan.

Perfect virtue. One says, A company ; a group.

𪔐 MA. Ma hea 𪔐𪔐 speaking with difficulty ;  
stammering; stuttering.

𪔑 CHĚ. Fearful; timid; timorous; to tremble  
with fear; cowardly. Also read Těč, and Seih, in the same  
sense. Same as 𪔒 Chě.

慵 CHUNG, or Shung. Indolent; lazy.

慶 K'HING, and K'hing. 𪔔 𪔕  
Good; excellent; beneficent; happy; blessed; to congratulate;  
to approach with congratulatory presents; offerings or  
speeches; the great path of right principles; a sentence.  
Name of a district.

慷 K'HANG, and K'hang.

Kang-kae 慷慨 a firm, elevated, energetic tone of mind.

𪔖 TE. High; lofty. One says, The extreme  
limit or degree. Read Che, Weak, languid. A discord in  
sounds. Read Chae, 𪔗 𪔘 chae kae, A spine, or thorn.

𪔙 CH'HAE, and T'hěč. Same as the preced-  
ing; a thorn in the heart. Disquietude and uneasiness of mind.

𪔚 CHĪH, or Tseih, and Něč. To fear; to  
be apprehensive. Read Che, Afraid to move; submissive.

𪔛 JĚ.

A fond foolish appearance; the silliness of love.

𪔜 GAE. Parsimonious; sordid.

𪔝 HOO, and He. Hoo koo 𪔞 𪔟 boast-  
ful; pretending great things; without resolution.

𪔠 T'HANG.

Mung tǎng 𪔡 𪔢 stupid confused ideas; disorderly.

𪔣 LOO, and Low. To be pleased; earnestly  
solicitous. A surname. Loo loo 𪔤 𪔥 a respectful, atten-  
tive appearance.

𪔦 An ancient form of 𪔧 Jǎh. A surname.

𪔨 LEÜH. Sorrowful; mournful.

𪔩 T'HUY. To give full scope to.

𪔪 KEUEN. To turn round and look back.

𪔫 TS'HEIH. Grief; sorrow; mourning.

𪔬 Same as the preceding.



慳

PE. Many thoughts blended together.

懽

LÜH.

The mind at leisure; a change or turn of mind.

懽

A vulgar form of 懽 Keu.

慾

YÜH. From *desire* and *heart*. The operation

of passion; desire, in a bad sense; in an excessive degree; lust; licentious passions. Yŭh sze pŭh suy 慾事不遂 lust not gratified. Yŭh sze shang sun 事傷損 the health injured by lust. Yŭh wei shŭh pae che show 爲十敗之首 lewdness is the chief of the ten sources of ruin. Yŭh ho che tung 火之動 excitement of the fire of lust.

憑

A vulgar form of 憑 Ping.

懽

A vulgar form of 懽 Fan.

懽

Vulgar form of 懽 Hwă.

慳

LEAOU. To depend upon as true or real;

really. Feelings of commiseration and indignation.

懽

Same as 懽 Jŭh. To cause shame and disgrace.

A surname.

懽

A vulgar form of 懽 Leaou.

懽

TSUNG.

Tsung tung 懽 懽 grief and disquietude.

憂

YEW.

憂

From *head* and *heart*. Grief that arises from one's own thoughts; mournful; sorry; thoughtful; grieved; sombre; melancholy; sick; the sickness occasioned by pregnancy; mourning for the death of parents. Yew sze kwo too, tsŭh ke kĕ 憂思過度則氣結 from an excess of grief and thought, the spiritual aura becomes congealed. Yew tsew, sze leu tsŭh shang sin 愁思慮則傷心 sorrow and anxious thought injures the heart. Yew kwŏ gae min 國愛民 grieved for the country, and loved the people: said of Ching-tsung hwang-te 成宗皇帝 the second emperor of the Yuen dynasty. Yew kwŏ 國 to be grieved, or concerned deeply for one's country. Yew pin 貧 to be grieved on account of poverty.

懽

A vulgar form of 懽 Nan.

懽

CH'HWANG. Simple; doltish; foolish;

silly; a natural silly and idiotical person, so much so as to be excused by the law. They explain it by saying, The percipient principle is obscured by grosser matter.

懽

An erroneous form of 懽 Hwang.

懽

CHE. To spread out; to expand or promulge.

懽

Same as 懽 Măng, or Ming.

慕

An ancient form of 慕 Moo.

慄

HWUY. To dread; to shun.

慄

Same as 慄 Tung, see under 11 str.

慄

CH'HĀNG, or Tsāng. The appearance of staring straight forwards.

慄

HWAN. Negligent; careless; inattentive.

慄

Same as 慄 Tih, see under 8 strokes.

## TWELVE STROKES.

慄

K'HEU, or Heu. Timid; fearful; afraid.

慄

An ancient form of 慄 E.

慄

HWA. Gaiety or extravagance of mind.

慄

NAN.

Same as 慄 Nan. The face reddening up with shame.

慄

FOW, or Too. Anger; to be angry.

慄

PĀNG.

Pāng hǎng 慄 慄 to force one's self.

慄

PĀE. Wearied; exhausted; extreme lassitude, induced by disease. Pae lae 慄 慄 weak, doltish, foolish blockhead.

慄

P'HĒE. A hurried manner or appearance; hastiness of temper or disposition; vicious; bad.

慄

Same as the preceding.

慄

SHUN, and Keung. Grieved; sorrowful.

慄

CHAY. An empty noisy bluster; rodomontade.

慄

KEAOU. A low minded man flushed with success; high looks; idle; loose; dissipated; self indulgent; assuming and insolent.

慄

TSĀNG.

From heart and the sound of Tsāng. To dislike; to hate.

慄

TSWAN. Silly; stupid. Read Hwūh, Fast asleep. Read Hwǎ, To awake from sleep.

慄

Original form of 慄 Gō. Tsō gō 錯 慄 unable to answer, or reply to.



惛 CH'HE, or Tse.

Ts tse 惛惛 uncertain; undetermined.

憐 LĒEN, or Lin. From the heart and fire. A

feeling of compassion; commiseration. To compassionate; to feel tender regard for; to love. LĒen seŭh 憐恤 to compassionate. LĒen gae 1 愛 to love.

慈 Same as the preceding.

懾 CH'HANG.

Alarmed; apprehensive; frightened appearance.

憑 PING. A stand for a valuable stone; leaning on; resting or depending on; according to proof; that which is capable of being proved; this word commences statements implying that what follows can be proved. A surname.

憤 KWAE, or Kwèi. Perturbation and disturbance of mind. Hwǎn kwae 昏憤 a state of stupidity induced by sickness.

慇 Same as 惠 Hwuy, Obedient; complying.

憔悴 TSEAOU. From heart and anxious. Tseaou tsuy 憔悴 lean from hunger and distress of mind. Certain parts of a human body.

澄 CH'HING. Evenness or composure of mind.

愁 YIN. To ask; respectful; attentive. To speak or say; sweet; and further; to desire; deficient. A particle used on beginning to speak. To wound; the name of a place. Read Hin, A laughing appearance.

愁 Same as the preceding.

悶 An ancient form of 患 Hwan.

懽 An ancient form of 喜 He, Joy.

懽 HE. From heart and wish; having obtained one's heart's wish. The mind feeling gratified and pleased; joy; delight. To delight in, or love. To be fond of doing.

慥 HWŌ, or Hwih.

Unintelligent; dull; stupid; perverse.

頓 HEANG.

Ung heang 勍頓 appearance of much strength.

憚 T'HÁN. From heart and the sound Tan.

Distress; afraid; timorous; worn out with fatigue and labour. Read Chen, Difficulty and distress. Ke tan 忌憚 afraid of; apprehensive. Sze woo ke tan 死無忌 1 in danger of death and still without fear,—said to over-bold children Pūh tan laou koo 不憚勞苦 not afraid of labour.

懃 Same as the preceding.

憚

T'HAN. To think ; to ponder.

惰

Same as 惰 To, Remiss.

慙

TUY, and Tuy. From heart and opposed to.

Feeling of resentment and enmity. To hate and speak against.

慙

Same as the preceding.

慙

SEÜH. Insincere and adulatory compliance

with the will of a superior ; to be influenced by their looks ; timid ; sycophantic.

慙

SZE. Te sze 慙 timid ; fearful ; cowardly.

慙

SEUN.

Juen seun 慙 weak ; slender. Read Sëen, To be pleased.

慙

KEUE. To exert strength ; to use effort.

慙

PÖ. The heart rising or moving.

慙

TSIH. A slight pain.

慙

Vulgar form of 慙 Tuy.

慣

MAE.

Mae heae 慣 an untranquil perturbed state of mind.

慙

HEAOU, or Keaou. Fear ; apprehension.

慙

FAN. The heart changed, moved, or agitated.

慙

T'HANG. To put down ; to give scope or loose to.

憤

FUN. The mind filled and urged either with

grief, or anger, or zeal in business, or in study ; violent feeling of anger and indignation.

慙

LAOU. The heart's strength failing ; sickly.

Strength of the mind worn out ; wearied ; fatigued ; exhausted.

慙

LAOU. Gaou laou 慙 to repent.

慙

CH'HUNG. An unsettled state of mind ;

going backwards and forwards continually ; uninterrupted motion. Chung chung wang lae 慙 慙 往來 incessantly going backwards and forwards.

慙

NE. A cheerful disposition.

慙

HAN. Simple ; foolish ; silly ; rather idiotical



愠 HĒEN, or Han. Anger; angry.

憩 Originally written 愒 Ke. To desist; to rest; to take repose.

慇 Same as the preceding.

慊 KWEI. Agreement with; harmony; concord.

慄 HĪH.

Dark mind; confusion of intellect; a kind of stupor.

愉 HEĪH. The appearance of a warm heart.

惓 HĒEN. The heart expanded. Large; free;

liberal, easy appearance, pleased, tranquil. HĒen jen 惓然 pleased; tranquil; the heart enlarged, or the mind divided; hence it also denotes Being roused by the errors or vices of others.

憫 MIN. Grief; sorrow; commiseration; to com-

passionate or feel for the distresses of others. Min ts'ih 憫 惻 to compassionate; to commiserate. Min jin che koo 1 人之孤 to compassionate peoples' being destitute of any assistance, as orphans, widows, and those who have no one to depend on.

慫 TANG.

Tang yung 慫慫 to move; to excite.

慥 LE. Much talk; loquacious; loquacity. Le

he 慥 he insulting disrespectful language.

慤 JEN, HĒen, or NĒen.

Difficult; hard to do, or bear.

憬 KEUNG. To advert to; have the attention excited. Distant; remote; appearance of going off remotely,

慤 YĪH. Full; a hundred thousand.

瞭 LEAOU. Perspicuous; clear discernment; clever; intelligent. To oversee and examine into; cheerful; a vacant empty appearance. Leaou lēih 瞭慄 the eyes and mind both struck with alarm.

慤 WOO. From heart and the sound woo. Affec- tion; love; an expression of regard and of surprise and dis- appointment; also a proud expression of contempt. Read Hoo, Large; great; empty; proud.

慤 Vulgar form of 慤 Ts'han. From heart and the sound of Tsan. Pain; acute feeling; distress. To forget. Impious disregard of Heaven.

慤 An abbreviated form of the preceding.

慤 KEUE. Deceitful; lying; crafty.

慄

PE. Vexed; annoyed.

慄

TS'HEW.

Grieved; sorry. Same as 慄 Tsüh.

慄

Same as 慄 Kän, see under 13 strokes.

慄

KOO. Timid; fearful.

慄

Same as 慄 Yen, see Rad. 心 Sin.

慄

CHUY, or Tsuy. Respectful; attentive.

慄

HĒEN. From *injure, eye, and heart*. To

impress upon men's minds the hurtful nature of crimes. To deliver laws to men; one who does so. A ruler; a magistrate; a superior officer of the government. To have seen and heard much; well educated. The name of a district; a surname.

慄

SĪH. Parsimonious; niggardly.

慄

A vulgar form of 慄 Kēen.

慄

Same as 慄 Pun, see under 5 strokes.

慄

An ancient form of 慄 Loo.

慄

LUNG. Intention; meaning.

慄

T'HAN.

Tan tih

| 慄 an unsettled undetermined state of mind.

慄

KĪH. Knowledge; wisdom.

慄

YU. Intention; meaning.

慄

NO. A house which contains things.

慄

TSE. Grief and anger.

慄

LEIH. Attentive; respectful.

慄

CHE. To extend to, or arrive at.

慄

Same as 慄 Tang, see above.

慄

An ancient form of 慄 Keu, Fear.

慄

Same as 慄 Teih, see under 8 strokes.

慄

Vulgar form of 慄 Tsan, see under 11 str.



蕙

Same as 萌 Ming, see Rad. 艸 Tsaou.

蕙

An ancient form of 惠 Hwuy.

閼

An ancient form of 患 Hwan.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

惺

SHING, and Ching.

Repeated Ching-ching, To caution; to warn.

慙

P'HEIH. Hurried; precipitate.

憶

YIH. From heart or mind and thought. To think; to consider; to reflect; to remember; to recollect.

慙

SÜH. Tüh süh 慙 慙 a feeling of shame.

慙

TSOO. Painful. Read Tseu, An acute mind.

儉

SËEN, and Hëen. A flatterer; to flatter.

Read Tsëen, Violent; powerful in disputation. Read Tsan, A multiplicity of thoughts or schemes.

慙

TSEW.

Vicious; bad; proud. Tsew këen 慙 慙 wicked; bad.

懨

YUNG. Sorrowful; mournful.

懨

Same as 慢 Man, see under 11 str.

懨

K'HE. Apprehension; fear.

懨

CHÜH. Disquietude of mind.

懨

NUNG. Pung nung 懨 1 to be pleased; to like. Read Neang, The heart disordered; in a state of confusion. Read Naou, Gaou naou 懨 1 to repent.

懨

T'HAN. Tranquil; easy. Also occurs denoting To move; to excite.

懨

T'HAN.

Broad; extensive; clear; bright; tranquil. Same as 坦 Tan.

懨

T'HANG. Loose; careless; profligate.

懨

KING. Sedate; sincere; just and equitable feeling; to caution; to warn; to punish.

懨

SUNG, or Tsung. Sing sung 懨 懨 a very intelligent person.

懨

Original form of 慙 Leih.

懌

KIN, and K'hin.

A firm stable mind. Some say, An agitated mind.

憾

HÁN, To feel indignation or resentment towards; to feel regret for; indignant with one's self or others.

慙

K'HÖ, and Ke. Avaricious; covetous.

慙

Same as 慙 Loo, see under 11 strokes.

慙

KEIH, Swift; speedy.

慙

KEAOU. Lucky; fortunate. Same as the preceding. Read Keih, Haste; precipitate disposition.

憎

HWÆ, and Wei. Hwae lan 憎懶

to dislike; to hate. Sorrowful; a wicked heart. Read W3, To hate.

慙

NĒĒ. Afraid; apprehensive; dangerous.

慙

KEUEN, or Heuen.

Precipitate; hasty; perverse disposition.

懂

TUNG. Mung tung 懵懂 the mind dis-

turbed and thrown into disorder. Used also denoting the clear perception of.

懌

K'HIN. A surname. Yin kin 懌懌 oppressed

by circumstances; bowed down by authority.

慙

KIN. Sorrowful; grieved.

慙

Same as 慙 Suy, see under 9 strokes.

慙

K'HEU,

Afraid; apprehensive; ashamed; bashful; retiring.

慙

TSAOU.

Vexatious anxiety, or uneasiness of mind; sorrow.

慙

KÀN. Sincerely; earnestly; importunately;

with the utmost sincerity and truth; to beg or seek earnestly.

慙

KEAE.

The heart loose and inattentive; remiss; lazy.

應

YING.

應 應 應

From to *obey man's direction and heart*. That which is right and proper; that which *should* or *ought* to be. To answer; to respond; to correspond to. Name of a place, and of a musical instrument. A surname.

Tsze shoo kew ying yew she ping yay 此書久應有是評也 this book long ought to have had these critical notes.

懌

K'HE. Wearied; fatigued; sorrowful. Read

K'heae, Difficult; distressing. Read Keih, Afraid.



懊 GA'OU. Vexed; indignant. Avaricious.

懋 MÓW. From *heart* and *plenty*. The mind fully engaged in action; strenuous effort; abundant; flourishing luxuriantly. Used also in a moral sense. Mow sew 懋脩 strenuous endeavours in the cultivation of virtue.

懌 YIH.

From *heart* and *to peep*. Pleased; gratified; to like.

懔 LIN. Fear; respect; awe; danger; dangerous.

Read Lin, Extreme weariness or lassitude, as if trembling with cold.

憤 Original form of 憤 Pun.

慤 SĪH. To hate indignantly.

懌 TSWAN. Intelligent, possessing acute talents.

懌 An ancient form of 懌 Nō.

懌 An ancient form of 懌 To.

懌 Same as 懌 Gaou, see under 12 strokes.

懌 Same as 懌 Keō, see under 10 strokes.

懈 An ancient form of 懈 Keae.

懈 JAOU. Distant; remote.

懈 Same as 懈 Tsih.

懌 Same as 懌 Pe, The reins of a bridle.

懌 An ancient form of 懌 Chow.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

懌 T'HWAN.

T'een twan 懌 a confused dull mind.

懌 GAE, or Yae. Respectful; attentive.

懌 P'HIN. Respectful; submissive.

懌 YEN. Repose; tranquil.

Yen yen 懌 to drink at night; repose; a long time.

懌 PE'EN. Mournful; sorrowful.

懌 Same as the preceding.

慤 K'HWŎ.

Skilful in the employment of one's self; clever.

愧 HWĀN. The heart grieved, or sorry.

嚇 HEA. Wild, crazed, mad manner.

懣 CH'HE. Some impediment or hindrance causing disagreement; discordance.

𨔵 YÜ. Yu yu 𨔵𨔵 to walk with hasty steps; to walk with a respectful easy gait.

𨔵 Same as the preceding.

懣 HWŎ. Agitation of mind; fear; alarm.

懣 LĒĒ. LĒĒ chĕ 懣 𨔵 a light flippant manner.

懣 YIN. To rely or depend on others.

懣 MĒEN. To forget.

懣 TAE. Tae gae 懣 𨔵 alarmed; frightened; perturbation of mind.

懣 MĀNG, or Múng. Obscure; undiscerning.

Mung mung 懣 懣 an ignorant appearance; afraid.

懣 Same as the following.

懣 GĀE. Alarmed, apprehensive, afraid. Read E, To judge; to intend. Read Yĭh, An intelligent child.

懣 MUNG. A faithful sincere appearance.

懣 CH'UUY, and Thŭy. From heart and opposed to. Feeling of resentment and enmity. To hate and speak against.

懣 TSE. Suspicion; jealousy; anger; displeasure; sorrow; precipitancy.

懣 Same as 懣 To, Remiss; idle.

懣 MO. Mo lo 懣 懣 a feeling of shame; abashed.

懣 WEI. To forget.

懣 YING.

Ting ying 懣 懣 to feel indignant; to hate.

懣 MŎ. Excellent; elegant. Same as 懣 Mŏ.



慍 LAN. Greedy; voracious; vehement, in desire.

Read Han, Strong; robust.

懣 MUN, or Mùn. From full and heart.

Vexation and grief. Mun mun 懣悶 or Fan mun 煩 | vexed and grieved; sorrow and concern of mind.

惛 NE. Weakness of mind.

慟 CH'HOW.

The appearance of deep sorrow; grief in the extreme.

慙 Same as the preceding.

慤 CHE. Anger.

懋 MAE. Superior intelligence.

懦 JOO, Juen, No, or Nwan. Weak; fearful; timorous; flexible; apprehensive.

慟 Same as 慟 Tung, see under 11 str.

慤 TS'HAN. Pain; painful; still; yet Already.

慤 Original form of 慤 Lëen.

慥 T'HO. Lazy; indolent.

懃 P'ĪH. To appoint or establish a granary.

惛 Same as 懦 Joo, Weak; timorous.

懃 Same as 懃 Yu, see under 14 strokes.

懃 LEW. Delight in books; diligent cheerful endeavour to become acquainted with new books.

懃 Same as 懃 P'ih, see Rad. 人 Jin.

懃 Same as 懃 Hëě.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

懃 YANG. From heart and to feed. That which the heart desires; to itch; having an itching for.

懃 PÖ. Pö pö | | sorrowful; grieved.

懃 LEU. Grieved; sorry.

懃 CH'HÄ. To examine; to investigate.

慥

An erroneous form of 慥 Yen.

慥

Same as 摩 Mo, see Rad. 手 Show.

慥

CHE.

Vexation; anger; rage. To stop; to desist.

慥

CHOO. Grief; sorrow.

慥

K'HWANG. Wide; extensive; large; empty.

慥

K'HWANG.

Indignant; malignant. Also the same as the preceding.

慥

Same as 慥 Hung, see under 9 strokes.

慥

SAOU. A loose, careless disposition.

慥

LÖ. Joy; pleasure.

慥

YEW.

Grief; grieved; also some relaxation and apparent ease.

慥

LE. Indignant; careless.

慥

Same as 慥 Tih.

慥

Same as 慥 Tsung, see under 13 strokes.

慥

FOO.

Peih foo 慥慥 the appearance of haste; hurry; precipitation.

慥

Same as 慥 Che, see under 14 strokes.

慥

LÄ. Wicked; bad.

慥

NE. Ne che 慥 to insult and treat disrespectfully. The sense of this character is not quite clear.

慥

LEW. Lew leih 慥 sorrowful appearance; resentment. Read Lëw, Good.

慥

MĚĚ. Light, and easy.

慥

Original form of 慥 Tun, see under 8 strokes.

慥

Same as 慥 Chow.

慥

CH'HING. To form; to regulate; to stop; or cause to desist; to repress; to caution; to warn; to correct.

慥

Same as 慥 Tih, see under 8 strokes.

慥

HEIH. The appearance of anger and rage.



惓 TSĒĒ.

A calculating mind. One says, The remnant of a candle.

慇 Same as 慇 Kwō, see under 14 strokes.

慇 YEN.

A dog relishing flesh; appearing dissatisfied.

撮 TSŪH. To take.

慇 An ancient form of 慇 E.

慇 LEW. A fixed resolution.

慇 An ancient form of 慇 Sīh.

慇 An ancient form of 患 Hwan.

慇 Same as 悟 Woo, used in the Budh books.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

衛 WEI.

Talking in one's sleep; unintelligible jargon.

懂 TUNG. Mung tung 懂懂 the heart dis-ordered; a confused mind.

𢀿 Original form of 𢀿 M8, To treat with contempt; to ridicule.

𢀿 Same as 𢀿 Ying, see under 14 str.

𢀿 LEIH. That about which the heart is occupied.

𢀿 E. Excellent; perfectly good. A surname.

𢀿 A vulgar form of 𢀿 Suy.

𢀿 KEU. Respectful; attentive.

𢀿 Same as 𢀿 Fun, Sorrowful.

𢀿 Same as 𢀿 Lin, see under 13 str.

𢀿 Same as 𢀿 Mung, see under 14 str.

𢀿 HEUEN. Anger; indignation; to hate. Read Hwan, Knowing; skilful in calculating.

懷 HWAE. 𢀿 𢀿 𢀿

From to *hide in* and *heart*. To cherish or contain in the breast or mind, or mouth, or womb; to cherish kind regard to; the thoughts which are cherished; to revert, or return to. To

surround; to lay or store up; to wound; to hurt; private; selfish. The name of a district; a surname.

憊 HĪH.

To feel ashamed, is expressed by 1 愧 hīh e.

懶 LĀN. Indolent; lazy; negligent. Same as

懶 Lan, a woman of an idle lazy disposition; sleepy; remiss; idle.

懶 LAE.

Tsäng lae 憎懶 to dislike and hate; strong aversion to.

懣 Same as 懣 Hwuy, see below.

慳 HEAE. Thoughtful and calculating.

慙 HEAE. Sorrowful from delayed hope. The mind entirely set upon; daring.

隴 LUNG. Perverse; rebellious.

慙 LUNG. Lung tung 慙恩 hurried, precipitate.

懸 HEUEN. To tie to and suspend, as from the centre of a roof; used physically and morally; suspense.

Taou heuen 倒懸 to hang upside down. Heuen kung

1 空 to suspend in vacuo. Heuen tseŋ pŭh tung 1 絕 altogether different. Heuen tseŋ 1 絕 as far dif-

ferent as possible. Heuen tang 1 宕 to defer long without coming to any decision.

憊 Original form of 憤 Kwei.

辨 Same as 辨 Pëen, see under 14 strokes.

懣 Same as 懣 Ke, see under 8 strokes.

慳 K'HEO. Respectful and sincere.

懣 A man's name; the sound not known.

懣 SEEN. To be ashamed.

懣 Same as 懣 Lan, see above.

懷 JANG. Timid; fearful; afraid. To fear.

懣 Same as 懣 Lew.

懣 YIN. Grief arising from sickness; complaining.

懣 Same as 懣 Tse, Doubts over doubts; suspicious.

懣 YING. A military guard.



**懺** TSAN', or Chán. From heart. To repent;  
heart-felt grief for sin. To feel contrition.

**懣** KE.  
Strong; violent. Ke ke 懣 忮 perverse; rebellious.

**懣** PEI, or Fei. To use strength to the utmost degree.

**懣** Same as 懣 Pǒ, see under 15 strokes.

**懣** An ancient form of 勞 Laou.

**懣** Same as 懣 Chuy.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

**懼** KEU'. From heart and a bird looking affrighted.  
ed. Fear; apprehension. Keu fá 懼 法 to stand in awe  
of the laws. Keu pa 怕 or Kung keu 恐 afraid; ap-  
prehensive; to be afraid of. Keu sin yīh sāng, tsīh shan shang  
che tsaou keae wei ping 心一生則山上之草  
皆爲兵 when fear once arises in the mind, then all the  
plants on the tops of the hills become soldiers.

**懣** Same as 懣 Le, see under 10 strokes.

**懣** HWUY. Having two hearts or minds; a  
double minded uncertain man.

**懣** This character is found on ancient stone drums; but  
neither sound nor sense is known.

**懣** TSEAOU. A hasty disposition.

**懣** Same as 懣 Sīh, see under 10 strokes.

**懣** Same as the preceding.

**懣** NAOU. Weak; feeble.

**懣** Same as 懣 Chung, see under 4 str.

**懣** HWAN. A feeling of satisfaction; joy; joy-  
ful. Read Kwan, denotes sorrow; grief felt without having  
any one to whom to unbosom one's self.

**懣** CHE, and Shě. Timid; timorous; fearful;  
apprehensive; wanting courage; wanting boldness; pusilla-  
nimous.

**懣** Original form of 懣 Pǒ, see under 15 str.

**懣** Same as 懣 E, see under 16 strokes.

E-tīh how 懣德后 a queen of the Sung dynasty, who was  
falsely accused of illicit intercourse with a player or musician.

懽 SUNG, and Shwang. Fear; apprehension.

懽 Original form of 懽 Peaou, see under 14 strokes.

懽 TSÖ, or Tsă.

Tsaou tsă 懽 | indolent negligent mind.

懽 SĒĒ. Těě sĕě 懽 levity of mind; incapable of noble purposes; discontented.

戀 LEUEN, or Lwán. From *bound to*, and *heart*. Warm affection for; ardent attachment to, as of brothers or of lovers. Used also for the stupifying hankering of the human mind after vicious pleasure or sordid gain. A surname. Lwan ke 戀妓 having a constant hankering after prostitutes; addicted to whoredom.

懽 NAN. Respect; reverence. Read Jen, Fear.

懽 Same as 懽 Tuy, see under 20 str.

懽 LO. Mo lo 懽 shame.

懽 ME.

Scattered; dispersed. Read Mo, The heart diseased.

懽 YUEN. The vertex or summit.

懽 Same as 懽 Chwang, see below.

懽 Same as 懽 Pe. The reins of a bridle.

懽 Same as 懽 Nung, see under 13 str.

懽 CHOW.

Slips of wood for eating with, or for keeping a reckoning.

懽 TANG. Same as 懽 Pěě.

Tang hwang 懽 懽 to fail in effecting one's purpose.

懽 HWO, and Kwö. The gaze of astonishment and apprehension; alarmed; frightened; to give a hasty look.

懽 Original form of 懽 Tsaou.

懽 An ancient form of 懽 Tuy.

懽 HO. The meaning is lost.

懽 Same as 懽 Pa, and 懽 Pa.

懽 Same as 懽 Tsaou.

懽 Vulgar form of 懽 Chwang.



黷

T'HUN.

Tun kwǎn 悛 not clear or bright; obscure.

慙

An erroneous form of 儻 Le.

靈

LING. An intelligent clever mind.

憤

HUNG.

The spirit of a man hurried and perturbed.

戇

CHWANG, Hung, and Kung.

Simple; silly; foolish; doltish. Tsoo chwang 粗 1 rude; doltish; obstinate; naturally dull, and also uneducated.

慄

MAN. Fear; apprehension.

觀

Same as 空 Kung.

戇

KIN. The sense is not known.

## SIXTY-SECOND RADICAL.

戈

KO.

戔 戔 戔 戔

A spear or lance with transverse points at the end, represented by the horizontal line of the character. A certain short weapon. Name of a state. A surname.

戔

YUĖ.

A formidable axe or hatchet. Name of a star.

戔

KEW.

A tassel or other ornament appended to a lance.

戔

MOW', and Mòw.

戔 戔

One of the *ten* astronomical characters called 十 幹 Shih

kan; the middle one of the *ten*, answering to the period when all things in nature are flourishing.

戔

SEÜH. Nature sinking or fading, as in autumn.

A character which answers to the ninth moon, and to the hours from 9 to 11 at night.

戔

SHOO.

戔

戔

To be placed at the frontier or extremities of the country to defend it. It is often a kind of banishment; and is sometimes inflicted as a punishment. This character must be distinguished from 戔 Seüh, the preceding character.

戔

An abbreviated form of 戔 Tsae.

戎 JUNG. 戎 戎 戎

A military weapon ; a certain military carriage ; a small one of the kind. Large ; great ; thou or you ; a surname. Mutually connected ; to pluck or snatch out. Woo jung 五戎 five kinds of military weapons, the bow, javelin, and so on.

戎 Seal character-form of 我 Wo, I or Me.

戔 TSAE. From a spear. Implies wounding or injuring ; also the feelings affected ; an exclamation.

成 CH'HING, or Shing. 成 成

To assist in perfecting ; to finish ; to perfect ; to effect ; to complete ; to become that which is good and fit for use ; things to be done in the day, month, or year ; that which is well and properly done. To level or adjust ; a complete piece of music. Name of a district ; a surname. Ke pūh ching wān 幾不成文 scarcely make sense.

我 GÒ, or Wò. 我 我 我

I ; me. Our, used with emphatic appropriation when speaking of one's father, mother, or country, or of the reigning dynasty. A surname.

戒 KÉAE. 戒 戒 戒

To warn, to give precepts or orders to ; to announce or state to. Used also for a boundary or limit. Inhibitions ; precepts ; to guard against the indulgence of the passions ; to observe a regimen ; to beware of ; to be careful against ; to watch, as at nights ; to be prepared for. Keae ying ; tsung kēen 戒盈崇儉 guard against self-sufficiency and honor economy.

或 KO. The name of a place.

威 An ancient form of 我 Go.

# FOUR STROKES.

𠂔 HWA. To strike.

𠂔 KWŌ. To cut off the ears.

𠂔 TSĒEN. To disconnect entirely ; to pierce ; pointed. An instrument of husbandry.

𠂔 Same as the preceding.

𠂔 An erroneous form of the two preceding.

𠂔 TSAN, and Tsēen. 𠂔 𠂔

From two spears. To plunder ; to rob ; to wound ; to injure ; little ; shallow ; few. Otherwise read Chan and Pēn, in the last sense.

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Tsēen, see below.

或 HWŌ, or Hŏ. 或 或 或

Originally read Yih. From a mouth, a javelin, and one.



place. A country or place which is defended; a place respecting which there is *doubt* of safety; hence its common use as a Particle, implying Uncertain; perhaps; a certain person; one not known; this or that; either. Occurs used for 惑 Hwō, To excite doubt in another's mind; to delude.

戔

KAN. To kill; to murder.

戕

TSEANG.

A particular kind of spear or lance. Read Tsing, To kill.

戔

An ancient form of 我 Wo, see above.

戔

An ancient form of 感 Kan.

戔

An ancient form of 弟 Te. See Rad. 弓 Kung.

FIVE STROKES.

戔

Original form of 戎 Jung.

戔

An ancient form of 矛 Mow.

戔

Same as 勇 Yung, according to some writers.

戔

An ancient form of 成 Ching.

戔

KO. A stake on shore to which boats are fastened.

戔

Same as 戚 Tseih, see below.

戔

An ancient form of 戒 Keae.

SIX STROKES.

戔

KIH. To wrangle and fight.

戔

CHOO.

A certain lance or spear; to kill; to destroy.

戔

THUNG. The planks of a boat.

戔

An erroneous form of 戔 Gaou.

戔

TSAN. Much; many.

戔

YUNG. Fierce; daring; audacious.

戔

An ancient form of 滅 Měě.

戔

TSĒEN.

An instrument of husbandry; the utmost degree.

戔

JUNG. A particular kind of spear, or lance.

**戚** TS'HEĪH. A sort of military axe; afraid of its stroke. Mournful; sorry; vexed; angry; deformed. To be near or related to; relations generally. The name of a place. Yŭh tseih 玉戚 a sort of battle axe.

**戢** Same as 勇 Yung, see Rad. 力 Leih.

**戢** HAN, or Kan. The substantial part of a thing.

**戛** KEĀ. A long spear or lance; the jolting and rattling of a cart. Usual; common; ordinary, applied to form or ceremony.

**戠** TĒĒ.

Sharp; to pick out with a sharp instrument.

**戡** An ancient form of 歲 Suy.

### EIGHT STROKES.

**戢** CHŌ. To strike; to push.

**戛** Vulgar form of 戛 Keā, see above.

**戟** KEĪH. 𠂔 𠂕 𠂖 𠂗

A spear with more than one point, a long weapon with transverse points; a kind of halberd. The name of a place.

**戢** An ancient form of 斲 Tsö, or Tsüh.

**戢** Same 榮 Ke, see Rad. 木 Müh.

**戢** An ancient form of 蠡 Chun.

**戢** An ancient form of 國 Kwō.

**戢** Same as 蠡 Chun.

**戢** CHĪH. The sense of which is lost. Read Che, Clayey adhesive earth.

**戢** K'HAN. A small weapon for cutting; to cut; to stab; to kill. To pierce; to overcome; to kill.

**戢** TSEĪH. To store up weapons; to lay them aside; to collect together and be at peace and quiet; to desist; to put a stop to war. A surname.

**戢** YANG. A sort of spear or lance.

**戢** FĀ. A kind of shield to defend the person; something held before the eye; also used for a weapon; a kind of cudgel or lance; and in the sense of 伐 Fā, To subdue.



頂 CHĀ, or Chě. Superlatively good.

戔 CHEN.

A word found in religious books; the sense not known.

戣 KWEI.

A certain weapon; a sort of spear or lance. A man's name.

𪔐 Same as 鍋 Ko, A boiler.

TEN STROKES.

戠 An ancient form of 創 Chwang.

𪔑 A form of 戣 Keih, see under 8 strokes.

𪔒 Same as 戣 Tsan, see Rad. 𪔐 Mēn.

𪔓 JŮH. A certain javelin or spear.

𪔔 KO. A stake to which a boat is fastened.

𪔕 TSEĒN. Completely; entirely; to cut off;  
to exterminate; to shear or clip; to slaughter and kill.

戣 CH'HĪH. Great; large.

截 TSĒĒ. To cut asunder; to cut to pieces; to cut off a passage to or from; to obstruct; to cut off a retreat; to cut and mince; nice distinctions; disputation.

𪔖 YĪH. Fleet; swift.

𪔗 K'HĒEN. A sort of spear or lance.

𪔘 HĀN. Strong; robust.

𪔙 KĪH. Kīh tīh 𪔙 𪔙 plants growing.

𪔚 Same as 蠶 Chun, see Rad. 虫 Chung.

𪔛 An ancient form of 襲 Seih.

𪔜 YUNG. A certain weapon.

𪔝 GAOU. A certain lance or spear.

𪔞 YĪN. A certain long weapon; a sort of spear.  
Read Yen, A man's name.

𪔟 CHWANG, or Shwang. A certain piece of wood to fend off a boat, or to fasten a boat to.

截

Original form of 截 Tsë.

戲

HOO. To call upon; to call to.

戮

LÜH. From spears and flying about. To kill;

to slay by the sword of justice, or in war; to cut to pieces; to mangle. Foolish conduct; disgrace.

毆

A vulgar form of 毆 Kwö.

載

Same as 載 Chun, see above.

載

An ancient form of 載 Wei.

## TWELVE STROKES.

戴

An ancient form of 戴 Tæ.

戲

Vulgar form of 戲 He.

戰

CHÉN. To fight. A battle; to be struck with

fear; to dread; to be alarmed. A surname. Ta chen 打戰 to join in battle. Chen te 戰地 the field of battle. Chen hēen urh tsēen woo pih saou 1 艦二千五百艘 fighting ships two thousand five hundred. Chen sin shaou keae 1 心少懈 fighting spirit rather abated. Chen sze

1 死 or Chen mǎh 1 没 to die in battle. Chen 戰 is often used in novels for sexual coition.

𢦏

Original form of 𢦏 Chō.

𢦏

Vulgar form of 𢦏 Tsäng.

𢦏

An ancient form of 域 Yih.

𢦏

An ancient form of 諄 Pō, or Pūh.

𢦏

Same as 𢦏 Heih, or Keih. The appearance of flying from fear.

𢦏

An ancient form of 韶 Shaou.

𢦏

Vulgar form of 弑 She, To kill.

𢦏

YÜH. Elegantly ornamented; fine style.

𢦏

WAN. A sharp edge.

戲

HÉ, and He. To fence, or play with a spear.

To sport; to play and laugh. To play as children; a theatrical exhibition; to play or trifle with. Yen he 演 1 to act a play. Lung he fā 弄 1 法 to practice or perform slight of hand tricks. He wei che yuē 戲謂之曰 ridiculed him saying. E he yen chaou lwan 以 1 言召亂



by a jest induced rebellion. Wang le chun sze yew e chang yew wei he 往例春事有以娼優爲 | it was formerly the usage that in the spring season plays were performed by whores.

**戳** CHŎ. To stab. Some use this for striking a mark with a seal or stamp. Kae chŏ 開戳 to stamp.

**戲** HE. The appearance of laughing at each other.

**戴** TAE. To pile one thing on another; to carry

on the head; to heave over head; to bear or sustain physically or morally; to meet, occur, or fall in with.

**戴** Same as 識 Shih.

**鹹** HE. Name of a certain weapon.

**蠃** GO. The name of an insect.

**戣** KEU. An ancient spear with four points.

## SIXTY-THIRD RADICAL.

**戶** HOO.

戶

A door; an opening; a hole; an orifice. The vagina. The principal person in a family; the master of a ship or a boat. A family; a house. To stop. Name of a state; a surname. Hoo choo pŭh too; lew shwŭy pŭh soo 戶樞不蠹流水不腐 the (wooden) hinge of a door is not corroded by insects; running water does not become putrid; a proverb intended to express the advantages of activity and diligence.

**扃** GĬH. The small door of a house; straitened; in difficulty; hampered; cramped; wearied out.

**屰** SZE. Steps to ascend by.

**扃** Same as the preceding.

扃

A vulgar form of 扃 Hoo. To take out with the hand. Hoo tow 扃斗 a vessel to bale out a boat; to heave out water with the band; to lave in.

扃

Same as 扃 E. The bar which fastens a door.

扃

An erroneous form of 扃 Choo.

扃

T'HAE. Doors on the side of a carriage

扃

Original form of 扃 Maou.

扃

An ancient form of 戶 Hoo.

庖 HOO.

A sort of scoop to lave the water out of a boat.

戾

LE. From a dog going out at a door. To stoop;

to bend; crooked; perverse; ungovernable; wicked; impenitent. To extend, or go to. To stop; to fix; to settle. Also read Lěě.

屨

KEĪH. The bolt which fastens a door.

房

FANG. A dwelling; a house; an office to

write in. A room for any purpose; a room appropriated to a particular department in a public court, in which sense it answers to the English word *office*. A quiver to contain arrows. A constellation in the south-east; one of seven characters applied to the days of the month. Name of a district. A surname. A certain vessel used in sacrifices. The calix of a flower; the nest of a wasp. Tan fang 單房 the office which gives permits to the chopboats at the Hoppo's. Yin fang 銀 | a treasury. Fang laou 房勞 venereal excess. Fan fang laou chay to sze 犯 | 勞者多死 of those who commit the vice of venereal excess, many die. Fang laou kwo too | 勞過度 excess in venery. Fang laou shang sun | 勞傷損 injury to the health arising from excess of venery. Fang shūh | 術 artificial means of provoking venery. Jin soo yuě woo fang sze, tsing che how urh ko yung 人數月無 | 事精始厚而可用 when a man has been several months without sexual intercourse, the semen begins to be thick and fit for use—in procreation.

所

SÒ.

所 所 所 所

From a hatchet and the sound Hoo. To fell timber; the place where it falls. A place; a thing; a cause or means; the

things which; that which; to direct the whole strength to one affair. A surname. She che tih ke so 使之得其所 to cause it to obtain its proper place.

廬

MAOU. To throw open a door.

屨

KŌ, or Kă. To shut a door. A surname.

屨

An erroneous form of 屨 Keu.

屨

An ancient form of 所 So.

扁

PĒEN, Pin, or Fan. From door and a list or writing. Tablet placed over a door with an inscription on it, in the manner of Chinese graduates. Flat; low; a round appearance; a small boat.

屋

CH'HOO. To throw straight open.

居

T'HEEN. The rounded tenon of a Chinese door which serves as a hinge.

屨

Vulgar form of 屨 E.

局

K'HEUNG. The bar of a door; to bolt a door; the cross bar of a military carriage for sticking the weapons into. A kind of handle like an ear.

屨

An erroneous form of 屨 Keae.



扉 KEÖ. Name of a place.

扇 SHANG.

A ring at a door by which to open and shut it.

扃 Same as 扃 Kō, see below.

扃 E.

E e 扃扃 the bar of a door. To bar the outer gate.

扃 HĒEN. The threshold of a door.

扃 An erroneous form of 扃 So.

扃 E. A kind of ornamented or painted screen placed where the Emperor gives audience. A surname.

扃 WOO. A cottage.

扇 SHEN, and Shen From an opening in a wall, and wings. 'That which moves like a wing; a door; now applied to two-leaved doors; q. d. a pair of wings to the doorway. A fan. To fan; to agitate. Shen to 扇 bits of polished stone, suspended to the handles of fans.

扃 HOÖ. The tail, or to follow behind; the name of an ancient state. Name of an office. Hoo-hoo 扃 1 extensive; wide covering. A surname. Sang hoo 桑 1 a bird that retires to the shade; a retired scholar.

扃 An ancient form of 扃 Koo.

扃 FE, or Fei. Folds of a door made of wood; made of reeds they are called 扃 Shen.

扃 YEN. A bolt of a door.

扃 LE. Distorted; perverted.

扃 PE, or Pei. To throw in ruins; to destroy.

扃 SHĀ. A certain fastening for a door.

扃 KÖ. To shut the gate or door.

扃 An ancient form of 扃 Ling.

扃 TSWAN, or Swan. The bar of a door.

扃 CHAN, or Chan. The top of a house.

## SIXTY-FOURTH RADICAL.

手 SH'OW.

𠂇

The arm, forearm, and hand, forming *three* divisions to which there is an allusion in the character, it commonly means the *hand* alone. To handle. Show ch'ih k'een laou 手執 堅牢 the hand take a firm hold of. Yung show tow choo 用 1 兜住 to grasp enclosed in the hand. Show nwan 1 暖 bits of polished stone worn at the girdle, and hung to the handles of fans.

才 TSAE. The horizontal line represents the ground; the two ends, the roots and shoots of plants. The substance of wood or other vegetables. Talent; ability; power. The great powers in nature, *heaven, earth, man*, are called *three Tsae*

扎 CH'Ä. From the hand and stooping. To pluck up; to eradicate. Ch'ä f'ö 扎縛 to bind together; the same is expressed by 纏縛 Chen-f'ö.

𢦏 Original form of 失 Sh'ih, to lose; to give full scope to.  
𢦏 KE'IH. To lay hold of with the hand; to seize; the hand having something to rest upon; to pull with the hand. Used in compound characters.

扌 An ancient form of 收 Show.

𢦏 An ancient form of 巧 Keaou.

執 K'HEW. To take hold of leisurely, and negligently, not with firmness.

扌 K'HÄN, and Kew. To take with the hand.

扌 L'IH. To divine by grasping sixty-four straws between the fingers, according to certain rules.

扑 P'UH. A slight stroke. To strike; to flag. Read P'hö, The same as 爆 P'ö. Read P'hów, To knock, or strike.

扌 PAÉ. To pluck out; to eradicate. Read P'ä, or P'eh, To split or rend open. Read Pae, in the sense of 拜 Pae,

打 T'Ä. From a hand and a nail. To strike; to beat; to thump; to lash; to fight. An auxiliary verb which precedes many active verbs denoting a *doing* or *performing* the action.

扌 TSUN.

To cut off; to intercept or break the continuity.



𢦏 JING. To draw near ; to lead ; to continue

in the same way. To drag forward by force ; to urge ; to impel. A surname.

𢦐 KIN.

From *hand* and a *napkin*. To cover with a cloth.

𢦑 An ancient form of 𢦑 Yih.

𢦒 Original form of 在 Tsae.

𢦓 TŎ. Same as 𢦓 Tō, To receive or take with the hand. Pŭh tō 不𢦓 denotes a certain mode of eating ; and a certain sort of food. Name of a certain wood or platter.

𢦔 MAOU. To grasp or seize hold of.

𢦕 CHANG. To hurt ; to wound.

𢦖 KEUE. To dig out with the end of a staff  
One says, Wanting the left arm.

𢦗 KEANG, and Kang. To bear ; to carry  
as on the poles of a sedan chair ; the poles of the chair.

𢦘 YU, and Heu.

To point out to ; to direct ; to hold fast.

𢦙 K'HOO. To extend ; to spread out ; to expand.

Read Woo, To induce ; to draw ; to lead.

𢦚 TEAOU. From *hand* and to *spoon out*. To

take hold of with the hand ; to lead ; to draw. Read Chō, To strike. Read Yō, To point out with the hand. Read Leih, To lay the hand upon.

𢦛 HAN. To fend off, with the hand ; to oppose ;

to desist ; to be kept off or prevented advancing ; a clothing or defence for the arm ; a shield.

𢦜 SIN. To take hold of a thing from above.  
Pow sin 𢦜 to destroy.

𢦝 CH'HA. To take hold of by compressing two things, like nippers ; an instrument for harpooning certain fish, by sticking it into the mud. To strike ; to hit with the fist.

𢦞 TŎ. To lead or induce. To remove ; to pass to another place ; to change ; to alter. Read E, To add to ; to separate from. Read Che, To rend ; to fall.

𢦟 KŪH, or Hŭh. To touch ; or rub.

Read Keih, Heih, and Yih, To strike ; to brandish weapons.  
One says, To rejoice ; to lead or draw forth.

𢦠 K'HÓW. To strike ; to knock against ; to strike out ; to deduct ; to drag or lead a horse.

扞 WŮH, Wă, and Yuě.

To move; moved; agitated; disquieted.

扞 YIN. To draw a bow; ancient form of 引 Yin.

扞 CHANG. To strike.

扞 FUNG. To beat; to strike.

扞 TUN. To move or excite. Same as 扞 Tun.

扞 SIN. To shake; to stir.

扞 A vulgar form of 扞 Tsëen.

FOUR STROKES.

扞 TSŪH, and Tsěč.

To rub with the hand; to feel.

扞 A vulgar form of 扞 Tsüh.

扞 KAE, and Kěč. To rub, or grind.

扞 An erroneous form of 扞 Keč. Also read Heun.

扭 NĒW, and Chòw. To turn or twist with the hand; to wring as a wet cloth; to grasp or collar a person.

扮 FŮN. To grasp with the hand; to move; to shake; to unite together, applied to uniting the nations of China under one monarchy. Read Pán, To dress up; to dress one's person. Chwang pan 装扮 or Ta pan 打 | to dress or ornament one's person.

扞 An erroneous form of the preceding.

扞 P'HŌ. To wipe; to strike; to push from. Pō han 扞 name of a place.

扞 A vulgar form of 扞 Chay. To pull or tear with the hand; to drag; to pull asunder.

扞 YEW. Prosperity; happiness.

扞 T'HSĀ, and Să. To take; to receive; to obtain; to draw or lead; to raise. To courtesy in the manner of Chinese females, by letting the hands drop towards the ground; also the bow or prostration, by putting the head to the ground, performed by men. Read Keih, in the same sense. Read Chă, To tuck up the garments towards the girdle.

扞 KĒEN. Below, at the foot of, or under a bank or precipice; to take hold of with the fingers. Read Kin, To grasp; to seize. Read Kan, Kan ke 扞 irregular; uneven; incomplete.



拏 KEĀ. To scrape.

扳 PAN. To pull back; to lead; to draw to; to reach from a lower place and grasp something above.

扞 A vulgar form of 扞 Yu.

扶 FOO. 扶

To assist; to hold up; to support; to protect. The name of a district. A surname. Young and feeble, wanting support.

扶 HEUEN.

To stretch a thing straight with the hand.

扶 GAOU. To measure.

拏 SEIH. A vulgar form of 拏 Seih.

將 TSEANG, and Chwang.

To uphold; to support.

批 P'HE. To strike with the hand; to push from;

to turn round; to compare and decide; to declare officially; to decide upon and reply to; a petition or statement from an inferior; the reply. To pare or scrape off; to assist. Part of the name of a musical instrument. Pe seō kae ching 批削 改正 to alter and correct a writing.

抵 CHE.

To strike towards one side; to knock down or throw in ruins.

扞 TSZE, and Tsëě. To dress the hair. Read

Ts'ih or Tsëě, The same as 扞 Tsëě. Read K'han, To strike. An ancient form of 扞 Sun.

扼 Y'IH, or G'ih. To seize hold of with the hand;

to grasp; to seize; to take hold of with the whole hand; to pull. Used also for 輓 G'ih, A yoke. Jin che g'ih wei kew tsun 人之 1 圍九寸 the circumference of a man's grasp is nine tenths of a cubit. Y'ih wan 1 腕 or Y'ih wan 1 挽 to take a person by the wrist, as a friend under feelings of sorrow. G'ih ke këen 1 其鍵 to hold the key, denotes figuratively exercising strict controul over inferior officers.

拏 T'HAN.

To take hold of several things with the hand.

扞 TUN.

To agitate; to shake; to draw; to rub with the hand.

找 HWA. Same as 划 Hwa. The pole by which a boat is impelled; to cause a boat to progress. Vulgarly read Chaou, To supply, or endeavour to supply, what is deficient, or required; to seek for; to exchange money.

承 CH'HING. 承 承 承

To be second to; to second; to aid; to help; an assistant a help; an assistant in office. To receive or present to. Foo shing 扶承 to support. Ching seang 1 相 a minister of

state was so called under the Ming dynasty. Hēen ching 縣  
 1 a second officer or assistant in a Hēen district.

捌 An ancient form of 引 Yin.

技 K'HE. A skilful hand; clever; ingenious;  
 producing what excites the admiration of every one; a contri-  
 vance; talent; ability.

技 P'HÖ. Same as 爆 Pö and 扑 Pūh. Read  
 Ke, Deflected from the straight line.

拌 FUNG. To hold up, or to receive with both  
 hands. Read Füng, To hold as water in both hands. Read  
 Pang, To strike.

抗 YUEN, and Yuén. Also read Wei and Juy.  
 To move; to agitate; to push; to infer.

枉 KWANG. A disorderly confused appearance.

扑 PĒEN. To touch with the hand; to strike the  
 hands together as when beating time to a song, or Chinese  
 dancing and posture making. Read Fan, The appearance of  
 turning round in a yielding manner.

抄 TSEIH, and Tsěh.  
 To pluck off from, as flowers or fruit.

松 An erroneous form of 忪 Chung.

扌 MAOU. To choose out of; to select from.

抄 CH'HAOU. To take; to take by force; to  
 take or stir as with a spoon. To seize a person's effects by an  
 order of government. To transcribe or copy a paper. A  
 surname.

拘 A vulgar form of 拘 Keu.

扌 FANG. Same as 仿 Fang; also the same as  
 扌 Päng, To pull; to drag.

批 HWA, or To. To change or alter the position  
 of with the hand; to move to put aside. To drive away with  
 the hand; to rend or split.

扌 WÄN. From hand and to stroke. To wipe off;  
 to rub. Wän luy 1 淚 to wipe away the tears.

扌 KWÜH, Kūh, and Keuě. To pull a thing  
 round; to dig into; to rend or split. Read Kūh, in confusion;  
 disorder.

扌 An erroneous form of 扌 Hwüh.

扌 YUÉ, and Wă.

To break asunder; to move; to excite.

扌 CHING. Two men supporting with the hands.  
 Original form of 承 Ching. A surname.



**抉** YUĖ, and KenĖ. To pluck; to snatch with the hand or fingers; to twitch, as when pulling a string; to twitch and cause to rebound; to pull as a bow-string and cause to shoot forth.

**把** PĀ, Pá, and Pá. From *hand* and to *adhere*. To take hold of; to grasp; to seize; to grasp that with which one brushes away a thing; numeral of things grasped with the hand. A musical instrument; to grasp with one's hands; a surname. Yew pa ping 有把柄 'having a hold of a handle;' having proof; decision of character. Ho pa 火 | a torch. Yih pa taou — | 刀 a knife.

**扞** TS'HIN. To stick into.

**枕** CHIN. To strike deeply into. Read Shin, Pěě shing 搥 | to push from. Read Yu and Tan, To pierce or stab.

**𢶏** YA. Cha ya 𢶏 | irregular; uneven; distorted. Same as 𢶏 Ya, To grind.

**拑** CHING.

To deliver; to rescue; to raise up; to assist.

**抚** HE. Same as 概 Kae.

**扞** YUN. To have lost something; to fall down. The same as 隕 Yun.

**抔** WAN. To pare off; to scrape; to rub and waste.

**拈** NĀ, or Nŭh. From *hand* and to *put within*. To place any thing in water; to immerse.

**抑** YĪH. From a *hand* turning a *seal*. To place the hand upon and settle; to bow down; to oppress; to urge peremptorily. To stop; to cause to desist; to rule; to drive back; to alter or reverse the tone or sentiment; the particle *or*; an euphonic particle at the commencement of a sentence. Close; compact; beautiful.

**抒** SHOO, and Chod. To take by the hand; to lead; to lay open one's mind, or state one's feelings; to explain; to remove, or exclude.

**抓** CHAOÙ, Tsaoù, or Saoù; also Chaóu. To scratch gently, or tickle; metaphorically to cajole; to tear with the nails.

**杯** POW, or Fow. To take up, as water in the hollow of the hand, in order to drink it; to take in the palm of one or both hands.

**抖** TOW. The appearance of shaking up, as in a measure. To rouse; to shake up; to shake off.

**投** T'HOW. From *hand* and a *weapon*. To throw; to cast; to give one's self up to, either in a good or bad sense; to put or dip in water; to present; to confer upon;

to throw upon a person or engage him to do. A surname.  
Tow hwan 1 纆 to hang one's self.

**抗** K'HANG. To raise with the hand; to shake;  
to shield or cover; to resist; to oppose; to withstand. Name  
of a Heen district.

**折** CHĒ, or Shě. To break asunder; to break  
off; to break off a part, as of a piece of a thing; to deduct;  
to diminish. To break in the midst; to decide; to bend; to  
press down; to repress; to oppress; to stop; to point out a  
person's offence. To reprehend; to pull down; to rear an  
altar. To cut short one's life. A certain part of funeral equi-  
page. Name of a place. A surname. Read Te, At rest or  
ease. Read Che, To bend; to break.

**拜** KUNG. To join hands; to join the hands  
before the breast as an act of obeisance. An ancient form of  
友 Yew, A friend.

**𢦏** YU.

To raise up together; or two persons raising a thing up.

**扞** Same as 扞 Pow, see below.

**扞** Same as 扞 Te, see below.

**扞** KE.

To forbear speaking about. To keep in the shade; to conceal.

**扞** Same as 扞 Wǎn.

**扞** Same as 扞 Pǒ.

**扞** A vulgar form of 扞 Foo.

### FIVE STROKES.

**扞** PING. To grasp; to keep hold of.

**扞** CHĒ. To open. Read Chae, To strike.

**扞** P'HING. To take hold of; respectful. Read:  
Pǎng, To cause; to employ; to follow, or accord with.

**扞** Vulgar form of 扞 Tan.

**扞** Original form of 扞 Pēn.

**扞** SEU. Same as 扞 Seu.

**扞** P'HOO, and P'hoó. To feel; to expand;  
to open out; to disperse; to scatter; to strike. Pón pae 扞  
扞 to injure a person in some way.

**扞** PE, and P'he. To open or spread out; to  
open, as a scroll or book, to cover over as with clothes, or to



cast them off, to break or rend as a vessel. Pe chih 披執 denotes a military officer's being in full uniform and armed to pay a visit of ceremony to his superiors.

**抗** YAOÜ, Yew, and Yu. To take grain out of a mortar where it has been pounded and put it into another vessel. Read Taou, An utensil for doing so. Same as 舀 Yaou.

**抬** CHE. To strike; to flog. Same as 笞 Che.

**坎** HEUE.

To throw. Heuě hwang 坎掙 to strike.

**扞** CHIN. To grasp or lay fast hold of; to drag or lead in a rude perverse manner.

**扞** CHA, and Tseay. To take with the hand; to take hold of and pass from one vessel to another. To take out of the mud.

**挾** YANG. To strike with a leather strap.

**抓** KWA. To lead; to drag; to strike.

**抱** PAOU. From hand and to infold. To grasp hold of; to compress between the arms. To infold; to embrace; to have within one's breast; to feel. Vapour directed towards the sun. Read Peaou, To lead; to take. Paou han laou sze urh chung pöh woo 抱憾老死而終不悟

feeling resentment (at the failure of selfish schemes) and never, to the last, awakened.

**扞** HO, and To. To grasp with the hand; to push a side; to move; to shake. To carry on the shoulder. Read Na, To take hold of with the hand. Read Kea, To grasp.

**扞** NE, or Neih. To stop. One says, To point to a thing with the hand; to rub and grind. Same as 梃 Ne, The name of a wood.

**扞** E, and Yě.

To draw or pull towards. Read Shě, Same as 櫟 Shě.

**抵** TÉ, and Che. From hand and to reach down to. To arrive at; to oppose or stop; to rush against; to sustain or bear opposition; to bear what one deserves; to throw from one; to slap or strike. Pöh te tsëen 不抵錢 not worth any money. Te chang 1 賬 to settle an account, by giving the value of what is due in some commodity instead of money; used also for paying a debt. E kung kwo seang te 以功過相 1 to set merits and demerits over against each other. Yih ming yih te 一命一 1 life for life. Te chang 1 償 to forfeit one's life.

**扶** CH'HIH.

To strike; to beat; to chastise by beating or flogging.

**扞** PE, or Pei. To turn over with the hand.

**扞** TSÄ.

To grasp hold of; to lift up with the hand.

**拐** An erroneous form of 楊 Heaou.

**抹** MŎ, or Mă. To rub or brush in order to  
cleanse; to obliterate or blot. Mă shă 抹煞 to brush  
away, or usurp entirely; to seize on or carry away the whole.

**抹** MEI. To rub with the hand.

**抻** SHÍN.

To stretch out any thing in order to increase its length.

**押** YĀ. From a hand and armour. To place behind,  
or attach to, in order to guard; to guard or escort; to control;  
to suppress, or keep down. Hwa yă 花押 a sort of mark  
with which the Chinese sign any document.

**抽** CH'HOW. To take from with the hand.  
To lead; to pluck out of the water; to take from amongst;  
to take a part or dividend; to draw forth. Mei slíh fun chow  
yíh 每十分抽一 to take one tenth; which is also ex-  
pressed by 加一 | kea yíh chow. Sze chow 私抽  
to levy a tax, without the authority of government.

**拏** K'HEU. To grasp and take away; to receive  
with both hands. Read K'hěž, To grasp or take hold of. Read  
K'he, To take hold of with both hands.

**抵** MIN.

Same as 搯 Min. To soothe. Read Wan, same as 校 Wăn.

**拔** KWAE. To cause disorder and confusion.

**扱** An erroneous form of 祝 Chüh.

**枷** KEAY, or Kea. Grain; standing corn.

**拂** FŮH. To strike and make pass over; to brush;  
to wipe; to dust; a duster. To brush as with the waving of a  
supple tree in the wind; the waving of the arm amongst bushes;  
to propel from one; to oppose. Perverse; to move together.  
Read Peíh, Shaken by the wind. Also read Fei.

**抑** LEW. To feel or touch with the hand.

**拈** TSAN. To touch or rub with the hand.

**拊** SEANG. To reach or extend to; to come to  
the point. An erroneous form of 拊 Yuě and 拊 Hwŭh.

**拄** CHŌO. A post placed in an inclined position  
to support something; to pierce; to stick; to oppose.

**担** TÀN. To strike or brush aside; to lift; to raise.  
Commonly used for Tan 擔 to carry a burden; and the quan-  
tity called a load or pecul, viz. 100 catties. Tan chin | 塵  
to brush away the dust.

**捥** YĪH, or Gih. To press down; to seize hold of.



拆

CHĪH, Ch'hīh, and Tsīh.

To split, or rend; to tear open; to break open, as a letter; to pull to pieces; to lay in ruins. To strike; to attack.

拇

MOW. The great toe of the foot.

拈

NĒEN.

To take hold of with the fingers; to handle.

拉

LŌ, and Lă. To cause to approach; to pull

near; to break; to destroy; to break the ribs or bones; to force to join one; the sound of the wind. Commonly read La.

拊

FOO, Poo, and Foó. To apply the hand to;

to lay the hand upon; to strike; to beat. To beat clothes; the name of an instrument of music; the handle of any thing.

拋

P'HAOU. Put down at. To throw with the

hand; to throw or spread out.

批

TSZĒ, and Chè. To seize with the hand;

to seize wild animals; to strike with the hand, or apply the fist to a person. Read Tse, To apply the hand to with violence; to pluck.

拌

P'HWAN. To reject; to throw away; to

disregard; to separate; to divide; to cut off; to halve; to separate, as an oyster.

拍

P'HĪH. To touch; to pat; to strike with the

hand. Also read Mīh and Pō. Pīh chang 拍掌 or Pīh show

手 to clap the hands, amused or pleased. Pīh chang 張 shuttlecock. To play at shuttlecock, 打燕 Ta-yen.

拏

TSZĒ. To hoard or place together; to accumulate.

拎

LING. To grasp something suspended; to

lay hold of; to hold suspended.

拏

NA. To prosecute and seize; to take hold

of. Na wǎn 拏問 to seize and examine. Na hwǎ taou fan

獲盜犯 to apprehend, seize, or take up robbers or banditti.

拐

KWÀE. A staff held in the hand to assist the

feet. To swindle. To kidnap; to steal children or women.

Kwae chang 拐杖 a staff. Kwae pēn 騙 to defraud.

拈

K'HĒEN. To take hold of on each side; to

compress as by nippers; to take hold of with forceps.

拒

K'HEÜ. To ward off with the hand; to oppose;

to withstand; to resist; to defend against external evils; to ar-

range in order to withstand. Applied to certain bones of the legs.

拔

PĀ. To pull out; to pluck up with the hand; to

eradicate; to storm and take a city; to raise to a higher

place; to stand forth, eminent or conspicuous; to return fleetly or precipitately; the point of an arrow. Read Pō,

To grasp. Read Pae, To shoot forth branches. Chaou pǎ  
超拔 to raise or rise over the heads of other. Te pǎ  
提 1 to raise; to promote. Kew pǎ 救 1 to pluck out  
or rescue, to save. Pǎ jing yīh ming, shing tsaou tseih keih  
foo-too 1 人一命勝造七級浮屠 to save  
one human life, is more meritorious than building a seven  
storied pagoda.

**拓** CHĪH, Shĭh, and Tō. To take up or lift  
with the hand; to receive with the hand; to push with the  
hand; to break.

**拖** T'HO. To drag; to lead; to draw; to pull;  
to drag a cart or carriage. To track a boat; to steer a boat.  
Shwŭy to 水拖 a bank raised to keep off the water. To chow  
1 舟 to drag a boat. To wo hea koo hae 1 我下苦  
海 drag me into a sea of troubles. To yen soo yih 1 延  
數日 cause delay several days.

**拖** Same as the preceding.

**拗** YAOU, or GAOU. To seize and drag with  
the hand; to break. To grasp firmly; figuratively, a steady  
obstinate adherence to; to rush against a tree, in a mad-like  
manner; perverse; obstinate. Chĭh gaou 執拗 obstinate.  
Tuy yaou 摧 1 to push madly against a tree. Wei yaou  
違 1 perversely disobedient.

**拘** KEU. From *hand* and *a hook*. To stop with  
the hand; to grasp; to adhere pertinaciously to; to lay hold  
of and restrain; to throw the arms about or embrace. Read  
Kow, To hook; to lay hold of, to cause to rush together.  
Kow ke tsze 拘杞子 perhaps a medlar; or rather Lycium  
Barbarum of Loureiro. Tsae leih heu keu 才力迂 1

capacity, weak and obstinate;—unfitting man for the magis-  
tracy. Keu ne 1 泥 adhesive mud, a dull bigoted state of  
intellect. Keu na shay mow ne Fūh 1 那舍牟尼佛  
the fifth Budh, who appeared when human life was 30,000  
years. Keu lew sun Fūh 1 留孫佛 the fourth Budh;  
who appeared when human life was 40,000 years; this Budh  
is the first of the present Kulpa.

**搥** PEĪH, and Pěĕ. To strike and knock down;  
to strike in play.

**拙** CHUĖ. Unskilful; unable to learn; wanting  
in talents and ingenuity; stupid.

**拚** PEĒN. To grasp with the hand; to brush or sweep away; to reject.

**招** CHAOU, and Chaóu. 𢇛 𢇛

From *to call* and *a hand*. Read Chaou, To invite or make  
a signal to with the hand. Read Chaóu, To call and make a  
signal of invitation at the same time; to invite with the hand;  
to beckon; to induce to come by proclamation. Hand-bill or  
sign board. To entreat; to entangle; to take crime to one's  
self; to confess. To assume; to excite; to raise. A surname.  
Show chaou 手招 to beckon with the hand.

**拜** PAĖ. 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛 𢇛

To bow the head to the ground; to let the hands hang  
down as a token of reverence. To bow; to worship; to visit;  
to perform the usual ceremony on being appointed to high  
offices in the state; not to accept these offices is expressed by  
Pūh pae 不拜 not performing the obeisance. The name of  
a plant. Hwuy pae 回 1 to return a visit. Pae hwuy 1  
會 to assemble on ceremony. Pae kēen 1 見 to go to see  
a person; to pay a visit.



拏

Original form of 拏 Na, To take hold of with the hand.

抹

Original form of 柿 Pö.

扶

Same as 拔 Pă.

拏

Same as 承 Ching, see above.

扌

NAOU.

Same as 撓 Naou, To grasp with the fingers.

𢦏

An ancient form of 將 Tseang.

𢦏

CHANG. Put in proper order, no confusion.

辜

KOO. Crime; offence; to turn the back on, or render kind intentions nugatory.

辜

Same as 牽 Kēen.

SIX STROKES.

𢦏

An ancient form of 遷 Tsēen. Read E, To remove.

括

KWÖ.

𢦏 𢦏 𢦏 𢦏

To enclose round; to bundle or bind up; to embrace within its folds; to retard or impede; the end of an arrow which is placed on the string. Paou kwö 包 | to envelope; to surround and keep together.

扌

HĀN.

To lead or drag precipitately; to pull;

to oppose with the hands; to put into a certain place or order, as by force.

拭

SHĪH.

To dust clear; to wipe with a cloth;

to rub; to cleanse, applied also to the washing of sheep. Fūh shīh 拂拭 to dust off; to wipe away.

拮

KĒĒ.

The hands and the mouth both engaged,

embarrassed. Plucking plants with the hands and nails. To urge; to perplex; to embarrass.

拯

CHING.

To deliver; to rescue; to raise

up; to assist. Ching ke yu shwuy ho che chung 拯已於水火之中 to save from the midst of water or fire; figuratively to save from any calamity; to save the people from national calamities by defending the country from foreign invasion. Ching kew 救 to rescue; to deliver; to save.

推

NIN.

To grasp and twist; to twist and bend a bow.

扌

HAE.

To move; to excite; to shake; to carry; to diminish.

**拱** KÜNG. To unite the hands together and

raise them before the breast in the Chinese manner of making a salutation; to take hold of with both hands; to encircle. The name of a district; a surname. Chuy kung 垂拱 to let fall the raiment and make a salutation with the hands;—done by the ancient king Shun, and without further effort, the world was tranquillized.

**拳** KÜNG, and Keüh. Both hands fastened together by handcuffs.

**拳** K'HEUEN, or Yuen. The hand folded; the fist; to grasp or hold fast; to roll up. A surname. Kung keuen 空 an empty fist, to begin the world with nothing.

**拘** An erroneous form of 拘 Naou.

**拘** An abbreviated form of 拘 Tsëen.

**拍** Original form of 拍 Pih. Read Mih, To strike.

**拞** TSEUEN. From hand and the whole. To put the hand amongst the whole and select from amongst.

**拞** TSUN. To grasp hold of with the hand; to embarrass; to hold the head proudly erect. To push into; to stick into.

**拞** A vulgar form of 拞 Keuen.

**掬** CHOW, and Tsow.

To grasp or keep hold of with the hand.

**掬** JUNG. To assist; to ward off; to push or thrust from. Read Jing, in the sense of the second character. To continue; to urge or press on; to lead; to draw.

**拶** TSÄ, and Tsan. From hand and water rushing. To urge; to impel; to rush; to squeeze, by pieces of wood put between the fingers, whilst the ends are compressed.

**拞** HAOU.

To put away or exclude; to pluck up and eradicate plants.

**拷** K'HAOU. To examine with the hand. To beat; to inflict torture in order to extort evidence or a confession.

**拞** HEE, and Lă.

To take or lift up; to put; to drag. A man's name.

**拞** CH'HÈ. To rend asunder; to tear or split; to put away; to strike with the fingers; to drag. Read E, same as 拞 E. To add to. Read To, in the same sense. Read Chay, A large appearance.

**揀** SĪH. To select and take a thing; to hold up and support. Read Tso, To stick into and take.

**揀** HWUY. To strike each other mutually.



拼

A vulgar form of 拏 Ping,

拽

YĚ, and E. To lead; to draw; to pull; to drag. In Shan-tung read *She*, in the same sense.

拾

SHĪH, Shě, and Kěě. From *hand* and *to unite*. To gather together; to take with the hand and collect; to enquire about what is not known. The number Ten; a certain covering for the arm, used in archery.

拿

A vulgar form of 拏 Na, To take.

拏

YIN. To approach near; to imitate what has preceded. The same as 因 Yin.

拏

An erroneous form of 拏 Na.

拏

PĪH, or Něě. To rend or tear asunder.

持

CH'HE. To grasp; to hold fast. Che e kēen koo 持意堅固 to hold fast one's opinion firmly.

挂

KWÁ, and Kwa. From *hand* and *earth* twice; as if to draw a limit with the hand. To suspend or hang up.

揀

LEŮH.

To seize or grasp hold of with the hand or the fingers.

株

CHOO. Defined by some To stop; but the meaning is not certainly known.

搽

TSŌ. Kwō tsō 攬搽 to strike with the hand, to bind with a cord.

搦

NŮH. Sŭh nŭh 搦搦 contracted; unextended.

搥

CHĪH. To cut down grain. Chĭh chĭh 恆 1 the noise made in cutting down grain. To beat; to strike a blow with the fist.

撓

CHUNG. To skip or leap. A vulgar character.

撚

SĒEN. Tēen sēen 撚 1 to take hold of with the fingers of the hand.

撚

KĀNG. Same as 撚 Kāng.

撚

Same as 撚 Kwō, or Kō.

搯

TŌ. To shake or agitate with the hand; to measure; to conjecture or measure the minds of others by one's own; to let down a sail.

指

CHÈ. To point with the finger; to point or refer to. Che-keā 指甲 Lawsonia Inermis. Che yuēlùh 指月錄 memoirs and anecdotes of Budhs and Bud-

hists, in 10 volumes. Che tsě shing | 節聲 or Che tsě ming | 節鳴 the cracking of the joints of the fingers. Che fung tsō ying che tan | 風捉影之談 prate that points at the wind, and snatches at a shadow; applied by the the emperor Taou-kwang to unfounded accusations. Che tēn chh | 點出 to point out.

**採** Same as 採 To, see above.

**搥** <sup>ū</sup>PIH. To strike; to attack.

**拘** HEUEN.

To strike. Read Hung, To point out or direct with the hand.

**挈** <sup>ū</sup>K'HEE. To take hold of with the hand; to support; to hold up; to put in order; to adjust alone. Read Ke, To cut or break off. To write upon a board in reference to the usage of prisons.

**梳** A vulgar form of 梳 Soo.

**拈** An erroneous form of 拈 Yen.

**拈** PAE, and Pei.

To put or brush away with the hand or fingers.

**拈** CHIH. To measure a thing with the hand.

**按** GÁN. To place or put down; to stop or cause to desist; to place the hand on, as on a sword; to act in con-

formity to; according to; to rub with the hand; to try; to examine; to hold as the reins of a horse. Gan mo 按摩 to rub and slap the body to promote circulation.

**拈** An ancient form of 執 Kew.

To put or brush away with the hand or fingers.

**拈** A vulgar form of 弄 Lung.

**搥** KWEI. To pull or throw down in ruins; to pull to pieces. Read Wèi, Suspended upside down.

**拈** KIN. To take or grasp hold of any thing.

**拈** An erroneous form of 拈 Chih.

**拒** CHIN. To wipe; to make clean; to give; to bind, as by an agreement.

**拈** JUY. Same as 拈 Joo, and 拈 Joo. Read Juen, To support with a post. Read E, or Uth, To take hold of.

**拈** KIH. To strike; to attack; to fight with; to stop; to fight, as with wild beasts.

**拈** TSZE. To take hold of; to grasp.

**拈** KUNG. To put the arms around; to embrace.



扌

KEAOU. From *hand* and *to lay across*. To

place in opposition to; to compare; to select; to examine; to discuss the rights of; impetuous, irritated feeling; disorder; to revenge. To oppose or question the commands of a sovereign or a father; to argue or dispute with a person who has offended one.

扌

K'HOO.

To take hold of with the hand. Read Kow, the same as 扌 Kow.

扌

T'HUNG.

To lead or draw; to move; to excite.

扌

TSÜH. To gather in the first ripe grain.

扌

NA. Same as 拏 Na.

To take hold of. Read Joo, To grasp; to seize hold of; also Neu, To gripe and prevent being opened.

扌

T'HEAOU. Commonly used to denote Carry-

ing on the shoulders; to stir; to take; to take out from; to select; to excite; to work about; to give trouble and annoyance; to seduce by levity of speech or behaviour. Name of a certain utensil.

扌

LĚĚ. To lift up with the hand. Also read

LĚĚ, To take hold of with the hand; to twist.

扌

Same as Pae 拜 to make obeisance in the Chinese

manner.

扌

GÒ, and Nò.

Wo go 扌 to pluck with the fingers.

扌

KUNG.

To raise the two hands in order to take hold of.

扌

CHA.

Cha so 扌 the appearance of opening.

扌

WOO. Same as 扌 Woo.

扌

An ancient form of 扌 Tow.

扌

SAOU. To climb up by passing tortuously from one side to another.

扌

NĚĚ. To pluck; to gather.

扌

E. A surname.

扌

TĚĚ. To slap; to strike.

扌

Same as 扌 Saou.

扌

Same as 扌 Yih.

拍 HWŮH. A high appearance.

挖 WĀ. From *hand* and *hollow*. To hollow out with the hand; to work out a pit or cavern. Urh wă 耳挖 an ear pick. Wă urh 挖耳 to pick the ears.

拍 An ancient form of 指 Che.

揔 SĒEN. To take hold of with the hand.

揔 Same as 挾 Keuě.

扛 HUNG. Insects flying.

### SEVEN STROKES.

挨 YĀĒ, and Gaè. To place by the side of; to introduce by force; to lean against; to strike; to push away from.

挪 NO. To rub with the hand; to change or transfer from one use to another.

扼 An erroneous form of 扼 Wo.

揓 SAN. Han san 撼 | to agitate; to move.

挽 T'HŌ. From *hand* and *to arrange*. To open out; to put off; to lay aside; to exclude; to dust or rub with the hand.

挫 TSŌ. From *hand* and *to sit*. To push down; to break to pieces; to mal-treat.

揔 PŌ. To pluck up; to draw out.

揔 KĀNG. To stir or work up and make trouble.

揔 T'HE. To wipe away tears.

揔 CHAE. To pierce a thing.

振 CHÍN. To move; to agitate; to shake; to excite; to raise; to rescue; to adjust to put in order; to repair. To stimulate; to rend or tear asunder; to stop; to receive. Chin occurs in the sense of ancient; the appearance of a flight of birds flying. A great number or quantity of. Read Chin, occurs in the sense of a single garment.

揔 CHĀNG, Tsäng, or Ching. Chäng lun 揔揔 to select or take out from amongst; to raise or exalt.

抄 SO. Mo so 摩抄 to rub with the hand. Read Sha, Cha sha 搨 | the appearance of opening.



**按** An erroneous form of 抄 So.

**掌** Same as the preceding.

**揜** Same as 揜 Kǎng.

**梅** MEI. Covetous; avaricious.

**搥** GO, or No. To rub.

**拈** Same as 弄 Lung.

**搥** KEÜH. The part of a spear which is grasped by the hand. A vessel to carry earth in.

**擲** A vulgar form of 擲 Pang.

**覘** KĒEN. To wipe clean.

**挹** YĪH. To take hold of and remove out of one vessel into another; to pour out of and into. YĪh chao | 注 to transfer liquids from one place to another.

**挺** T'HING. From hand and straight. To pluck forth; to draw out; to lead away; to stretch out; to exert; to hold straight out; to widen; to rush forth; to appear alone. Name of a district. Le ting 荔挺 name of a fra-

grant plant. Yin ting 陰 1 or Yin ke chung ting chŭh yĭh with 陰器中 1 出一物 probably a species of poly- pus of the vagina; it is compared to a snake, and to a mushroom.

**挺** SHEN, and Chen. To lengthen; to lead or draw out; to take; to run away. To strike with the palm of the hand. Soft; harmonious.

**搥** An erroneous form of 搥 Pow.

**揜** NO. To rub as grain in the hands; to work with the fingers. Read Suy, To strike; to rub with the hand. Read Hwuy, Food offered to the gods. Read Lo, To direct; to regulate.

**拗** Same as 拈 Kě.

**挽** WÁN. From hand and to stop. To lead; to draw. To pull towards one. Wan lew 挽留 to detain.

**扞** HÒ. To carry on the shoulder.

**搥** K'HĀNG. The sound of a stringed instrument; to draw out and make straight.

**撓** T'HŪH. To point or feel with a stick.

**拈** FAN, Fun, Pēn, or Pwan. To fly.

To take hold of with the hand; to manoeuvre with the hand; to brush away; to reject; to risk life.

**擷** TĒĒ, Nĕě, and Chĕ.

To take hold of firmly with the fingers.

**授** TSĪN. To strike.

**挾** HĒĒ, Kĕě, and Keă. To take hold of; to

assume or take upon one's self; to support; to carry with one as under the arm; to store up or lay by; to conceal; to cherish; to protect; to assemble or gather together. To break or destroy. Read Tsĕě, To extend to; to pervade.

**插** Vulgar form of 插 Chă.

**揜** FUNG.

To hold in the hands; or hold up in a ceremonious manner.

**摑** NAN. The appearance of fish eating.

**搯** TUN. To extend, to spread out to the utmost

degree. One says, To fold up; to bind together.

**搯** KEAOU.

The same as 攬 Keaou. Read: Kŭh, To strike.

**掇** KEU, or Kew. To lead or draw towards one.

A protracted long appearance. The appearance of a horn or of horns. To stop; to protect.

**扃** WOO. From *hand* and *one's self*. To guard against, as by placing an inclined post against a wall to support it. Used also morally for guarding against the introduction of anarchy or moral disorder.

**捃** KEUN. To take up; to sort and put to rights.

**搯** Original form of 括 Kwŏ.

**批** A vulgar form of 批 Teaou.

**捥** An erroneous form of 捥 Haou.

**捅** THUNG.

From *hand* and *a tube*. To lead forward; to advance.

**捆** KWĀN. From *hand* and *to compress*. To beat and bind in order to render firm; fine work; to take, to work on.

**捺** THOO, and Yay. Induced in time of sleep; indistinct muttering in dreams. To lead, to draw. Read Choo, To expand. Read Cha, To throw.

**掇** HĪH. To rend or tear asunder. To dig up earth.

Read Tsĕih, To put away; to exclude. Same as 赤 Chih. Chih pā 1. 拔 an officer, in ancient times, whose duty it was to inter dead animals.



搵 TÚN. To push from one.

搵 NEĀ, or Na. Same as 圉 Na.

捉 TSŪH, Chŭ, and Tsŏ.

From *hand* and *foot*. To grasp; to seize; to lay hold of.

揲 A vulgar form of 揲 Pae, or Pe.

揲 An erroneous form of 揲 Poo.

揲 POW, or Paou. To draw near and take hold of; to take in both hands. Read Fow, Whether or not. Read Foo, To strike.

揲 LEUĒ. To pluck or take hold of with the fingers; to rub or feel with the fingers.

捌 PĀ. From *hand* and *to separate*. To rend open; to divide; to strike. Read Pěč, To separate or divide. To divide asunder; to rend open. Used in the larger numerals for the number *eight*. Read Pěč, To tear or rend asunder; the noise of rending.

捍 HAN. To grasp with the hand, to lift up; to shake; to stop; to drive away; or ward off; to resist.

搵 HEAE. To take hold of; to grasp; to seize.

揲 A vulgar form of 旋 Seuen.

揲 HĀNG. To strike; to attack.

揲 HE. Same as 揲 He.

揲 LAOU. To shut up; to close upon.

揲 SHAOU. To select or take from amongst; to eject or cast away; to brush aside; to pluck up; to eradicate. Read Seaou, To move; to shake. Yaou seaou 揲 揲 moved; agitated.

揲 NĒĒ. To rub or work up with the fingers.

揲 YUEN, or Keuen. From *hand* and *to employ*. To reject; to put away; to give up one's property as an offering to government for public service, or to procure an office under government.

揲 TWAN.

Same as 短 Twan. Read Tow, Four handfuls.

揲 SUNG. Respect; to hand up to a higher place. To move; to excite. Read Soo, To store or lay up. Read Shŭh, To bind. Read Sow, same as 揲 Sow.

搃 KE. To keep secret; not to speak.

搨 SHĪH. A slight stroke.

挪 YAY. Yay yu 挪揄 to hold up the hands and make game of a person. Read Yu, Seu yu 胥 1 broken leavings.

搨 KEŌ, and Tsŏ. To grasp a horse; to push, stick, or gore with a horn. To stick; to stab and seize.

捕 POO. To take; to pursue after for the purpose of taking; to endeavour to catch or take; to strike and seize.

挽 HWAN.

To strike; to rub; to cut; to pare, as in working stones.

捩 CH'HĀ. Sharp; cutting.

抄 POO.

To collect together scattered grass. Read Chĭh, To strike.

揆 TSUN. From *hand* and a *proud gait*. To push, to rush; to crowd together; to pull down; to involve in.

揆 Same as 抽 Chow. Read Shŭh, To lead or draw.

搨 Original form of 搨 Tsung, To take hold of together.

搨 KANG. To raise or lift up.

搨 Same as 搨 Chă.

搨 E. To drag; to draw; to pull.

搨 Same as 搨 Yaou.

搨 Same as 搨 Kěě.

搨 Same as 搨 Yaou.

搨 An ancient form of 搨 Chuy.

搨 CHAE. To receive in the palm of the hand.

搨 HEANG. A double sail.

### EIGHT STROKES.

搨 T'HĪH. To strike with the fist; to thump; to beat; to strike with the hands in order to indicate commendation.

挽 WAN. Same as 腕 Wan, The wrist.



**拴** K'HIN.

To seize hold of hastily; to grasp. To seize alive.

**掄** YU. To strike.

**搯** T'HÄ. A defence for the finger in sowing; a thimble. To cover or add to; to feel or rub; to engage or avail one's self of.

**掇** CHÖ. To strike; to push; to cut or pierce wood.

**掇** PEAOU.

To separate and give to; to scatter or disperse.

**掇** HĒEN, or Kēen. Name of a district.

**捧** FUNG. To offer up with both hands; to contain or hold in the hollow of both hands; to receive with, or in the hands.

**掣** LE. To take hold of any thing with the hand.

**捨** SHAY. To let go; to part with; to give in charity; to reject. (A surname.) She shay 施捨 to part with one's property in charity to the poor and distressed. Shay pun chüh mǎ 捨本逐末 forsake the root and pursue the top branches,—neglect fundamental principles and yet seek the end; i. e. seek the end without the means.

**振** LE. A defence for the end of the finger or thumb, which twitches the strings of a harp or other instrument; to strike or twitch the strings with one's finger; to twitch, twist, or snap asunder; to guide with the hand, as a rudder; to manage a spoon.

**振** K'HĒEN. Unsettled; unquiet.

**捫** KOO. Name of a district. Same as 捫 Koo.

**捫** WĀN. Original form of 捫 Wān, or Min.

**捫** KWŪH, Keŭh, or Hwŭh. To strike. To push; to dash aside; to brush away dust.

**捫** MUN. To touch with the hand; to lay the hand upon; to feel; to take hold of; to shake; to stamp. Che mun 持捫 to take hold of; to grasp. Shang heung mun tsüh 傷胸 1 足 to wound the breast and stamp with the feet,—has an allusion to ancient story, and expresses counterfeiting external appearances contrary to one's real wishes.

**捫** PE. To give to.

**捫** PAE. To strike with both hands; to throw from one. Read Pe, To throw in ruin. Read Pih, To tear meat and throw it upon a hot stone and roast it.

**捫** An abbreviated form of the preceding.

**拊** FOO. To apply the hand to any thing. To touch. To sooth, in which sense 撫 Foo is now used.

**拊** MAE, or Mei. To covet; avaricious.

**拊** TSEANG. Same as 從 Chwang.

**拊** KEU, and Keú. From *hand* and *resident* or *stationary*. The hands diseased; restricted; embarrassed; precipitate or straight forward. Occurs denoting A place or station; occupying a station or seat.

**倒** TAOU. Same as 擣 Taou.

**擣** WÒ. From *hand* and *fruit*. Wo-go 1. 拊 to take with the hand; to pluck.

**拊** YAE.

To lean against; to loiter; to lounge. To put off the time.

**捲** K'HEUEN, or K'heüen. Robust, bodily strength; the fist; to roll up with the hand; to receive or gather in or together.

**揀** Same as 柄 Ping.

**揠** YÖ. To pull; to draw.

**捻** FUN. Same as 扮 Fun.

**捻** A vulgar form of 摠 Tsung.

**挑** TSEAOU. Tseou tseou 隋挑 high; lofty.

**揼** T'HEEN, or Nēen. To reach out the hand to any thing; to take with the hand extended.

**捶** CHUÿ.

To beat with a stick or club; to beat or pound.

**捷** TSĒĒ. From *hand* and *a treadle*. The success of an army; to obtain a victory; to overcome; to complete; to announce a victory; quick; in haste; swift in action; a certain quantity. A surname. Ch'ih tsĕ 直捷 with promptness—applied to the doing of things. Paou tsĕ 報 1 or reversed Tsĕĕ-paou, To announce a victory.

**揅** T'HÜH. Smooth and sharp.

**揅** PUN. To throw into confusion with the hand.

**揅** CHÄ, or Yä. To raise with the hand.

**揅** Same as 拯 Ching.



**捺** NĀ. To press upon heavily with the hand.  
Pěě nǎ 撇捺 lines drawn from right to left in writing, are called Pěě; those from left to right, are called Nǎ.

**捻** NĒE. To take or work with the fingers.

**揉** NO. To rub between both hands. No sha  
| 沙 to rub sand between| the hands for the purpose of cleansing them.

**擗** KEĀ. To pluck up. Vulgar form of 拈 Keih.

**挫** TSŪH, or Tso. To grasp the hair of the head with the hand; to seize with the hand; to seize the neck; to throttle; to pull out; to cross; to rush against; to push. To cast down; to throw to the ground. A vulgar character.

**搯** WŌ, or Hŏ. From hand and public officer.  
To take or seize; to strike and scrape off; to bring relief to; to rescue.

**摟** SE. Same as 栖 Se.

**攥** K'HUNG, or K'heung.

To press down heavily with the hand.

**掀** HĒEN. To lift up any thing with the hand; said commonly of people in a passion. To pull or drag about; to lay hold of; to grasp.

**搥** KWŌ. To strike. Same as 搥 Kwŏ.

**植** CH'HE. To grasp hold of; to throw from one.  
To take hold of a staff.

**揀** TUNG. To attack; to strike.

**搥** TSĀNG, or Chang. To rush or bolt against; to seize or grasp hold of; to strike the hand against a thing.

**搥** TUY. To lay or spread out. Read Chang, or Tsāng, To cut asunder wood.

**拚** PĀNG. To drag or pull together; to follow or accord with; to stretch as a bow. Read Ping, To expel; to drive away.

**掃** SAOU. To brush; to sweep; to search by the authority of government; to cast away. Naou saou 鬧掃 a particular mode of putting up the hair on the top of the head. Ta saou 打 | to sweep or brush. Shae saou 洒 | to sprinkle with water and brush. Saou choo lwan leŏ | 除亂累 to sweep away confusion and rapine; to suppress anarchy and restore order.

**掄** LUN. To choose; to select, applied to selecting men for the service of government; to connect or join together.

**掂** TĒEN.

To try the weight of a thing with the hand.

**揅** TSING.

To lay hold of with the hand; to grasp.

**搨** KANG. To raise; to lift.

**掇** TŌ, and Chuē. To take with the hand; to pluck; to seize; to plunder; to take away.

**授** SHOW. To give to. A surname. Chuen  
show 傳授 to communicate to, as a master to a pupil.

**掉** T'HEAÓU. To move; to agitate; to shake;  
to rectify. Teau king 掉磬 to agitate a sonorous stone;  
to cause to clash against.

**掬** POW, Pow, Pów, or Paou. To grasp; to  
take to one; to exact the duties on salt. To strike. A surname.

**𢶏** PANG. An instrument of husbandry.

**抵** TE. To scratch. Same as 邸 Te.

**搨** CHING.

The noise made in hewing wood. To lead or draw.

**掌** CHANG. The palm of the hand, the sole of  
an animal's foot, called by the Chinese, The middle, and the  
heart of the hand or foot; the root of the fingers. To grasp  
with the hand. To rule; to controul. A surname.

**搨** KWAN. The same as; to make the same as;  
to unite with; to root up.

**掙** KĒ. To drag to one side; to pull by one foot;  
to cause to issue; to educe; to bring forth.

**掏** T'HAOU. To select from amongst; to open  
out. Same as 搨 Taou.

**掬** LUH. Same as 搨 Lühi.

**招** K'HEA. To stick the nails into.

**拈** KE. Kēen ke 拈棋 strong, bold, valorous.

**排** PAE, and Paé. To push, as pushing open  
a door; to arrange or put in order, to place in proper situations.  
Yih sāng too she ming gan pae; kew shiu mo 一生都是  
命安排求甚麼 through the whole of life every  
circumstance is settled by fate; what would you strive about!

**搨** CH'HAOU, and T'heàou. To stick into;  
to stab. Read Teau, in the sense of 挑 Teau.



掬 SHŪH. To take up with the hand.

掣 K'HEEN. Strong; firm; to pull; to drag away; to grasp; to strike; to pull or draw back.

掣 LING, Líng, and Lǎng. To stop a horse. To stop or desist.

掉 TUY. Same as 搥 Tuy.

掖 YĪH. From hand and under the arm. To take a person by the arm and throw him to the ground; to support and raise him up again; to support or lean by the arm; used for the armpit; apartments situated by the side of larger halls. Name of a district.

掇 YA, and Ò. To take. Ya lo 掇 搥 to shake; to agitate.

掘 KEŪH, or Keuě. To dig into the ground, as in digging a well. To scoop or hollow out, as in digging the ditch around a city. To stand out alone. To carry to the utmost degree. Read Kǔh, To spread out or extend.

掙 TS'HĀNG, or Chǎng. From hand and to strive. To pierce; to stab. Gǎng tsǎng 硬掙 firm and strenuous.

捫 LEANG. To put in order and ornament.

掛 KWA. To be separated from; to lay by; to hang on the middle of the little finger of the left hand; to divine by straws placed between the fingers. To hang up; to suspend. Heuen kwa 懸掛 to hang up with a line. Kwa e | 意 or Kwa sin | 心 thought and heart suspended; i. e. anxious thoughts.

掬 NE. From child and hand. A child handling its toys all the day. Read E, To determine upon; to decide; to grasp. Read Nēě, To take with the fingers and collect together; to make up a story, or false pretext. A surname.

掣 HWŌ, or Hǒ. The noise of something rending or splitting. Occurs in the sense of Hwǒ 或 and 惑 Hwǒ.

掣 YEN, and Shen. To expand; to open out.

掬 JUY.

To take from a higher place. A surname. Read Nuy, Inside.

掣 TSĀNG. To extend or spread out. Read Ting, in the books of the Taou sect, in reference to Heaven.

掠 LEŌ, and Leang.

To rob; to plunder; to take by violence; to punish.

採 TSAE. To pluck with the hand to take; to take largely. Show, the hand, is a modern addition to this character. Pūh tsae ta 不採他 to disregard a person; to pay no attention to what he does or says; used in the Peking dialect.

**淋** LIN, and Lán. To kill or murder.

**探** T'HAN. From *hand* and to *issue forth from*

a *cavern* or *deep*. To bring with the hand from a distance; to explore; to feel or search for; to spy about; to make enquiries respecting; to essay; to examine; to visit and make civil enquiries. E show tan che 以手探之 to feel it with the hand. Tan wǎn 1 聞 to pry and hear, to find out by enquiry.

**掣** CH'HE, and Ch'hě. To drag or pull; to take; to pluck out; to draw, as in drawing lots. To drag upon the ground. Che chow 掣肘 to impede as by holding under the arm; to put an obstacle in the way of progress being made; to embarrass or hinder.

**掣** CH'HE. Same as the preceding.

**棚** PING. A case to contain arrows; a quiver; to cover an arrow with the hand.

**接** TSĚĚ. To take hold of with the hand. To receive to connect; to come in succession; to approach near; to unite; to associate with; quick. A surname. TsĚĚ chung urh che 接踵而至 arrive one after another; as treading upon one another's heels. Keau tsĚĚ ching boo 交 1 稱呼 complimentary compellations in social intercourse.

**揚** T'HEIH. To lift up or sort with the hand. Used for 剔 Teih.

**搨** Original form of 榜 Pang.

**控** K'HUNG. To draw or pull with the hand, as a bow; to draw in or check a horse; to strike; to eject; to impeach or accuse in an official form; to petition against to government.

**推** T'HUY. From *hand* and *wings*. To push; to shake. To push or remove from; to push forward; to lay out; to arrange; to lay to the charge of another person, in order to shift the blame from one's self; to resign; to give up to; to refuse; to decline. Read Chuy, denoting To search; to infer. Chuy poo yih sze 推步一事 the business of astronomical calculations.

**掩** YEN. From *hand* and to *screen*. To gather together and shade; to screen; to shut; to stroke or soothe with the hand; to take and put under shelter. Foo yen 撫掩 to soothe; to console. E show yen mēen 以手掩面 to cover or screen the face with the hand. Yen urh pūh yǎh fūh wǎn 1 耳不欲復聞 to shut one's ears and not desire to hear again.

**措** TS'HOO. To raise; to cast or throw; to put into its place; to arrange; to put in proper order; to employ. Read Tsih, To pursue after; to persecute or follow after in order to harass; to press upon.

**擻** TSEU. From *to take* and *hand*. To strike. One who watches at night, having something to strike; to take with the hand.



搽

Vulgar form of 搽 Shě.

掬

KEÜH. To take hold of with both hands; to

take pearls in the hands; the hollow of the hands. To separate from. Yih keüh 一掬 two handfuls.

捆

Properly 捆 Kwän.

擎

Properly 擎 Pan.

掣

Properly 掣 Wan.

拏

WAN. From hand and to bend. The place where the hand bends, the wrist; also to bend with the hand.

撈

An ancient form of 拳 Keuen.

揔

TSZE.

To support, as by placing a branch to bear up a thing.

揅

CHÜEN. To look along a line in order to make a thing straight. Read Twan, same as 搏 Twan.

拏

Same as 拏 Ke.

拏

NA. To take hold of; to drag; to pull.

搽

SAOU. To seize any thing with violence.

牽

HEA.

Same as Heä 牽 the iron end of the axle of a wheel.

𢶇

An ancient form of 拜 Pae.

拵

GÖ.

Chips or remnants of wood made by hewing timber.

搯

TS'HOW.

To gather with the hand. Same as 撈 Tsow.

拏

An ancient form of 亂 Lwan.

挹

Same as 把 Pa.

NINE STROKES.

搥

PÄNG.

Kö päng 搥 to rush against; to strike against.

掾

YUÉN, and Yen.

掾 掾

According to some, a particular kind of officer. Read Chuen, Chin chuen 陳掾 to expel or drive away with haste.

揀

KÉEN. To choose; to select; to discriminate.

搯 NEŎ, and Neĩh.

To twist or twine with the hand.

揷 CHING. To lead; to draw.

搯 MIN. To stroke with the hand; to soothe.  
Read Wǎn, The same as 搯 Wǎn.

揷 TSOW, and Tsew. To collect together.  
Read Yew, To screen or shade from.

揷 TSEEN, and Tsēen. To strike. To cut  
or divide asunder; to select from; to verify. One says, Sharp  
pointed; strung or connected together.

揷 YU. From *hand* and to *assent*. To lead; to  
draw forth and seize; to extol. Read Tow, To hang down as  
the hair, or the hands. Read Choo, Subverted. Yay yu 邪  
揷 a crowd in the streets, raising their hands and laughing  
out aloud.

揷 TSĪH, and Tseĩh. To strike.

揷 CHĪH, or Tsĩh.

To rend asunder. Same as 搯 Chih.

揷 TWAN. To strike with a stick.

揷 A vulgar form of 搯 Yen.

揷 Original form of 搯 Kǎng.

揷 KWEI. To guess; to calculate; to conjecture;  
to surmise the meaning of; to examine; to conclude.

揷 NAN. To catch, to seize with the hand.

揷 WEI. To reject; to throw away; to cast off;  
to feel with the hand. Read To, To let fall.

揷 HUNG. The noise of striking. To point  
out with the hand; to restrict; to restrain. Read Keũh,  
To take in the hands.

揷 CH'HAY. To strike; to flog; to beat.

揷 THĀNG. To carry on the shoulder or back.

揷 JOW, Jōw, Jów, or New. To bend  
with the hand; to twist; to work. To bend a piece of wood  
to make a harrow; to bend or straighten wood by the applica-  
tion of fire.

揷 WŪH. To throw down; to cast away.

揷 MĪH, or Pih.

The noise of striking. Read Chě, To put away.



**掇** WEI. To lead or draw on one side.

**摠** SAE, and Chae. To move; to agitate. To choose; to select. Tae sae **擡摠** to move.

**揆** TSOW. To cast or throw with the hand.

**揎** SEUEN. To lift or move about the garments with the hand; to throw open one's clothes.

**描** MEAOU. To draw; to sketch pictures; to describe well in words. Meaou kin **描金** to put gold on China or lacker ware

**穀** KOW. To milk cows or sheep.

**掣** PANG. To stand opposed; to guard; to defend; to surround for the purpose of defence.

**攄** Vulgar form of **攄** Che.

**攄** LEUH. From *to divide* and *hand*. To put away the dregs or forces; to separate the pure from the impure.

**提** TE. To raise up. Read She, To collect or assemble together, as a flock; said of birds flying in groups. The people of the north use *She* to denote A spoon. Choo she **朱提** name of a district, said to abound in silver.

**揎** A vulgar form of **揎** NEE.

**插** CH'HA. To pierce flesh; to stick into; to plant; to insert; to attach to, as a flag to the mast head. An iron instrument; to stick into or pierce the ground. Chă yuen **插鉛** to insert tutenague into the edge of dollars.

**揎** CHE. To take hold of.

**揎** TSUNG. From *hand* and *an aperture*. To introduce, or push forward any thing with the hand.

**揎** CHIN.

To grasp and strike; to stab. The noise of cutting timber.

**揖** YIH. To raise the folded hands to the breast and make a bow; to resign; to yield. To advance. San yih **三揖** the name of a certain office. Tsö yih **作** | to make a Chinese bow.

**揎** SHUN, and Seun. To rub with the hand; to lay the hand upon; to soothe and tranquilize; to lay the hand as upon the heart, implying a defence of it; hence To soothe and quiet.

**揎** HUNG. To strike; to pierce with a stick.

**揎** PĒEN. To strike; to tear or rend open.

**揚** YANG. 揚 揚 揚 揚

From *hand* and *to expand*. To excite; to dash as spray; to winnow. To spread out; to extend widely; to spread open the eye-brows. To extend the fame of; to make. Chang yang yu wae 張揚於外 to spread a report out side respecting what is done within. Yang chow 州 a district in Keang-nau province which has retained its name through many centuries.

**換** JUEN, Juy, or Jeuě.

To push; to disturb; to apply the hand to and rub.

**搜** SOW. From *hand* and *to scour*. To shake; to move or toss about, as when searching for any thing; to search as the police does by order of government. To study the import of; intellectual researches; the sound of an arrow flying. Sow keen 檢 to search a man's person.

**換** HWAN. To remove from one place to another with the hand; to exchange. Pwan hwan 畔換 a violent unruly appearance. Hwan tae nwan maou 戴暖帽 to change caps and put on the warm cap; i. e. the winter dress-cap worn by the officers of government.

**揜** YEN. From *hand* and *to screen*. To gather together and shade; to screen; to shut; to stroke or soothe with the hand; to take and put under shelter. Foo yen 撫 to soothe; to console.

**揜** GAN, and Gan. To cover or conceal with the hand; to screen or shade. To extinguish, or exterminate. Read Yen, To reject. Read Yih, To grasp or seize.

**搯** TSAN. To move or stir with the hand.

**掬** SEU. To take water and gradually wet a thing. Seu tsze 掬次 the name of a district.

**揠** YÄ. To pluck up; to eradicate. Yă pǎ 揠拔 to eradicate; to pluck out of. Sung jin che yă meau urh, 宋人之揠苗耳 a man of Sung pulled his grain to hasten its growth, and so caused it to wither: this is said by Mencius to illustrate the folly of endeavouring to force nature. The attempt is not only useless but injurious. An impatient man who will not wait for natural results is called a *Sung-jin*, a man of Sung: and this language is applied to the folly of forcing the delivery of women.

**掣** WAN. The wrist; to take fast hold of.

**攫** SEUE. To take hold of with the fingers.

**握** ÜH, or Gǒ. From *hand* and *to house*. To grasp in the hand; to take a handful; a small appearance. üh show seang hwan 握手相歡 to shake hands with mutual joy. We shin ho she üh show 未審何時 手 cannot judge (I know not) when I shall take you by the hand.

**搦** K'HIH.

To grasp or seize with the hand; to lay hold of.

**掇** KEAOU.

To receive any thing with the hand. One says, Perverse.



**揅** YÜĖ. To pluck out the eyes; the eye. An erroneous form of 取 Nae, or Nuy.

**掞** T'HAN.

Pan tan 掞掞 to turn round; soft and yielding.

**揣** CH'HÜY, and Ch'huy. To measure; to measure height; to endeavour to find the origin of with the hand, as the composition of the Character implies. To try or essay; to push aside; to put away. A surname. Occurs denoting To strike. Read To, To shake or move. Read Twan, To collect together.

**擲** TSEIH.

To grasp or take hold of. To wipe; to rub clean.

**搯** POO, and Pow.

To strike on the outside of the clothes.

**揅** CHIH. To pound, or beat down.

**揅** WEI. To pursue in opposite directions.

**揅** TSUNG. To dust or wipe away with the hand; to take hold of the end. To reckon.

**揅** KWEI.

To be caught by a hook; to cut or pare.

**搯** CH'HE. A sort of comb; an ivory ornamental comb for the head. Read Keuen, To put away from. Read T'heih, To play; to take.

**掞** LĀ.

To turn over with the hand. Same as 擲 Lă.

**掞** LĀ. To rub and grind.

**掞** TSANG.

To push or rush against. To stick or pierce.

**揩** K'HEAE. To rub; to wipe. Keae pae 揩排 to rush forth violently. Used for the name of a drum. Read Keă, An instrument used in reference to music.

**揅** TSEW. From hand and autumn. To seize with the hand; to grasp hold of; to gather with the hand, as a sheaf; to gather and make small by binding.

**揅** TSEW. The same as the preceding.

**揅** P'HO.

To spread open; to distribute. Same as 發 Pō, and 撥 Pō.

**揅** TŪH. Tang tŭh 搪揅 or Tang tŭh 唐突 to bolt or rush against; to offend.

**揅** KĪH. To alter; to change with the hand.

**揭** KĚĚ. To raise high; to lift up one's clothes as

when fording a stream; a carriage going with rapidity; to take upon one's self; to bear; to support; to be answerable for; to state to superiors. Neih ming kěě tēē 匿名揭帖 an anonymous accusation, addressed to government, pasted up about the town; said to be a capital crime.

**揭** KEU. A surname.

**摔** Same as 摔 Laou.

**挽** Same as 挽 Yuen.

**揮** HWUY. Impetuous effort; to shake; to agitate; to shake the wine out of a cup; to sprinkle; to scatter. To take and move with the hand or fingers, as in writing with a pencil; to move with the hand briskly; to point out or direct. Read Hwǎn. Hwǎn lun 揮輪 the whole; entire; unbroken.

**掙** KĀNG.

To draw or pull vehemently; as in drawing a bow string.

**衍** YEN, and Yín.

To extend; or spread out a cloth.

**揩** TSÓ. To wipe; to rub clean.

**搨** MAOU. To sustain, or uphold with the hand.

**撞** CH'HUNG.

To push and strike. To throw away.

**搥** PAOU. To embrace.

**掣** SŌ, and Seaou. The appearance of a delicate long arm; a fine hand; a very small appearance. A post tapering, small at the top.

**揲** SHĚ, Yě, Tēē, and Sēē. To take or grasp hold of; to take up; to measure; to fold.

**揲** SĚĚ. To rub, as when brushing the teeth; to rub off. Read Kěě, To grasp and strike. Měě sēē 揲揲 irregular; uneven; not regularly square; to press with the hand; to close or fill up.

**撼** HAN.

To shake; to agitate. Original form of 撼 Han.

**捺** NĚĚ. To take hold of with the fingers.

**援** YUEN, From hand and to lead. To lead; to draw; to pull up to a higher place; to assist; to elevate; to rescue; to deliver; to save. A certain sword-like weapon.

**捷** K'HĚEN. To raise; to lift; to carry on the shoulders. To shut; to close; to fill up; to fix a boundary; to strengthen; to establish.



**揸** YING.

Same as 攬 Ying. To carry on the shoulder.

**揷** CH'HE. To apply the hand to; to pierce;

to stab; to plunder; to take property from. To point with the finger; to go to, or arrive at.

**揸** Original form of 搏 Twan.

**揷** TE. To grasp hold of a person with both hands hastily. Same as 揷 Te.

**揷** YAOU.

To drag with the hand. Same as 揷 Gaou.

**揷** Same as 揷 Hwuy.

**揷** Original form of 揷 Chuen.

**揷** FOO. To slap with the palm of the hand.

**揷** YAE. To push from; to strike. The appearance of carrying on the back.

**揷** LEU. A vulgar form of 旅 Leu.

**揷** Same as 揷 Yuen.

**揷** SEUEN. To grasp hold of.

**揷** TWAN. A winnowing machine; or to work it.

**揷** KANG. To raise; to promote to a higher place.

**揷** KAN. To transplant.

**揷** K'HOW. Same as 構 Kow.

**揷** PÖ. To pluck up; to draw out.

**揷** An erroneous form of 得 Tih.

**揷** TSUNG. To strike; to beat. Read Chwang, To strike a bell or drum. An erroneous form of 從 Tsung.

**揷** TSEIH. To equalize, (a doubtful character.) An erroneous form of 揷 Tseih.

**揷** NO. To seize or grasp.

**揷** Same as 揷 Chă.

**揷** An ancient form of 遷 Tsëen.

捨 Lǎ. To rend asunder.

擲 Same as 掙 Chih.

擗 PE. Round; an erroneous form of 擗 Pe.

掙 CHÈ. An harmonious sound.

搯 TSUY. Same as 搯 Chuy.

掬 An ancient form of 拜 Pae.

掬 NO. The appearance of trees growing luxuriantly.

擲 Same as 擲 Yay.

### TEN STROKES.

揆 HÈ. To take up; to remove to another place.

Read Heae, To hold under the arm; to support.

搆 KOW, and Kow.

To draw to; to pull; to drag; to scheme; to plot.

揅 K'HIN. To press down.

掬 YUNG. To waver; to agitate; unsettled.

搯 CH'HEN. To strike; to attack.

搯 K'HEO. To strike; to hit; to direct effort to one point. Read Hō, To turn the hand backwards and forwards.

搯 SEUN.

To oppose; to prevent the ingress of; to select.

搯 TS'HOW. From hand and a bunch of grass.

To grasp with the hand. To take hold of a musical instrument with the hand; sometimes used to denote A fan, or to Fan.

搯 SHEN.

A quick motion; rapid movement. The same as 搯 Shen.

揅 An ancient form of 揅 Sung. Same as 揅 Sung.

搆 K'HÈEN.

Mutual help or deliverance; to draw, or deliver out of.

搆 CH'HÈ, or E. To split or rend; to drag.

Read, Chae, To rush against people with the fist.

搆 CHEN, or K'een.

Chen chen 1 1 to bind; to tie.



擺攤 to spread or lay out as wide as possible. A long ugly appearance.

損 SUN. From hand, mouth, and a pearl. To diminish; to lessen; to injure; to spoil; to lose. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams.

損 SO. To touch and strike; to move; to stir.

掙 SĒĒ. Something sticking out disclosed; shuffling with the fingers, like cards.

捺 SŌ. From hand and to pull. To take secretly; to pull or draw out; to infer from certain premises. Read Să, To take out with the hand; to select. Mō sō 摸 1 to feel or try with the hand.

捺 SOO.

To take a thing in a furtive or underhand manner.

揉 SUN. To feel, or rub slightly with the hand.

撞 KAE, or Hae. To rush against; to offend.

搏 PŌ. To apply the hand to; to touch; to strike with the hand; to fight with a person; to wrest from by violence.

揜 MĒEN.

Mēen pei 揜培 to close, or shut up with mud.

搯 TSEĪH. To strike; to attack.

搥 SUNG. To push from.

撓 SAOU. Same as 掃 Saou, To brush or sweep.

搨 T'HEĪH.

To stir up or raise from the ground; to cut off or pare away.

搯 CHŪH.

To push; to shake and cause pain; to drag.

搥 JUNG, and Jùng. To push; to beat; to pound, as in a mortar; to stuff; to fill. Read Neang, in the same sense.

撈 PANG. From hand and side. To screen by placing before; to propel a boat by working at the side. Read Päng, To strike; to pound; to wrest or plunder from.

搨 HWĀN, Kwăn, or Hwŭh.

To push with the hand.

搓 TS'HO. From hand and to rinse. A deflected appearance; branches bending down. Read Chae, To strike and push against.

搔 SAOU.

To scratch with the fingers or hands; the nails of the hand.

**搥** K'HŎ.

To take; to strike; to cover with the hand.

**搖** YAOU. From *hand* and *a pitcher*. The mind

agitated without having any one to trust to. To shake; to move; to wave; to imitate. Foo yaou 扶搖 a violent wind. Chaou yaou 招 | the name of a star. Seu yaou 須 | a moment of time. Poo yaou 步 | an ornament for the head.

**搗** TAOU. To beat as in a mortar.

**揶** CHE. To support or uphold with stones.

**搥** NUH, and Neö.

To push down. Read Now, To support as with a post.

**揶** Same as 揚 Hëě, and 拉 Lă.

Read Hëen, To lead and draw forwards.

**揶** LËEN.

To strike a drum. To grasp hold of as with nippers.

**搥** P'HE. To strike with the hand thrown backwards. Read Pëě, To play on a stringed instrument with the fingers.

**搜** SOW. The same as 梭 Sow. A man's name.

Read Shaou. Keaou sow 攪搜 disorder; confusion.

**搥** P'HO. To collect or gather together.

**揶** K'HEW. To raise with the hand.

**搞** K'HAOU. To raise the hand and strike; to tap or knock; mutually opposed to and leaning against.

**擡** HËEN. To raise the hand and point when in doubt. Same as 擡 Hëen.

**搥** SŎ. To daub with any thing.

**揶** PE. To cut open flesh.

**搥** SANG. To strike; to oppose; to resist.

**搥** TSIN. To insert in, or attach to; to shake;

to agitate. Read Tsëen, To bring forwards; to introduce. Tsin shin 搥紳 or Tsin shin 緝紳 to attach to one's girdle—persons who have a right to wear a girdle with its distinguishing appendages—the gentry.

**搥** MËË.

To pluck up with the hand; to rub; to work with the fingers.

**搥** YIH.

To seize hold of; to grasp. Read E, To drag.



攪

SŪH. Same as 攪 Sūh.

搥

TUY. To throw from one. Read Ch'huy, To

strike, as a drum or bell; to throw at.

搞

An erroneous form of 橋 Keau.

搨

NEŌ, and Neih. To lay the hand on; to

grasp; to excite or provoke. Neih chen 搨戰 to provoke to battle. Chā neih 搨 | or Che neih 搨 | to catch or take hold of, as catching a bird.

搨

Same as 搨 Yung.

搨

SHEN.

From hand and fan. To brush off; to agitate; to fan.

搨

TĀ. From hand and the sound Tā. To ap-

proach with the hand; to feel; to strike; to take a fac-simile with ink and paper from ancient tablets or vases; to make a sketch of. Sung tā 宋搨 fac-similes of the dynasty Sung. Kew tā 舊 | an old fac-simile.

搨

K'HĒĒ. To raise up with the hand. Read Chit.

To measure a thing with the hand.

搨

T'HANG. To stretch or extend. Tang tūh

搨 突 abruptly bolting upon; offending.

擎

PWAN. To put away; to remove. Read

Po, in a similar sense. Pwan e 擎移 to remove to some other place; to remove to another place of abode.

搬

Same as the preceding.

To remove to another place.

搭

TĀ. From hand and to follow as an effect. To

touch; to strike; to place upon; to add to; to raise or build up; to engage or take a passage in a boat or ship; to suspend; to lean upon.

搨

LEIH. To put a thing in order with the hand.

搨

T'HAOU. To raise from the ground with the

hand; to take out of; to draw out a weapon. To strike.

搨

HŪH, or Hwŭh. To dig into. Read K'hŭh,

in the same sense. The appearance of exerting strength.

搨

KANG.

To raise or lift up. The same as 搨 Kang.

搨

KWAE. Same as 搨 Kwae.

搨

KEUH. To take up with the fingers.

搨

CH'HE. Name of an edible vegetable.

攬

WA.

To seize any thing with the hand; to grapple; to pull back.

撻

HEĀ, and K'heă.

To scratch; to scrape; to pare.

撈

NĀ. To strike; to beat.

撻

K'HEEN. To take hold of; to draw in; to

pluck up; to snatch out. The name of a plant. A surname.

搥

WŪH, and Wăn. From *hand* and *warm*.

To place the hand upon; to obliterate; to place a vessel above warm water. To stain or dye.

揅

An erroneous form of 揅 which is an ancient

form of 拜 Pae.

揅

MEĪH. To rub off; to wipe.

揅

A vulgar form of 揅 Lan.

揅

SUNG. An abbreviated form of 撈 Sung.

揅

PUN. Arched covering of a carriage.

揅

Vulgar form of 搥 Hwuy.

搶

TS'HEANG. Sudden; abrupt; bursting

forth; to struggle and seize. To seize by violence; to plunder; to stand opposed to; to rob in groups, as associated banditti. Occurs applied to a comet.

搥

T'HEEN. To strike; to beat, as a drum;

to extend; to spread out; to lead; to draw.

揅

TSIN.

To collect together. The sound of stringed instruments.

搥

KĪH, and Yĭh, or Gĭh. To grasp, as

much as the hand can grasp.

揅

Original form of 揅 Pëen.

揅

Original form of 揅 Seuen.

揅

Vulgar form of 揅 Yu.

揅

Ancient form of 搥 Hwuy, To wave and point

with the hand; and of 燿 Hwuy, The flame of a candle. To put a candle to rights with the hand.

揅

Same as 撈 Neō.

揅

Same as 搥 Kō, or Yě.



擎

An ancient form of 奉 Fung.

搗

A form of 抽 Chow. A vulgar form of 搗 Chow.

搃

Same as 搃 Tsin.

授

TSIN. To dig deeply into.

捷

Same as 捷 Tsë. An erroneous form of 捷 Ting.

搥

CH'HUY. To strike; to beat.

搥

Same as 搥 Paou.

搥

TSEUE. To cut off entirely.

搥

Same as 搥 Keuen.

搥

Same as 搥 Sow.

搥

Same as 搥 Yih.

搥

YUEN.

To cause to stoop under some oppression.

掇

JUEN. To go away with precipitation.

掇

An ancient form of 扶 Foo.

ELEVEN STROKES.

掇

SÄ, and Së. To strike a side blow; to sweep away entirely; to disperse by a wave of the hand.

掇

Same as 掇 Jen. Read SÄ, To scatter or disperse.

掇

WEI. To spread out or arrange with the hand.

搥

TSAN. To move a thing with the hand.

Dexterity of hand; to take or select with the hand. Dextrously; skilfully.

搥

SUH. To lead or draw; to take out from amongst.

搥

KEW. To bind and kill; to strangle; to twist;

to seek to attain. Read Lew, To bind fast; to draw tight. A surname. Read Keaou, To bind or wind round; to twist; to grasp; to pull and give trouble. Read Neaou, and Leaou, in a similar sense.

搥

CHUNG.

To beat as with a pestle; to bounce or rush against.

**攪** CHWANG, and Tsung. To rush against;  
to take with the hand; to put in order with the hand.

**槽** TSAOU. To work or stir about with the hand.

**擘** YEN. To strike and break open; to feel or rub  
with the hand. Yen king shih tseih 擘經室集 'house-  
ful collectanea of grinding criticisms on ancient classics,'  
title of a work published by Yuen-yuen 阮元 Governor of  
Canton, from 1817 to 1822.

**搥** HOÜ. To impart; to give extensively. Poo  
hoo 布搥 to diffuse widely. Pö hoo 捕 | opposed to  
what is reasonable; to act without any dread or fear of con-  
sequences.

**攬** TOW. To grasp hold of; to seize.

**揼** TSEAY. To rush against one's side.

**搥** KWÖ. To grasp; to strike; to slap the ear.

**擲** KÖ. Same as 擲 Kō, or Kwō.

**揼** KWÄN. To turn round.

**摒** PING. To put away; to exclude.

**揼** FUNG. To hold up any thing with both  
hands; to separate with both hands and afterwards join it.  
Also the same as 縫 Fung, To seam.

**摔** TSÜH. To throw to the ground. Süh leaou  
ko fun suy 摔了個粉碎 threw it down and broke it  
all to pieces.

**帶** TE, or Tae. To grasp or seize hold of.  
Read Těě, To take. Read Tüh, To strike.

**擦** TS'HE.  
To lift up and take from. Read Ch'hă, To strike.

**揪** SOW. Low sow 樓揪 to take. Read Sung,  
To shake a horse's bridle to increase its pace.

**揼** YAOÜ. Perverse and quarrelsome.

**摘** T'HEÏH, Tsih, or Chih. From hand and  
the root, or lower part. To take with the hand; to pluck; to  
pull; also to put in order; to push forward; to move. To  
approach with the fingers; to twitch; to pluck. Teih keu  
ting tae 摘去頂戴 to pluck from the cap the knob  
which is the badge of office.

**揼** YAOÜ. The same as 搖 Yaou.

**揼** Same as 揼 Tsih.



**揷** LĒEN. To carry things and transport them to another place; to carry as with a handbarrow.

**揷** T'HANG. To oppose or offer resistance to.

**揷** CH'HE. To expand or spread out; to cause to issue forth; to extend. Read Le, in the sense of 攤 Le.

**揷** LOO. Violent; powerful; to shake; to agitate.

**揷** Vulgar form of 筭 Che.

**揷** NĒĒ. Same as 攤 NĒĒ.

**揷** KWĀN. To be accustomed or familiar with. To be disrespectful to. Kwan tūh kwei shin 揷 瀆鬼神 irreverence or impiety to the gods.

**揷** KWEI, and Ke. To put on the head or top. To take up a thing with chop-sticks. A press for storing away provisions.

**揷** LŪH. To rouse; to excite. Read Lung, To shake; to agitate. Read Loo, To take by force.

**揷** LÓ. To regulate; to direct.

**樓** LOW. To draw; to pull; to drag; to draw the arms about; to embrace. Seaou urh low tsae hwae chung 小兒樓在懷中 to embrace a child, and hold it to the bosom. Low choo 住 to hold fast in the arms.

**揷** TSUNG. Same as 總 Tsung. To include the whole; to connect together.

**揷** KAE. To take with the hand; to wipe or brush off. To brush dust or scrub clean; to wash; to cleanse.

**揷** TSO. Same as 撮 Tsō.

**揷** KĒEN. To cover; the covering of a house.

**揷** HOO, and Choo. To screen; to prevent the seeing of.

**揷** CH'HA. To take hold of with the hand. The appearance of gathering together with the fingers. To strike.

**揷** TSEEN. Vulgar form of 揷 Tsēen.

**揷** TS'HEANG.

Same as 揷 Tseang. Read Ts'hang, To grind or rub clean.

**揷** T'HEIH. To pluck; to pull off with the fingers.

搗

A vulgar form of 搗 Taou.

撞

KIN, and K'hin.

To wipe; to rub off. Also denotes Female chastity.

搗

T'HANG. To spread out; to arrange.

搗

HWA. Large in breadth; wide.

摧

TSUY. From *hand* and *high*. To push and

urge with a high hand; to impel; to press to; to set down by overpowering; to repress and alter. To drive back; to destroy. To point at with satire or ridicule. To come to or arrive at. Read Tso, To cut down herbs.

搗

NAE.

Keae nae 搗 to rub or feel with the fingers.

搗

Vulgar form of 搗 Che.

搗

PE. To strike with the hand.

搗

CHÜH. To beat down a thing with the hand.

摩

MO. From *hand* and *hemp*. To touch; to rub

with the hand; to rub against each other; to feel; to grind; to

press or urge; to destroy or extinguish. Mo-yay 摩耶 the mother of Budh, which in books on India is spelled Maya, or Muha. Shan seang mo maou 山相 貌 the appearance of hills touching each other.

搗

An ancient form of the preceding.

搗

TSEANG. To pierce; to stab.

摩

PEI.

To raise a thing with the hand, and cause it to be empty.

搗

MA. To strike.

搗

TSUY. To tear or rend apart; to split. Read

Seuě, To sweep away entirely.

搗

PEIH. To pull or drag.

搗

YIN. Same as 搗 Yin.

搗

SEUEN, or Tseuen. To stir things about

with the hand. To draw out in great length.

搗

CHIH, Chö, and Chay. To take.

Chih shih e wän 搗拾遺文 to take up and adopt other people's essays instead of writing one's own thoughts. Chay shih 搗捨 to drag; to drag affairs into notice, which do not arise naturally.



搥

KWEI. To tear up silk in order to make garments. Peih kwei 鉞 規 to split up wood for making utensils, and to tear up silk garments; to prepare materials.

撓

YING, or K'heang. To strike; to attack.

摩

CHE. Same as 掣 Che.

摯

GAOU. To strike; to attack; to shake.

擻

GAOU. To move; to stir.

揆

TSO. To pierce; to stab.

拏

TSUN. To gather together.

𢦏

Same as 拘 Keu.

搯

MIN. To ornament.

摯

CHE, and Chih. To seize or grasp with the hand; to hurt or break; to reach or extend to; that which extends to and manifests. To take a thing and offer it as a present when about to see a person. A present; to introduce to; to carry to the extreme. Name of a country; the name of a person. To loosen or open up. To drag along the ground. A surname.

搥

An altered form of 體 Te. Read E, Wood rubbing against wood.

撓

MAN. To lead or draw; to strike.

摯

TSAN, and Tsëen. For the time being;

second or next. One says, To cut off and take. To strike. To raise up.

擻

TSAN, or Tsán, and Tsëen.

To pare off turf; to throw; to exclude. The name of a city.

摯

K'HOW, and Keu. To lift up with the

hand. To feel, and store up, or put away with the hand. Read Gow, To strike. Keu e 衣 to lift up robes or long garments, as when walking up steps. Keu yu 掄 to turn round; or move about.

擻

CH'HOO. To expand; to open out. Read

Che. Che-le 擻里 the name of a place.

搥

SHĀ, and Sīh. To wipe off dust with the

hand; to stir things and select the best. The appearance or sound of leaves falling. Anciently used for 瑟 Sīh. Read Sūh, To reach or arrive at. Read Me, To arrange with the hand. Read Tsīh, To rub the teeth.

揅

PE. To support or hold up with the hands.

**搏**

T'HWAN. To turn round; to cause to

circulate with the hand. To roll up; to bind. Read Chuen, in the sense of 專 Chuen, To unite in one; to assume or take under one's own controul, or command, as several armies. Chuen shoo 搏黍 name of a bird.

**操**

TSEA'OU, Cha'ou, and Lea'ou. To

seize and strike; an active turbulent effort. To take.

**摸**

MÖ. To seek by feeling with the hand; to

feel; to grasp with the hand. Read Moo, in the sense of the following.

**摹**

MOO. To touch; to imitate a form; to sketch

from memory. A form; a pattern; the manner of. Kwei moo 規摹 the external manner; the deportment; a rule; a law. Moo seay 寫 to draw a likeness.

**搗**

YANG. A pattern; to imitate a pattern.

**摺**

CHĒ. To complicate; to fold or gather up;

to double up as garments; to plicate; a paper folded up; an official document sent to the Emperor; to send or state, by that means.

**擎**

LEÖ. To seize and pull all together; to plunder.

A vulgar form of 掠 Leö.

**摻**

SAN, or Shan, and Sëen. A small de-

licate hand; a lady's hand. Small; delicate. To take with

the hand; to pluck. Read Ts'han and Tseaou, To take or grasp with the hand; to beat on a drum and sing. Tsan tso 摻搓 to feel; to take hold of.

**掣**

K'HÄNG. To beat the head; to bounce or

rush against. Read Këen, To lean forward.

**標**

PE'AOU, Pe'au, and Peaou. To strike;

to beat, or feel the breast; laying the hand upon the heart; to fall. The point of a knife or sword; to make a signal to. Peaou-ke 標旗 to make a signal with a flag.

**擗**

TSEEN.

To stick into. Vulgarly written 杆 Tsëen.

**撿**

K'HEANG.

A net spread on the road to catch birds or beasts.

**掩**

Original form of 掩 Yen.

**搨**

PEIH. To open an ulcer.

**擗**

An ancient form of 拜 Pae. Also, To advance with rapidity.

**掙**

YIN. Occurs in an obscure ancient writer

denoting An army availing itself of circumstances.

**掬**

Same as 搨 Chow.



搥

Same as 制 Che.

搥

LANG. To strike.

搥

Same as 搥 Mě.

揆

TE. To take with the hand.

擊

KOW. To take milk from a cow or sheep.

搥

SUH. Same as 搥 Sūh.

搥

Same as 搥 Seih.

搥

Same as 搥 Too.

搥

CHIH. To rend and spread out.

搥

Same as 搥 Yaou.

搥

The sound is lost; denotes To lessen or abbreviate.

搥

KĒEN. Kēen tsze 搥子 name of a vegetable.

TWELVE STROKES.

搥

KÉUĚ. Something held in or grasped by the

hand; to strike; to throw; to dash aside. Tsae keuě 搥 to pluck. Read Kwei, To draw up long garments when fording a river.

擊

P'HEĚ. To strike; to strike lightly; to knock

asunder; to brush away; to put off; to seize; to lead; to drag; to draw. Pěě hwuy ma tow 擊回馬頭 to turn round a horse's head.

搥

Same as the preceding.

搥

LAOU. To drag for in a river; to find with a

drag and pull out of the water; to take from a deep place, or from amongst water. Also read Leau, To take; to take with a hook. Shwŭy te laou yuě 水底撈月 to drag the moon out of the water; vain and ineffectual effort. Shwŭy chung laou kew jin 水中救人 to save a man from the water. Ta laou she show 打屍首 to take up dead bodies out of the water.

搥

TUN. To strike; to attack.

搥

CHE.

To grasp something and stand opposed to; to oppose.

搥

JUEN. To push or agitate any thing with the

hand. Read Jun, To wipe or dust.

攔

HĒEN. An angry appearance. Acting with

ardour and zeal; impetuous, as when roused to act in battle.

Hĕen jen 攔然 ardently, boldly, fiercely.

攪

An ancient form of 牽 Kĕen.

攢

K'HWEI. To pull towards.

攢

FUN. To wipe or dust with the hand.

搢

TSAN, and Tsĕen. To move or stir with

the hand; to take with the fingers. To terminate; swift; fleet; to pluck out of. Tsĕen chow 搢籌 to draw reeds of different lengths from the hand in order to decide by lot, he who draws the longest reed wins.

搥

Same as 搥 Tsǎng.

搥

KĒEN.

To pull or draw out of; to pluck up from the ground.

搥

E. To raise and let fall the hands; to raise the

hands before the breast and drop them gracefully folded, bowing at the same time. The Chinese mode of bowing, is now commonly written 揖 Yih.

搥

SIN, and Tsan. To take hold of; to take

and draw to one. Sin chay 搥搥 to seize with the hand; to pull; to tear.

撐

Same as the following.

撐

CHĀNG, or Tsǎng. An inclined post

placed to support something. To set apart to; to distribute to.

撐

A vulgar form of the preceding.

搥

SAE, or Shae. Scattered and lost.

搥

HWUY. To tear or rend open.

撒

SĀ. To set loose; to scatter; to disperse; to throw from one. A surname.

撓

NAOU. To twist; to contort; to wrench; to

disturb; to vex; to mix in a confused manner; to scratch.

Naou lwan she fe 撓亂是非 to pervert right and wrong; causing confusion and animosity by slander and tale-bearing.

搥

CHOW. To lead or draw forth. The same as

抽 Chow. Read Lew, To arrange things with the hand; to

spread and beat down the earth in rearing a mud wall.

搥

HUNG, or Hǎng.

To stuff or fill full; to fill a place.

搥

KWĀN, or Keun. To bind together.



**頤** HEANG. To bear burdens ; one who is capable of helping much, is in Shan-tung and Chě-keang, expressed by Heang.

**掬** TSEW. To embrace all around and pull together. Read Tsüh, To strike with extreme vehemence.

**搗** HĪH, or Hwă. To split ; to rend ; to tear apart ; the sound of splitting or rending.

**撕** SZE, or She. To raise with the hand ; to rend ; to rive ; to split. To dash aside ; to cut asunder ; to rouse ; to direct the attention of the learner. Te sze 提 1 to point out and direct the studies of a learner.

**搯** CH'HÉ, and Urh. To sustain for another.

**搗** CH'HE.

To reject ; to cast off. Read Teih, To pluck.

**搯** PEĪH. To stab ; to pierce.

**掬** K'HĒEN.

To suspend or hang against ; dangerous. Read Han, A surname.

**橫** KWANG. To fill. Name of a plant.

**搭** TĀ. Same as 搭 Tă.

**搏** TSUN. From hand and honorable. To adjust in a proper manner ; to pay constant regard to rule and order ; to restrain ; to put the hand of a master to a concern. To collect together.

**撚** NĒEN. To take hold of with the hand ; to lift ; to remove ; to accord with ; to follow.

**撻** LIN.

To hold up ; to support ; to stand forth alone.

**橙** CHING. To rescue or deliver from danger. Read Chăng, or Tsăng, To rush against with the hand.

**搯** HWUY. To rend ; to split ; to point out ; to expand. Che hwuy 指搯 to point out to with the hand ; to make a signal to. Hwuy kĕen 1 謙 humble, unassuming ; enlarged ; liberal minded.

**撞** CHWANG, and Chwáng. To grasp with the hand and pound. To beat ; to strike suddenly ; abrupt ; to rush against ; to bounce upon ; to knock ; to take or seize. Chwang mun jŭh nuy 撞門入內 burst open the door and rushed in.

**掬** K'HWAN. To grasp ; to seize.

**撻** KEAOU. To raise or lift the hand ; false ; deceitful ; to straighten ; to grasp firmly ; firm ; unbending ; un-

yielding; to take; to select; to crook or straighten by the application of fire.

**擻** KEĪH. To seize hold of with a spear.

**攞** Vulgar form of **攞** Lěě, To put in order with the hand.

**撻** PAN.

To bind with cords; to drag towards and strike.

**搽** Vulgar form of **搽** Tsan; and of **操** Tsaou.

**撻** T'HAN, and T'han. To feel or explore with the hand; to search or examine into; to tear or rend. Also read Yin and Sin, To arrange; to adjust.

**撻** THAN. To grasp and raise. To rush against; to play on a stringed instrument. The name of a country. Read Shen, or Chen, Chen hwan | **援** to pull; to drag; to remain; a man's name. Read Tēn, Name of an island. Read Tan, To grasp loosely. Read Shen, To arrange or relieve urgent and distressing circumstances.

**撤** CH'HE. To send away; to put aside; to reject; to remove either from one, or to one.

**撥** PÖ. From hand and to issue forth. To regulate or put to rights; to spread out; the reverting of a bow. To expel or reject; to fall open; to disperse; to turn round; to

reduce to order; certain cords used in drawing a hearse to the grave. Read Füh, A certain large shield; something that is put on the finger when playing on a stringed instrument. Chih pŏ **叱撥** appellation of a good horse. Pwan pŏ **搬** | to allot to every one,—to point out to every one their several duties.

**撻** CH'HAY. To tear or split open; to drag along; to pull roughly and forcibly.

**撻** TSEUE. An altered form of the following.

**撻** TSEUE. To terminate; to cut off entirely.

**撻** HEĪH. To strike. Same as **拉** Lă; and **撻** Tă, To strike; and the same as **撻** Hěě, To pull; to drag.

**撻** SEUEN. To draw out; to put aside one's garments. Read Sing, To expose the naked arms.

**撻** K'HEU. To strike; to attack.

**撻** SHEN, and Kēen. To open out to the utmost. Read Chen, To lead. Chen shen **撻** to open or spread out as far as possible.

**撻** K'HE. To take; to pluck. To gather up.

**撻** LUY. To put in order.



樵

SEAOU, and Tseou.

To select; to take; to wipe.

搨

SŪH, and Seaou. To strike.

掣

HĒĒ. To bind; to tie together. To draw

water. HĒĒ kaou 掣棒 or Kaou 棒 an utensil for drawing water.

攢

FEI, and Fun. To strike or knock down.

撩

LEAOU, and Leaóu. To take hold of

a thing with the hand; to manage or wield it; to play or fence with a spear. To sustain or support.

揸

Sound and sense the same as 揸 Pun.

撫

FOO. To tranquillize; to console; to soothe;

to keep possession of; to hold; to keep down with the hand.

To strike. Haste. The name of a district. Foo yuen 撫院

or Foo tae | 臺 a Vice-Governor, the second officer in every province.

撫 字 心 勞  
催 科 政 拙

Foo tsze sin laou; tsuy ko ching chuē.

In kindly treating and nourishing the people my heart labours; but in extorting taxes, I have no talent for government.

掇

LĒĒ. A word found in the Budh books. A

vulgar form of 掇 LĒĒ, or 掇 LĒĒ.

搯

TSĪH. To uphold; to support.

搨

T'HANG. To push and stop with the hand.

攙

KEAOU, and Heaou. To raise; to elevate.

播

PÓ, and Pò. To sow; to disseminate; to

scatter; to disperse; to remove. Name of a district. Po ke

播棄 to reject; to put away; to throw away carelessly.

撮

TSŌ, and Tsŭh. From hand and extremely.

To take with the fingers, some say two, others, three fingers.

To take; to urge; or draw back with the hand; to snatch

for a short time. A sort of cap. A small quantity. Read Tsuy,

Loose; vague. Read Tswan, A certain vessel.

揅

YEN. Same as 揅 Yen.

搯

Original form of 搯 Yĕ.

攘

An abbreviated form of 攘 Neaou.

搯

Vulgar form of 搯 Chō.

撰

CHUEN, Seùen, also Chuén.

A stand or support; to place on a stand. To arrange; to put in order; to prepare for publication, as a book; to make or compose. To take hold of with the hand.

掬 T'HÒ. Small and long. Read Hwuy; To reject or cast off; to touch.

撲 P'HŌ. To lean towards; to lean against; to fall; to pat lightly; to strike; to flog; to brush away. Pēn pō 鞭撲 to lash; to flog.

挈 Original form of 摯 Che.

挈 Same as the preceding.

捶 Original form of 捶 Chuy.

擘 Same as 擗 Keuě.

撇 Original form of 撇 Să.

掬 SOW. The sound of trees waving.

撓 An ancient form of 拜 Pae.

撓 PAE. To blow fire.

擗 T'HEAOU.

To shake; to agitate; to shake the arms in a haughty manner.

掬 Same as 掬 Seun.

掬 Same as 掬 Ping.

掬 The sound is lost. To ruin; ruined; impoverished; in mean bad circumstances.

掬 Same as 掬 Kwüh, or Kūh.

掬 Original form of 措 Tsoo.

### THIRTEEN STROKES.

撓 T'HĀ. To strike; to beat; to chastise. Ta tsze 撓子 the Tartars; other syllables pronounced Tă, are used to denote the same.

撼 HAN. To move; to shake; to excite. Used in the same sense as 感 Kan.

擗 KEA'OU, or Keih. To beat; to flog, as with a horse whip; to strike by the side; to grasp hold of.

掬 Same as the preceding.

撓 CHWA. To strike; to knock, as a bell, drum, or other instrument.



**檢** LĒEN, Kēen, and Lēen. To gather together and bind up; to bind together; to restrict; to restrain; to hold and present to; to raise to view; to go about in search of; to compose.

**擀** KAN. To stretch out any thing with the hands.

**擁** YUNG, and Yung. From *hand* and to *bring together*. To grasp hold of; to embrace; to carry a child in the bosom; to crowd round in the character of attendants; to screen.

**搗** LUY. To rub or grind any thing; to pound as in a mortar.

**揅** K'HIN. Same as 揅 Kin.

**擗** TSUY. To overset and hurt; to throw down and injure; to drag; to pull.

**擗** NEANG. To rush against; to pierce; to stab.

**擄** LOO. To take captive; to seize; to plunder.

**擗** An erroneous form of 擗 Tan.

**擗** Same as 擗 Wüh, or Yuě.

**擅** SHEN, or Chén. To assume; to usurp; to maintain pertinaciously. To presume to do any thing of one's own accord, without permission from those who possess authority.

**擗** FAN. Same as 煩 Fan.

**擗** An erroneous form of 規 Kwei. A bow made of wood; not of bamboo.

**擊** HWUY. To strike and wound.

**搯** CHÖ. To place near to; to strike.

**擇** TSĪH, or Chĭh. 𢦏 𢦏 𢦏 Seuen chĭh 選擇 or reversed, Chĭh seuen, To choose; to select.

**撲** Same as 撲 Pö.

**搯** SHE. To divide. Same as 搯 Shě.

**擗** TSÖ. An utensil for catching fish; to take by piercing or sticking into; to strike; to harpoon; to push.

**擊** KEĪH. To strike; to knock; to beat; to rouse what is dormant; to attack, as in war; to kill; to rush against. Read Heĭh, A sorcerer; a wizard. Read Ke, A man's name.

Keih po che 破之 attacked and defeated him. Keih  
ho lēn kea 禾連枷 a flail to thrash grain with.

**搬** TUN.

To enter a boat; to screen. Same as 簾 Tun.

**擋** TÁNG. To oppose and impede the progress  
of; to stand in the way of; to withstand.

**揆** SHĪH, or Sĭh.

Che sĭh 翹揆 an utensil for catching birds.

**揷** Same as 揭 Kēē.

**攪** KEUNG.

Twan keung tsze 傳攪子 name of a wood.

**操** TS'HAOU. To grasp; to lay hold of; to  
maintain hold of, physically or morally; also the thing held  
fast; the purpose maintained; moderate winds; preserved in  
harmony and ease of mind.

**擣** Original form of 擣 Taou.

**擎** KING. To raise with the hand; to raise or lift

high. Yĭh show king ke 一手擎起 to raise high with  
the hand; to lift up with the hand. King keuen 擎  
to salute with the folded hands in the Chinese manner.

**撒** Same as the preceding.

**擣** P'HĪH.

The noise of hitting a thing with an arrow.

**擣** Original form of 擣 Kēen.

**擣** T'HEĖ. To strike iron.

**擣** HWÁN. To connect or join together, as the  
scales of armour; to tie; to bind; to pull or roll up the  
sleeves and drawers; so as to expose the arms and legs.

**擣** SHA. To take hold of and lead or draw.

**擣** Same as 接 Tseē.

**擒** K'HIN. To seize as a bird with its talons; to  
seize; to take; to take alive; to take prisoner. Kin na 擒  
拿 or Kin hwō 獲 to seize; to take.

**擣** TSŌ, or Tsă. Lēē tsō 擣槓 mixed to-  
gether. Read Sō, The sound of rending or splitting. To grasp  
hold of. Kō sō 擣 槓 the colour of excrements.

**擣** Same as 拾 Ling.

**擣** Same as 擣 Hwa.



捌

P'HEAOU.

To fall down from a higher place. Same as 標 Peaou.

搯

Same as 攪 He.

搥

NEAOU. Same as 攪 Neaou, to pluck.

搥

K'HWAE. To rub; to wipe.

掄

KWAE. To receive.

掙

K'HEANG.

The appearance of upholding or supporting with the hands.

擗

TSUY. To take hold of with the hand; to

feel or rub; to make like; to mould.

擔

TAN, and T'an. To carry on the shoulder;

to sustain a burden, physically or morally; to undertake and be responsible for. Read Shen, To lend support to. P'ih kan tan ching 不敢擔承 I dare not undertake it. Tan tang p'ih choo 1 當不住 unable to sustain it, unable to bear up under it.

擗

Vulgar form of 擗 Man.

擗

Vulgar form of 擗 Hwuy.

擗

Same as the preceding.

擗

Vulgar form of 擗 Tsëen.

擗

KEĀ, and Kěč. To scrape; to strike; to

break off. Read Lă, in the same sense. Read Kwă, To scratch. Read Chă, The appearance of bouncing heavily against. Read Yč, The handle of a dust pan. Read Lěč, To grasp hold of.

擗

PEĪH. To beat the breast; to bend; to break

asunder; to pluck off; to open; to draw a bow; to drive away, or separate from. The thumb. Ch'ih pe'ih 擗 to bow the arms and legs, when doing obeisance. Keu pe'ih 巨 1 the thumb, which the Chinese call the *largest finger*; the greatest person amongst many. Pe'ih kae 1 開 to break open; to separate.

擗

PIH, or Pe'ih. To split or rend asunder. To

put away with the hand. The thumb. To stretch a bow. Used for the preceding.

擗

YU. Same as 榆 Yu.

擗

An erroneous form of 擗 E.

擗

KEU.

𢦏

𢦏

From hand and a tiger leaping on a boar. To lay the paw or hand upon; to take fast hold of; to lean or rest upon; to take possession of and to maintain; to have figure, form; to

be substantial; to afford proof; to depend upon or state according to; in this sense often used in government papers. Tsě̌ keu 捷據 to take or usurp with or without permission. Ping keu 憑 | proof; evidence of. Yuen keu 援 | to lead; to draw; to drag.

換 GAOU. To rub; to grind.

擊 Original form of 擎 Gaou.

搥 Sound and sense the same as 樞 Kwae.

掇 HWUY.

From hand and to break. To wound or hurt by striking.

攲 YĒ. Yě ye 攲攲 the appearance of moving.

擗 PING. To lean against a table or seat.

揅 SUN.

To feel with the hand. The same as 搥 Sun.

攴 YUNG. The same as 攴 Yung.

捷 Same as 捷 Tsě̌.

# FOURTEEN STROKES.

攴 Original form of 攴 Tseaou.

攴 ME. Me keu 攴拘 the name of a hill.

擠 TSÉ, and Tsè. From hand and altogether.

To push; to place or put in order; to press upon, as a crowd of people.

攲 PEAOU. To fall down.

攴 TŌ. Same as 攴 Tŏ.

擡 T'HAE. To raise; to lift up, as a sedan chair; to shake; to move. Pūh kaou tae chae me kea 不高擡柴米價 do not raise high the price of fuel and rice.

擢 CH'HŌ. To pluck up; to select from; to raise; to promote; to employ in office; to lead; to induce; to excite.

擣 TAOÙ. To beat with the hand; to pound; to condense by reiterated striking, like mud walls; to lead on. Read Chow, To collect together.

攴 MUNG. To gather or collect together.



擧

YIN. To pare or cut even; to measure equally.

擗

Original form of 擗 Pae.

擤

HANG. To blow the nose; or to take hold of the nose with the fingers for the purpose of blowing.

擖

TWAN. Same as 擖 Twan.

攄

LAN. To grasp hold of; to take.

攄

Same as the preceding.

攄

PO, and Püh. Same as 攄 Pö.

擦

CH'HA. To rub assiduously; or with haste.

舉

KEÜ. Original form of 舉 Keu, To raise up opposite to each other. Read Yu, same as 舉 Yu.

擣

CH'HE. An impediment to going forwards; a stumbling block; to halt. Same as 擣 Che.

擣

YAY. Yay yu 擣擣 to hold up the hands to ridicule a person.

擣

JOÜ, Jow, Juy, or Juen. To introduce or put forward something with the hand; to stain or dye. Read Noo, To hold fast with the hand. To rub the hands in a disrespectful manner before superiors. Read Now, Kow now. 構擣 to prevent an affair being opened up.

壓

YĖ, and Yă. To press down with one finger; to apply the hand to; and hold down.

擣

Same as the preceding.

擣

HĖEN. Same as 擣 HĖen.

擬

Ė To guess at; to conjecture; to surmise; to think and draw conclusions; to deem; to decide; on consideration. Like; similar to; to purpose or intend to do.

擣

K'ĖĖ. To bear; to support; to raise; to lift up.

擣

HAOU. To compare the quantity of.

赫

HĖH, To burrow and bury in the earth, as certain insects do themselves; to push aside; to open a hole in the ground; to rend; to split.

擣

E e 擣 匱 distorted; not straight and regular.

**攏** MÖ. To strike; to beat.

**獲** HWA. A kind of snare for taking animals.  
Read Hwǒ, To grasp; to seize. Read Hih, To seize; to grasp;  
to lay hold of with the hand; to apprehend. Read Hoo, To  
separate; to divide.

**攪** TWAN. To turn round.

**擻** TSEW. To strike.

**擻** TSEIH.

To pluck with the fingers. Read Tsě, same as 截 Tsě.

**擻** PIN. To expel; to reject. Used for one sent  
to receive a national visitor, or kind of ancient envoy.

**擻** K'HEEN. To snatch; to pluck; to grasp.

**擻** KUNG.

A musical instrument. The same as 筍 Kung.

**擻** NING, or Nǎng. To pull and drag and  
throw into confusion. Tseang ning 擻擻 to seize and  
throw into confusion.

**擻** Sense and sound the same as 擻 Lew.

**擻** Same as 擻 Keu.

**擻** An ancient form of 擻 Sung.

**擻** Same as 擻 Tsih.

**擻** Same as 擻 Tsung.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

**擻** CHIH, or Tsih. To throw; to cast away with  
the hand; to throw or cast away with some vehemence. Tsih  
shang 擻傷 to wound by throwing a stone.

**擻** TSIH. To grasp, as corn gathered together  
in the hand. Read Tsě, To wipe clean.

**擻** K'HWÖ, or K'hö, and Hō. To make  
small things great. Read Kwang, To enlarge; to fill. Read  
Hwang, To beat; to strike.

**擻** LEW. To cut off; to stab; to pierce; to  
bind together; to embrace round.

**擻** A vulgar form of 摩 Mo.



**掣** TSEEN. To shoot with an arrow at a certain vessel; to make hang straight.

**攄** Same as 攄 Choo.

**掇** HEË. To embrace round and take altogether; to carry a thing in one's garments.

**摵** GAOU. To kill the whole number of persons. An ancient form of 桴 Fow. Read Peau, To break and bind together.

**攞** LĒË. To take hold of and put to rights. Read Lō, To break; the noise of something breaking. Lă lō 拉攞 the noise of trees or wood breaking.

**搥** LO. Ya lo 搥搥 to shake; to agitate.

**戳** CHE. To pierce; to stab.

**搥** MĒË. To strike. Mě sě 搥搥 to act incorrectly or disorderly. Read Me, To wipe away entirely; to cut off.

**擺** PAË. To separate; to spread out; to open asunder; to strike with force; to rouse. Yaou yaou pae pae 搖搖擺擺 an ostentatious vain manner of walking; strutting; affecting state.

**攪** CH'HEN. To twist or turn round with the hand.

**擲** T'HAN. Same as 擲 Tan. Tan poo 擲捕 to play at some game of chance.

**揮** HWUY. To remove; to scatter; to disperse. The same as 揮 Hwuy.

**擯** T'HŪH. To pluck or take out from amongst.

**擻** SOW. To shake; to agitate, in order to throw off.

**撻** LOO. To move; to agitate.

**緣** YUEN. To grasp hold of.

**擻** FOO. To stretch out; to extend; to spread out.

**搥** Original form of 搥 Tso.

**搥** Vulgar form of 搥 Shan, or San.

**擻** LÖ, Leö, and Leih. To strike; to take from amongst. Read Yö, The utmost degree.

攪

Vulgar form of 概 Kae.

擾

JAOU, Jaou, or Neaou. Some read

Yaou. To agitate or trouble, confusion and disorder; also To soothe; to tranquilize; to feed; to breed up as animals; the domestic animals so bred up. Same as 畜 Chüh, in the same sense.

撼

SHĀ.

Same as 撼 Shă. Read Ts'ih, To strike.

撓

CH'HIH. To scratch, either with the fingers

or a pin for braiding the hair. To take; to throw. Read Ts'ih, To stir up; to excite.

攢

Original form of 攢 Tseih.

攜

An abbreviated form of 攜 Hwuy.

隸

LE. To rend or split asunder.

攀

P'HAN. To lead or draw; to pull; to climb

up to a higher place. Fung pan 奉攀 or Kan pan 敢 | I venture to drag you to my house—form of invitation. Kung pan 供 | to depose and implicate other people.

撻

YANG. From *hand* and *to feed*. To move;

to excite; to put in motion.

搗

LÜY. To strike a drum with haste and vehe-

mence. To turn a stone; to rub or grind a thing.

爆

PÖ, P'hö, P'hoo, and P'ih. To strike;

the sound of a stroke.

擦

SĀ. Same as 撒 Să. Read Ts'ih, The sound

of grass stirred; to rub against.

攄

CH'HOO. To extend; to expand; to spread

out; to disperse. To ascend; to determine.

攢

A vulgar form of 攢 Tswan.

舉

KÜNG. A surname.

撻

TSUY. To rend; to split. Read Suy and

Hwuy, To hang up; to suspend.

撻

K'HING, and Sing.

King shen 撻挺 finally.

撻

Original form of 標 Peaou.

撻

Original form of 撻 Hwan.

撻

Same as 撻 Tsëen.



攢

PAN. Same as 攀 Pan.

攆

A vulgar form of 摹 Mo.

攞

Sound and sense the same as 攞 Hěě.

攞

PAE. Same as 攞 Pae.

攞

Same as 攞 Teih.

攞

CHA. To take hold of a thing with the hand.

攞

An erroneous form of 攞 He.

攞

HĒEN. To judge and decide; to lay the hand on and restrict; to grasp; to lay hold of.

攞

NEAOU. To take or pluck fruit with the hand.

攞

KEUN, and Keùn. To take up from the ground; to gather together and put to rights. Read Pei, To exert one's strength to the utmost.

攞

T'SHWAN.

To seize by violence; to usurp what does not belong to one.

攞

HE. The same as 攞 He. To strike; to attack.

攞

HÖ, and Wö. From *hand* and *clouds* and *wings* denoting *celerity*. To wave the hand backwards and forwards; to make signals to; to play slight of hand tricks; to seduce to evil for one's own interest.

攞

WEI. To reject; to cast away.

攞

HEAOÜ.

To throw into disorder; confusion and disturbance.

攞

SĒEN. To pluck or snatch at a thing.

攞

Erroneous form of 攞 Tö.

攞

LEIH. To strike.

攞

Same as 攞 Tsin.

攞

SOO. To feel; to touch.

攞

LAË. Read Lae, To push away or reject with the hand; to rend or split and destroy. Read Gan, Also in this last sense. Read Lă, Pö lă 攞 攞 to turn over and examine or sort with the hand.

搔

SAOU. To scratch.

攔

HWAN, and Wan.

A wooden railing; to bind with cords.

攞

YING. To carry on the back or shoulder.

攘

KWAE. To throw in ruins.

攬

LOO. To grasp or seize hold of; to stretch or extend. To lead and gather together. Read Lo, To select.

攣

LUNG. To strike.

攏

LUNG, and Lùg.

To grasp; to seize; to put in order.

攢

K'HÈEN. To pull up one's garments to prevent their touching the ground.

攔

Same as 撫 Foo.

攪

Original form of 攪 Tsèen.

攪

Original form of 攪 Tsin.

攪

SÈEN. Originally written 攪 Sèen.

攪

LING. A sort of trellis work of bamboo, outside Chinese windows.

攪

Same as 攪 Seaou.

攪

YEN. To connect or join things broken off.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

攪

K'HÈEN. Same as 攪 Kèen.

攪

LAN. To stop or intercept with the hand.

Chay lan 攪 to stop or hinder; to prevent the approach to. Lan kee 街 to stop the passage of the street.

攪

KE, and Ke. To strike.

攪

SHAN, and Sèen. The appearance of an elegant female hand. Shan shan 攪攪 a white appearance. Read Tsèen, To wipe off.

攪

Original form of 攪 Jaou.

攪

YU.

To raise up opposite to each other; to lift together.



**擡** K'HĒEN. To raise, or lift up.

**攪** PO. To gather together; to collect. To exclude. Same as **攪** Pan.

**攪** Same as **攪** Peih.

**攪** CHĀNG, or Tsǎng. To spread out embroidered silk. Same as **攪** Chǎng. Chǎng chǎng | | the noise of hewing wood; or felling trees.

**攪** SĒĒ. To take.

**攪** YING. From *hand* and *a child*. To take hold of with the fingers; to toss things about; to throw things into confusion; to rush against; to provoke.

**攪** MEI. The water-lily in the midst of water.

**攪** Vulgar form of **攪** Cha

**攪** KWŌ. To extend; to lengthen. To slap the ear with the palm of the hand.

**攪** TS'HAN, and Ts'hán. To pierce; to stab; to stick. One says, To support. A comet is called **攪** 星 Tsan tseang sing. To repair the side of; to complete mending or repairing. Name of a star.

**攪** An ancient form of **攪** Kēen.

**攪** JANG, Jang, and Neang.

To take hold of with the hand and to take to one, or push away; to take possession of; to reject; to stop; to disturb or cause trouble to. Read Ning, To throw into disorder. Tǎ-jang **攪** to seize hold of and maintain obstinately.

**攪** FUN.

To sweep away dirt. To sweep; to cleanse.

**攪** Same as **攪** Tǎ.

**攪** KING. To exclude; to put away.

**攪** LAN. Rice pounded over again.

**攪** SĒEN.

Nēn nēn **攪** to weigh a thing with the hand.

**攪** TSEAOU.

Same as **攪** Tseau. To plunder; to rob.

**攪** YUNG. Original form of **攪** Yung.

**攪** An altered form of the preceding.

擗 TSEŌ. To pick out ; to select the best.

撻 LUY. Kwei luy 魁撻 music used at funerals.

攏 An ancient form of 拳 Keuen.

攬 TSWAN. From *hand* and to enter a cavern.

To fling away ; to tempt to wickedness ; to draw people into crime.

攏 SUNG, and Shwang.

To take hold of ; to push. To stand erect.

攏 Original form of 爆 Pö.

攏 KEUH. To take hold of with the fingers. Read

Keu, The appearance of being spread out.

攏 HWUY, and He. To take with the hand and raise from the ground, or lead by the hand, as a child ; to lead apart ; to connect together.

攏 ME, and Mo. Cracked or injured as the place where a bell is struck ; injured by reiterated blows.

攏 LE. To extend ; to spread out.

撻 TS'HEË. A sort of ladle to lift out rice.

攏 LO. To strike a thing.

攏 YŌ. The name of a palace or imperial harem.

攏 TSWAN. From *hand* and to put forwards.

To collect or assemble together ; to cover over and coffin without interring it. Name of a place.

攏 LWAN.

To collect together ; to choose from amongst.

攏 LEUEN. From *bound-to* and *hand*. To bind or tie in any way ; to attach, as by ligatures ; an interminable concatenation of ; a contraction of the hands or feet, from disease.

攏 T'HAN, and T'hán. From *hand* and a cer-

tain bird or difficult. To open ; to spread out with the hand. The place on which things are spread out. A stall. To arrange and pay in certain sums or dividends ; slow ; remiss. A surname. Read Nan, To settle with the hand. Tsae tan 菜攤 a stall with vegetables exposed to sale.

攏 An ancient form of 標 Peaou.

攏 SHË. From *hand* and to whisper. To lead by the ear. To take ; to receive ; to put in order ; to direct ;



to controul; to take the general management of; to act for;  
to pursue after; to record. Kēen shě 兼攝 to take the  
general charge of several affairs. Kwan sze pūh shě 官事  
不 | to direct affairs without economising the number of  
persons employed, by giving one person several departments.  
Foo jin heuě shaou pūh nǎng she tsing 婦人血少不  
能 | 精 women who have a deficiency of blood cannot  
grasp the prolific vapour or semen, and are consequently  
childless. Shě sāng kea | 生家 writers on health and life.

搗

Vulgar form of 搗 Seaou.

攪

Same as 攪 Keun.

搥

HEAOU. To throw into disorder.

搥

Same as 搥 Twan.

攪

Same as 攪 Tsō.

攪

An ancient form of 攪 Tǎ.

攪

KEEN. Same as 攪 Kēen.

攪

KWAN.

To give or deliver from one hand together.

攪

LÒ.

To split or rend asunder; to take or select from amongst.

攪

KEUN, and Nàn. To take.

攪

TSWŌ, or Tsō.

To take hold of with the hand.

攪

T'HĀ. To strike.

攪

LE. To break of; to part from. Read Lēě, To

twist and break. Read Leih, To strike. Read Shae, To sweep.

摩

Original form of 摩 Hwuy.

攪

Same as 攪 Nēě.

攪

Same as 攪 Tan.

TWENTY STROKES.

攪

WĀ. Same as 攪 Wa.

攪

KEAŌU. To rouse the hand to action. To

stir and throw into disorder; to excite confusion; to trouble  
or annoy the mind.

攪

TANG, T'hang, Hwang, and Chang.

A group or gang of persons. To strike; to impede; to

cover or screen; to push. To strike; to beat. Te tang 抵  
 | to oppose stop and hinder. Chay tang 遮 | to cover;  
 to screen; to impede.

攔 GŎ, or Něě, and Tsŏ.

To strike; to take hold of.

攔 KEŎ, Kŏ, and Hŏ. To take hold of; to  
 grasp with the paw or the claw, as a dog or a bird.

攔 NĚĚ. Yě nĚĚ 攔 | to take hold of with  
 the fingers in the middle; as a reed or flute when playing on it.

攔 Same as 攔 Jang.

攔 LAN. From view and grasp with the hand.

To grasp all one sees; to hoard up as monopolizers do.  
 Lan tsae 攔采 Lan tsau | 取 to seize or take hold of;  
 to take hold of more than one ought.

攔 PA. To grasp or seize hold of.

攔 TS'HEEN. To stick into.

攔 Same as 攔 Yung.

搯 LO.

Destitute of hair or feathers, Read Le, To divide in two.

攔 SHŪH. To grasp; to seize.

攔 Same as 攔 Luy.

攔 TĚĚ. To suspend or hang up; to arrange; to  
 lay out; to receive and prepare; to collect together. Ta tĚĚ  
 打攔 to put in order and make ready. Kwa tĚĚ 掛 |  
 to hang up in order.

攔 NANG. To advance or push forward violently;  
 to fill by force. Tuy nang 推攔 to push from one with  
 the exertion of strength.

攔 Same as 攔 Ling.

攔 Same as 攔 Tswan.

攔 Sense and sound are both lost.

攔 YŪH. Perverse; obstinate and contumelious.



# SIXTY-FIFTH RADICAL.

**支** CHE. A hand pulling off a branch of bamboo.  
A branch; those that branch off, as posterity. To branch off; to diverge; to separate; diverging. To grasp or hold up; to measure. The twelve *Che* are periods of two hours each. A surname.

**岐** K'HE. Leaning over; the appearance of looking upwards and to a distance.

**𣎵** Same as 𣎵 Ke.

**𣎵** An ancient form of 支 Che.

**𣎵** An erroneous character intended for 𣎵 Pe.

**𣎵** KE. Same as 𣎵 Ke.

**𣎵** KWEI. To contain or put into; to lean against; a pillow. To raise a thing on the hand, to pull by one leg.

**𣎵** TE. Shaded; concealed; secret.

**𣎵** HWAN. A bright or clear appearance.

**𣎵** KWEI. The name of an utensil.

**𣎵** K'HE. An uneven path; irregular; distorted; extremely thin or emaciated; to lean against; heavily involved.

**𣎵** SHE.

A preparation of pulse, commonly called *Su*.

**𣎵** CHE. Many; much.

**𣎵** An ancient form of 𣎵 Koo.

**𣎵** KE, and Che. Branches crossing each other.

**𣎵** An erroneous form of 𣎵 Yu.

**𣎵** CHUY. Kō chuy 𣎵 𣎵 not even and regular. Read Ke, To hang down as the end of a sash.

散 An erroneous form of 散 San.

敲 K'HE.

To grasp and take away ; uneven ; irregular.

𢶏 Same as 𢶏 Ke.

𢶏 PŌ. To reject or cast away.

𢶏 K'HE. The appearance of a strong bow.

𢶏 SIN. Long branches.

𢶏 LE. Correct ; straight.

𢶏 An erroneous form of 𢶏 Tsaou.

𢶏 An ancient form of 施 She.

𢶏 K'HE. Ke ke 𢶏 𢶏 an uneven, rugged road.

## SIXTH-SIXTH RADICAL

攴 P'HŪH, and P'hō. A slight stroke.

攴 A form of the preceding, used in compounds. The same form occurs as the compound form of 攴 Wān.

攴 SHOW, and Shōw. From a hand and to wrap about. To bind or restrain ; to collect together ; to take ; to rouse ; to receive ; to desist ; a certain cross-bar in Chinese carts ; an ancient cap ; name of a divinity. Show fang 攴房 to take to the room ; i. e. to the bed. Show lēn e sāng 攴斂 醫生 medical men who heal up venereal sores, by Yung king fun che luy 攴用輕粉之類 using sublimate of mer-

cury, and such like medicines. Show sin yang sin 攴心 養心 to keep the mind ; to nourish the mind ; i. e. to restrain the mind. Pūh shōw she 攴不 勢 a priapism.

攴 An ancient form of 考 Kaou.

攴 SHE. To diffuse ; spread or extend to ; for which

施 She is commonly used.

攴 YEW.

To travel on the water ; to move quickly over its surface ; cheerful ; jocund. A place ; the place which ; that which ; who



or which, as relative pronouns; an euphonic particle. To be far off; hanging in dangerous suspense.

改 KAE. 𠂔

To change; to alter; whether applied to the place or the form, whether physically or morally; to reform one's errors. A surname. Kae kwo pūh tsūh e poo kēen; tsze sin pūh tsūh e shūh tsuy 改過不足以補愆自新不足以贖罪 to reform is not sufficient to make amends for a crime; renovation is not sufficient for atonement.

改 E. Kae e 毅改 refers to a branch or slip of the peach tree which is employed in the first moon to drive away demons and demoniacal influences.

故 FOO, and Woo. To soothe; to tranquillize.

故 K'UH, or K'heuh. Unsteady; unsettled. Leuh kūh 𠂔 𠂔 rough coarse grained.

𠂔 PŌ. Same as 𠂔 Pō.

攻 KUNG. 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

To attack, as in battle; to put in order; good; strong; the assaults of desire on the mind; to attack a person's faults; to rouse. A surname.

𠂔 TSĖĖ. To put in order; to put to rights.

𠂔 A vulgar form of 學 Heö.

𠂔 KAN. To endeavour, or seek to obtain. To obtain; to advance. Same as 𠂔 Han.

FOUR STROKES.

𠂔 An ancient form of 扶 Foo.

𠂔 PAN, and Pin. To separate; to divide; to partition; to diminish.

𠂔 TUN. To lead or draw out. To rub or feel.

𠂔 PEI, or Pae. A crooked distorted thing.

𠂔 K'HIN, K'han, and K'hēen. What the hand is now upon; present possession, or occupation; to record, or remember. To grasp hold of; to catch; to seize; irregular; uneven.

𠂔 PEEN. Haste; speed; swiftly.

𠂔 PA. To gather together; to collect to one place.

𠂔 KEUN. Newly cultivated ground.

𠂔 P'HE. Silk going to decay; spoiling. A cracked vessel.

放 FANG, and Fang. 攴

To reject or to put away; to send off to a distance; to drive away; to throw off one's hand. To place; to put; to lay down; to let go the reins of; to give loose to. To indulge; to act irregularly; to dissipate. To imitate; to accord with; to lay two boats together; to go or extend to. Fang fung tǎng 放風箏 to fly paper kites. Fang hea 1 下 to put down; to lay on. Fang hoo sze hae 1 乎四海 to extend to the four extremities of the world.

政 CHING. 政 政 政

To serve; to render a kind of tributary service to the government; to be ruled or governed. To regulate; to rule; government. The seven planets are called Seven Ching. A surname. Ching te sūh 政體肅 the forms of government, grave and dignified.

攸 Same as 攸 Yew.

岐 Same as 啓 Ke, To open a door.

攴 TAN. To strike; to stab.

攴 Same as 攴 Te.

攴 Another form of 攴 Kūh.

攴 Same as 攴 San.

# FIVE STROKES.

攴 HO, and K'ho. To strike.

攴 Same as 攴 She.

攴 Same as the preceding.

攴 FÜH.

To regulate; to break. The same as 攴 Fūh.

攴 TSZE. To shoot with an arrow.

攴 PĪH, or P'hīh. To strike heavily; a great beating; to force; to cause to attack. Same as 攴 Pīh.

攴 TĒEN.

Tēen to 攴 揉 to weigh a thing with the hand.

攴 KÓW, or K'how. To strike.

攴 PAOU. To strike with the hand.

攴 MĪN.

Strong; violent. Read Fun, Disorder; confusion.



更

KANG. Same as 更 Kǎng.

敕

MOW. To exert one's strength; great effort.

故

KOO, and Koo.

𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

Causing to be affected; that which induces the performance of, or the taking place; a cause; that which is purposed. Therefore; that which exists before, as a cause; old; to become old and forgotten; to die.

歧

Same as 拙 Chuě.

伎

Same as 作 Tsǒ.

𢇛

TE. Concealed; secret.

𢇛

E. To move from one place to another.

𢇛

KO. To walk or progress with difficulty.

𢇛

KWANG. The enclosure of a garden.

𢇛

KIH. To strike; to beat. Same as 格 Kih.

𢇛

TSIH. To lash a horse.

𢇛

KO, and Heǎ. To assemble; to meet together.

𢇛

Same as 赦 Shay. To remit punishment; to forgive; to pardon; to let go; to set at liberty. A surname.

𢇛

An ancient form of 養 Yang.

𢇛

Same as 刷 Shwǎ.

𢇛

SĒEN. To scatter; to disperse.

𢇛

KWEI. To set loose; to give the reins to; to usurp or assume what is not one's own.

𢇛

WANG.

To bend; to cause to stoop unjustly; to usurp; to assume.

𢇛

Same as 𢇛 Tǒ.

𢇛

An ancient form of 殺 Shǎ.

𢇛

SHA, and Shae.

The same as 殺 Shǎ, To kill; to cause to descend.

𢇛

K'HEǎ, or K'hǎ. To strike.

𢦏

HWĀ. To exhaust. Read K'he, To pant from

the exercise of walking.

效

HEĀOU.

效

效

Like; to learn of; to imitate; effort; exertion; merit; effects; results; to offer up to; to advance. To be efficacious, applied to medicines.

𢦏

An ancient form of. 𢦏 Peih.

𢦏

HUNG. To strike.

𢦏

CHIN. To move; to excite.

𢦏

K'HE. A certain vessel used in temple ceremonies.

𢦏

MEI, or Me, and P'he.

To soothe; to tranquillize; to love.

𢦏

CH'HŪH. The appearance of disease branch-

ing out: a fit of pain. Read Show, To obtain; to receive.

𢦏

PĀNG. The noise of striking.

𢦏

An ancient form of 𢦏 Tun.

# SEVEN STROKES.

𢦏

HAN. To stop; to desist.

𢦏

KEUN. Same as 𢦏 Keun.

A group of persons attacking each other, either in jest or earnest, by the tongue or by actions.

𢦏

SEU. To arrange in order; to converse about.

Seang seu 相𢦏. Seu hwa 𢦏 話. or Seu tan 𢦏 談 to converse together.

𢦏

T'HUNG. To strike. Read Sung, To lead.

𢦏

POO.

Pe poo 𢦏 𢦏 a house that seems going to ruin.

𢦏

TSEUE. To take with the fingers.

𢦏

T'HO.

At rest; tranquil; repose. Same as 𢦏 To.

𢦏

PŌ.

𢦏

𢦏

𢦏

Sudden; suddenly. Same as 𢦏 Pō.

𢦏

KEĀOU, and Keaou. From to imitate,

a child, and to beat. Superiors giving inferiors something to imitate; viz. a precept; a rule; a law. To teach; to in-



struct; that which is taught; a system of opinions or a religion. To command; to order.

𢶏 SEAOU. To strike.

𢶐 KÖ, and Heä.

To unite; to join together; to collect.

𢶑 KWAE. To desist; to rest.

𢶒 MIN.   

To advance with celerity; to speak in a free and flowing style; clearness and quickness of perception; grave; serious; respectful. The great toe of the foot. Name of a tone in music. Tsung min 聰敏 clearness of perception and quick parts.

𢶓 CHIN, or Shin. Agitated with joyful feeling; the appearance of joy. The noise of striking. Same as 𢶓 Shin.

𢶔 S'HEN. Chen shen 𢶔 1 the appearance of raising the hand. Read Nă or Jě, To exhaust; to terminate.

𢶕 Seal-character form of 敢 Kan.

𢶖 CHIN.

To regulate; to put to rights; to extend or draw out.

𢶗 T'HÖ. To take by force. A surname.

救 KEW. To cause to cease; to stop; to prohibit;

to prevent; to assist; to protect; silk threads worked up into a certain form; to rescue; to deliver from some evil; to save. Kew min yu shwăy ho che chung 救民於水

火之中 saved the people from the midst of fire and water. Nan kew 難 1 difficult to cure. Kew ho e 1

火衣 firemen's coats.

𢶘 YU. 𢶙 𢶚 𢶛

To stop or prohibit. A certain musical instrument.

𢶜 CHIH. 𢶝 𢶞 𢶟

A precept; an order; a prohibition. Sincere. Chih che 1 旨 the Imperial will made known officially. Chih hing 1 行 the sovereign's mandate promulgated to the empire. Chih ming 1 命 Chih shoo 1 書 or Chih ling 1 令 a written imperial order; written credentials; or letter concerning some privilege.

𢶡 GAOU, and Gaoú. 𢶢

To trifle and ramble about. Gaou gaou, A tall long appearance; pleased manner. Used for several other characters denoting Proud; clamorous; rudely inattentive. The name of an insect; to roast or burn; the name of a place. A surname.

𢶣 PAE. 𢶤

To subvert; or to be subverted. A verb, either Active, Passive, or Neuter, according to the scope. To break; to spoil; to ruin, said of things or of affairs, or of persons; to defeat an army; spoiled meat.

𢶥 Same as 𢶥 Shay.

𠂔

An ancient form of 養 Yang.

娘

LANG. Very ; in a high degree.

𡗗

CHE. To overcome ; to conquer.

𡗘

TING.

To exhaust ; to carry to the utmost degree.

𡗙

An ancient form of 殺 Shă, To kill.

𡗚

Same as the preceding.

𡗛

TĀ, or Tō. To terminate ; to end.

𡗜

Same as 𡗛 Chih.

𡗝

Same as 寇 Kow.

𡗞

CHŌ. To strike. To seize and strike ; to

pluck. Read Tūh, The sound of striking.

𡗟

PĒ. To throw in ruins ; to spoil. Pe e 𡗟 𡗟

the sound of striking.

𡗠

Vulgar form of the preceding.

𡗡

LEÜH.

Leüh küh 𡗡 𡗡 unsteady ; unstable ; rough.

𡗢

NĒĒ. To fill up an orifice ; to close up.

𡗣

PĒ. Tattered bad raiment ; spoiled ; poor ; bad

of its kind ; to desist. Used by affectation for the pronoun

My and Our. A surname. Used to denote Stopping up ; closing.

Pe ke 𡗣 𡗣 the appearance of using effort.

𡗤

CH'HANG. Level elevated land, from which

a distant view is had. Open ; plain ; fully disclosed ; manifest-

ed. Kaou chang te 𡗤 𡗤 elevated, spacious, level

region, in contradistinction from Narrow, irregular, and cramped

position ; applied figuratively to circumstances.

𡗥

TEĒN. Constant ; standard rule. A ruler.

𡗦

TSĀ. To pass urine.

𡗧

CHAN. A bird pecking at a thing.

𡗨

An ancient form of 撻 Tă.

𡗩

TŌ. Tēn tō 𡗩 𡗩 to ascertain the weight

of a thing with the hand. Tō tsung 𡗩 𡗩 to come to eat

uninvited. Read Tseuč, To cut asunder.



救 An erroneous form of 救 Chīh.

𢶏 YĚ. Yě nēē 𢶏 𢶏 to lean against each other; to be mutually at the same point or place.

𢶑 An ancient form of 徵 Ching.

𢶒 Same as the preceding.

𢶓 MAOU. To support or uphold with the hand.

𢶔 K'HAN. A bird pecking at a thing.

𢶕 É.

Pe e 𢶕 𢶕 the noise of striking; to throw in ruins.

𢶖 É. To lighten or diminish; to make light of; to treat with irreverence or disrespect. To change; to alter.

𢶗 KAN. To advance forward and take; to be daring; bold; intrepid; to bear with fortitude; rash; used much in the language of courtesy, denoting an inferior presuming to do, through rashness or ignorance, what annoys or gives offence to a superior.

𢶘 An ancient form of 敢 Kan.

𢶙 CHAE. Distorted; depraved; deflected.

𢶚 SAN, and Sān.

To divide and separate; to put apart from each other.

𢶛 An ancient form of 奏 Tsow.

𢶜 SAN. 𢶜 𢶜 𢶜 𢶜

To let go; to disperse; to scatter; to dissipate; to waste; to break up an assembly; to take amusement; dissipated state of mind. Name of a wine cup; a surname. Name of a musical instrument. San keih ying urh fun me 𢶜 給 嬰兒 粉 米 to distribute flour and rice to the poor children in the foundling hospital.

𢶝 KUNG. To strike.

𢶞 CHOW. To ward or guard off.

𢶟 HWŪH. To strike; to knock.

𢶠 P'HANG. To strike.

𢶡 K'HÒ. To grind and form; to strike.

𢶢 TSIN. To strike.

𠂔 KWEI. To ruin or spoil.

𠂔 YEN. To scatter things with the hand.

𠂔 SEAOU.

To strike. Read Chō, To seize a thing by violence.

𠂔 LŪH. The sound of peeling off the skin; to strike; the noise of striking.

敦 TUN, Tùn, and Tún.. From *to-enjoy* and *to strike*. Who? Angry; enraged; big; large; thick; affluent; substantial; to act really; to give real importance to; to impel; to urge; to rouse; to press upon; to throw away. A surname. Read Tui, To sleep alone; a solitary traveller; to cut-asunder. Occurs in ancient books in various other acceptations. Hwǎn tun 渾敦 all the poor people; the simple; the rude.

𠂔 T'HOW. To open out by shaking.

𠂔 Same as 陳 Chin.

𠂔 KEW. To strike with violence.

𠂔 KE, and K'he. To take up a thing with sticks, operating as nippers. Kin-ke 𠂔 𠂔 an irregular uneven appearance.

𠂔 Same as 殺 Shǎ.

𠂔 A form of 殺 Shǎ.

𠂔 An ancient form of 婦 Foo.

### NINE STROKES.

𠂔 YŌ, and Keaou. From *white* and *to let loose*.

A gliding flowing appearance; appearing to pass away; a song. Read Keih, Respect.

𠂔 Seal-form of 敢 Kan.

𠂔 TŌO. An associate; a companion.

𠂔 CHIN. To strike suddenly.

𠂔 TS'HUY, Chuy, Chuen; and To. To measure; to weigh.

𠂔 WEI, and Hwuy. Perverse; contumelious. Hwuy hwih 𠂔 𠂔 perverse and stupid.

𠂔 TSAN. Spoiled meat; any thing spoiled. Same as 殘 Tsan; others say, no.



𢵿

CHE. A silk worm divided.

𢵿

YU. To throw from one.

𢵿

T'HOO.

To shut; to stop; to fill up; to daub; to plaster.

𢵿

K'HEAE. To rub with the hand; to dust.

Used also to denote A kind of drum. Keae pae 𢵿排 to snatch from by force.

𢵿

PEIH. Peih kow 𢵿𢵿 the noise of striking.

𢵿

An erroneous form of 𢵿 Shă.

𢵿

By some thought to be the same as 𢵿 Tsin.

𢵿

CH'ANG, or Tsăng.

To rush or bounce against.

𢵿

T'HAN. Without any ornament; plain.

𢵿

Vulgar form of 𢵿 Hwuy.

𢵿

KING, and King. 𢵿 𢵿 𢵿

Attentive; sedate; respectful; respect; to shew respect to; to venerate; to worship; respect for one's self and for virtue; se-

dateness; seriousness of mind and of manner. A surname. They say, some men are King 𢵿 respected or venerated; some Gae 𢵿 loved; some Pa 𢵿 feared; some Hăn 𢵿 hated; and some, which is worst of all, Seaou 𢵿 laughed at.

King-tih 𢵿 德 an eminent military officer at the commencement of the Tang dynasty. Many of the generals suspected that he would desert their cause, and having cast him into prison, requested the commander-in-chief She-min 世民 to put him to death, and so prevent any subsequent trouble. Instead of doing so, She-min immediately liberated him and gave him a present of gold, leaving it to his honor to go or stay. King-tih, was that very day the means of saving She-min, and a division of his army.

King laou seüh pin 敬老恤貧 respect the aged and compassionate the poor. Choo king urh tsze, wei yüh yō she 主 𢵿 二字爲玉鑰匙 the two words Choo king, 'to give the supreme place to a constant feeling of respect, constitutes a valuable lock and key,' to keep the heart from being dissipated.

𢵿

Original form of 𢵿 Gaou.

𢵿

An ancient form of 𢵿 Yang.

𢵿

LĒEN. To strike a thing with a hammer

or other instrument. To select; to choose.

𢵿

HEĀ.

To terminate; to end. Read Kwei, To stick into.

𢵿

CH'HUN. Disorder; confusion.

𢵿

Same as 𢵿 Kih.

𠂔 SHAOU.

To strike; to stir about and put in disorder.

𠂔 GAN. To reject; to cast off.

𠂔 MAOU. To oppose with a branch. To support with the hand; to hold up.

𠂔 KWAE. Coin, or money.

𠂔 An ancient form of 穆 Mūh.

𠂔 YUĖ, or KeuĖ.

YuĖ heuĖ 𠂔 𠂔 the appearance of deep sunken eyes.

𠂔 TUN. 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

Who? angry; enraged; big; large; affluent; substantial. Same as 𠂔 Tun.

𠂔 K'HE. The appearance of a strong bow.

𠂔 CHING. To strike.

𠂔 Vulgar form of 𠂔 Le, To skin; to peel.

𠂔 KŌ. To knock.

𠂔 K'HE. The appearance of a strong bow.

𠂔 K'HĒEN. To covet; things mutually suiting, or being about the same value. Read K'han, A bird pecking at a thing.

𠂔 CHÉ. To stab; to pierce.

𠂔 LEŪH. Unsteady; unsettled.

𠂔 FOO.

To spread out or extend. Same as 𠂔 Foo.

𠂔 T'HUNG.

The sound of striking an empty thing.

𠂔 K'HAE, or K'hǎ.

To disgrace; to strike; to hew; an enemy; to conquer.

𠂔 JŪH. The same as 𠂔 Jŭh

𠂔 An ancient form of 𠂔 Hwuy.

𠂔 PE. Pe poo 𠂔 𠂔 a house going to ruin.

𠂔 PEAOU. To strike a vacant or empty thing.



攴

NEŎ. To take fast hold of. Read Nēih, To

keep down with the hand.

𢶏

GAE, Haé, and Kwei. To regulate; to

adjust; to put to rights. Read Chǔh, To strike a drum.

𢶑

KEAOU. To beat or strike from the side, as

in beating a drum; a stout club or cudgel with which to beat or strike.

𢶒

An ancient form of 撻 Tǎ.

𢶓

A form of 𢶑 Yu.

𢶔

Same as 𢶑 Shaou.

𢶕

An ancient form of 勝 Shing.

𢶖

An ancient form of 徵 Ching.

𢶗

Same as 𢶑 Tsung.

𢶘

Same as 肇 Chaou.

𢶙

FEI. A man's name.

TEN STROKES.

𢶚

LŬH. An animal whose skin has streaks or veins.

𢶛

PEĪH. A battle terminated; the appearance of

fire. Read Pe, To summon a messenger to hasten his progress.

𢶜

SAÑ, or Shàn. Narrow; contracted.

𢶝

An ancient form of 穆 Mǔh.

𢶞

TĒEN. A hunting excursion.

𢶟

An erroneous form of 整 Ching.

𢶠

CHA. To place the fingers upon; to feel with the fingers; to take with the fingers.

𢶡

T'HEĪH.

𢶢

One opposed to; an equal; an opponent; an enemy. To oppose; to withstand; to attack.

𢶣

HĒÉN. To use means to attain some end.

Read Heung, Distant; long. Heung heung 𢶤 𢶤 to look; to gaze.

𢶥

YIN. To beat and pound.

敝 CH'HIN.

To arrange several things; to set them in order.

𡗗 An erroneous form of 𡗗 Le.

敷 FOO. 𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 𡗗

To state and lay before the Sovereign; to send forth an order to all the world; to diffuse by Imperial orders good government and instruction; to disperse liberally; to be sufficient.

𡗗 TÒ. To strike.

𡗗 P'HAOU. To throw away; to throw at.

𡗗 LE. Same as 𡗗 Le.

數 SÒO. To reckon; to count; to number; a number; several; a few; to enumerate a person's faults and reprimand him. Soo, is applied to a kind of numerical fate or destiny. Read Sō, and Sūh, Numerous; troublesome; hurried; irreverent; the mind fluttered. Tsze nae tēn soo 此乃天數 this is heaven's number; the time fixed by fate. Te yuē, suy ke soo; yīh lae jin sze wan hwuy 帝曰雖氣 | 亦賴人事挽回 the Emperor said, although it be destiny, it depends on man's efforts to turn it back.

毆 KEU.

毆

An ancient form of 毆 Kew. To beat; to strike; to drive out; to expel.

敕 LEAOU.

To point out with the hand or finger; to select.

敝 An ancient form of 竊 Tseih.

𡗗 Same as 貫 Kwan.

𡗗 HEAE. But just arrived.

𡗗 An ancient form of 殺 Shă.

# TWELVE STROKES.

𡗗 LEAOU.

The appearance of a thing small and long.

𡗗 HE, or E. To play; to make game.

𡗗 HEIH. To strike.

𡗗 Same as 𡗗 Chow.

𡗗 FUN. An ancient drum.

𡗗 Same as 𡗗 Heae.



𢶏

LWAN.

Troublesome; lazy; disorder; confusion.

𢶏

KEAÒU. To bind or tie together.

𢶏

K'HEAOU, Gaou, and K'heih. To strike.

𢶏

KĀNG. To strike.

𢶏

An ancient form of 播 Po.

𢶏

SHEN. To put to rights; to mend; to repair.

𢶏

SŪH. To strike; the sound of beating.

𢶏

TSĀNG, or Chǎng.

To rush or bounce against.

𢶏

CHĀNG, or Tsǎng.

To burst forth abruptly.

𢶏

SAN. A mixture of flesh.

𢶏 𢶏

𢶏

CHING. From to strike, to bind, and to adjust.

To repair; to put in order; to adorn, or ornament.

𢶏

Same as 𢶏 Teih.

𢶏

An ancient form of 敬 King.

𢶏

An ancient form of 穆 Mūh.

𢶏

CHŌ. To strike.

𢶏

Same as 亂 Lwan.

𢶏

TS'HAOU. Same as 操 Tsaou.

𢶏

HEAOU.

The idea or feeling of compassion or commiseration.

𢶏

LUY. To push or urge.

𢶏

CHEN.

Chen shen 𢶏 𢶏 the appearance of raising the hand.

𢶏

CHŌ. To deprive of the parts of generation, as

a punishment; to mutilate the body.

𢶏

YIH, and Too. To open; to put off, to

dislike; to put an end to; to destroy; to ruin. Read T'ho,

To daub or smear.

𡗗

LE. To oppose as an enemy.

𡗘

LĒEN. Lēen koo 𡗘 鼓 a drum first beaten

𡗙

LĒEN. To collect together, as grain in har-

vest; an ingathering or harvest; to collect together any thing; to amass; to hoard up. A surname. Lēen tseu woo fūh 𡗙 聚五福 collected together all blessings. Lēen tseu, is also used for Avaricious extortions. Show lēen 收 1 to gather in the harvest.

𡗚

KEUN. To invade openly.

𡗛

KOO. The meaning is lost.

𡗜

An erroneous form of 𡗛 Juy.

𡗝

An erroneous form of 𡗛 Lwan.

𡗞

TSUNG. Tǝ tsung 𡗞 𡗞 to come of one's

own accord without being invited.

𡗟

CHŎ. To give to; to pierce; to pound, or beat

down. Chǝ chūh 1 𡗟 pain, or to cause pain.

𡗠

PÉ. To fall down prostrate; to die; to be kill-

ed; a dead corpse lying on the ground.

𡗡

CHOW. To reject; to cast off; or cast away.

𡗢

FAN.

A small pestle and mortar for husking grain.

𡗣

A form of 𡗢 Pac.

𡗤

An ancient form of 𡗢 King.

𡗥

PŎ. To strike.

𡗦

LUY. To push from one.

𡗧

SHŎ.

Shen shǝ 𡗧 𡗧 a disquieted unsettled appearance.

𡗨

LEU.

To invade another's right; to encroach upon.

𡗩

TAE.

The name of a place. Read Le, A cow or buffalo.

𡗪

LOO. Te loo 𡗪 𡗪 to insult; to impose

on; to gather together.

𡗫

KWAE. To spoil; to ruin; to throw in ruins.



𢶏 FŮH.

To put to rights; to attend to the controul of.

𢶑 HEAOU, and Heö.

To advert to; to notice; to teach; to learn.

𢶒 LEIH. Disorder; confusion.

𢶓 Original form of 𢶑 Tun.

𢶔 SAN. The sound of a bird's wings flying; or of the feathers, or string attached to an arrow.

𢶕 A form of 𢶏 Füh.

𢶖 LING. To strike; to beat.

𢶗 An ancient form of 𢶑 Jang.

𢶘 SAN. To press down; to oppress.

𢶙 FUN. To sweep away ordure, or filth.

𢶚 NĒĒ.

Yě nĕě 𢶛 | To come together; to form a junction.

𢶜 PEĒN. To change; to alter.

𢶝 TSWAN. A surname.

𢶞 LE. A number, or to reckon; to extend or spread out. Vulgarly used for 麗 Le. Yu le 魚 | name of a certain military evolution.

𢶟 Same as 𢶛 Tö.

𢶠 SHŮH. To strike.

## SIXTY-SEVENTH RADICAL.

文 Wǎn. 文 六 文 文

To draw a line; to paint a picture or representation of a thing; an assemblage of colours; fine composition. The veins, lines, or grain of wood or of stone; marks or spots on skins. The ripple on the surface of water; any thing ornamental; it includes every excellence and every virtue. Name of an animal. A surname. Letters; literature; literary; literary men; civil officers. In Hoo-kwang pronounced *Ven*. Hwuy wǎn 回文 "circular verses;" i. e. verses backwards and forwards, and in a circle; somewhat like Leonine verses. Ho wǎn 火文 a gentle heat. Mùh lěě wǎn 木裂 | a crack in wood. Yen yu wǎn tsze 言語 | 字 speech and writing. Wǎn shin | 身 denotes a kind of tattooing formerly used by foreign tribes which visited China. Sze how yǐh wǎn tséang pūh keu 死後一 | 將不去 after death a cash cannot be taken away, with the deceased.

Wǎn jin mei tsze tseih yǐh shoo e kung ke yung | 人每自輯一書以供己用 every literary man composed a book of collectanea for his own use. Kin-ting tung wǎn yuu tung 欽定同 | 韻統 is an Imperial work in two volumes, designed to fix the corresponding sounds between the Sanscrit, Tartar, and Chinese languages.

Wǎn sin king | 信公 one of the ministers of state when the Yuen Tartars conquered China. He was put to death by the Tartars, and it is said of him that when his wife received his corpse, his 面色如生 face retained the same colour as when he was alive. Wǎn-shoo | 殊 a principal speaker in the assemblies of the gods in the presence of Budh. Tsze, e sze keaou, wǎn, hing, chung, sin 子以四教 | 行忠信 four things were taught by Confucius, Letters, conduct, fidelity, and truth. (Lun-yu.)

𦵏 PĒEN. A mixed colour.

𦵏 WE. From a hill and a plant just emerging above the ground, and its dark hue. Small; minute; sombre; abstruse.

𦵏 TSE. Classed regularly; sorted; the middle; or it hit it; celerity; haste.

齋 Same as 齋 Chae.

𦵏 Same as the preceding.

斌 PĪN. From civil and military joined. The appearance of ornament and plainness. Pan pin 頒 | the appearance of a mixture of elegance and of simplicity.

𦵏 A vulgar form of 譽 Yu

斐 FE. Streaks or veins; varied colours; fine delicate veins, applied in high commendation to fine writing. A surname.

叙 SEU.

In regular succession; in order, one after another.

斑 PAN. Streaks, stripes, or variegated colours.

編 PAN, Pëen, or Pin. Pëen lan | 爛  
a mixture of colours.

換 HWAN.

Hwan lan | 爛 decorated with various colours.

敝 T'HAN. Tan man 敝 數 destitute of co-  
lours and elegance; an unadorned appearance.

皀 LE. A slight or small stroke or line.

斂 MAN. Tan man 斂 | unadorned appearance.

穢 Same as 彩 Tsae.

藝 JĒ.

Found in the Budh books. An erroneous form of 藝 JĒ.

𪔐 PE. Name of an animal like a dog, but having  
different coloured streaks.

𪔑 A form of 爛 Lan.

𪔒 Same as 𪔓 Yu.

𪔔 LAN. Pan lan 編 爛 a mixture of colours.

𪔕 WE. Same as 𪔖 We.

## SIXTY-EIGHTH RADICAL

斗 TOW. 𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 𠂊

A certain measure. Name of a star; Ursa-major, worship-  
ping this is expressed by 朝斗 Chaou tow. Shĭh tow wei.  
shĭh 十 | 爲石 ten tow make a Shĭh, or 120 catties.

斗 Original form of the preceding.

𠂋 SHING. To ascend.

𠂌 KEĀ. To measure.

𠂍 Same as 𠂎 Chin.



料 PWAN.

To measure a thing and divide it into two halves.

斛 Same as 斛 Hwŭh.

斛 Wŏ, or Hwŏ.

To take a thing with a *tow* measure. Same as 掬 Wŏ.

斛 K'HEA. To enter.

### SIX STROKES.

料 LEAOU. From a *measure* and *grain*. To measure; to estimate; to calculate; to manage; to reflect; to deem. To consider or judge; to suppose; materials of which things are made; capacity; provender for horses and cows; a clear distinct sound; to pull.

竿 Vulgar form of 竿 Kea.

料 TOW. Used to deliberate about.

斛 LEUE. To measure.

斛 HWŬH. 斛

A measure containing ten 斗 Tow. A square measure with four corners; to measure. A surname.

斗 Vulgar form of 斗 Tow.

斜 SEAY. Not regular and straight; aslant; oblique; diagonal; spread out or scattered; unsettled. Read Yay and Chay, The name of a valley.

罍 KEA.

A cup or vase made of some precious stone; a wine cup.

斛 P'HANG. A measure running over.

斛 YU. To measure; a measure of certain contents.

斟 CHIN. To take or pour out, as with a spoon; to add to; to pour into; to deliberate, and adjust. A surname.

斛 T'HEAOU. A certain ancient measure, affixed to the side of the 斛 Hwŭh.

斛 A form of 斛 Yu.

### TEN STROKES.

幹 Wŏ. A handle by which to turn a thing; a striker for drawing across the top of a grain measure; to turn round; to cause to circulate, or remove from place to place. Read Kwan, To superintend the equal levying of tribute.

斟 KEŌ.

To adjust measures by authority. To measure.

𪔐 Vulgar form of 斟 Pang.

𪔑 LOW. Tow low 斟 斟 military, or the soldiery seizing people's property by violence.

𪔒 TEĪH. To measure.

𪔓 CH'HŪH, and Tow. Bartering or exchanging things of equal value. To compare strength in walking or running.

𪔔

Same as 𪔔 Wei; by Canton people read Tang.

斟

T'HOW.

Tow low 斟 斟 the soldiery plundering.

𪔕

KEU. To remove out of one vessel into another as when measuring grain or liquids. To lift with the hand; to stretch out and pour into.

𪔖

Same as 𪔖 Chŭh.

𪔗

FĀN. To fill full; to measure. Read Keuen. To pour out of one vessel into another.

## SIXTY-NINTH RADICAL.

斤

KÌN, and Kín.

𪔘 𪔙 𪔚

An axe to fell timber. One says, An utensil for determining the weight of things. A catty; sixteen Leang 兩 make a catty. To examine. Read Hin, Benevolent.

斥

CH'HĪH.

To expel; to drive far from one; to accost rudely; to reprehend unceremoniously; to eject; to exclude. Salt land; to point to. The name of a hill; a surname.

𪔛

An ancient form of 斗 Tow.

𪔜

YIN. Two catties; a beater.

𪔝

FÒO.

𪔞 𪔟

A sharp iron instrument with a handle. An axe, or hatchet; to cut or fell trees with a hatchet.

𪔠

An ancient form of 斯 Sze.

𪔡

An ancient form of 析 Seih.

斫 TS'HEANG. A particular kind of hatchet;  
to strike and wound with a hatchet.

斫 CH'HĪH, or Ts'hĭh. To rend or tear open.

斫 K'HO.

To strike. Lo ko 斫 斫 to grasp hold of and raise up.

斫 K'HEU, and Kow. To chop or hew.

斫 CHŌ. To cut off; to cut a cross, or cut down,  
with a knife or sword; to chop; to hew.

斫 LEŌ. To raise up with a knife; to pare.  
Read Kĭh, To run after to injure; to persecute; to fight.

斫 LO. To strike each other.

斬 CHÀN, or Tsàn. From a military carriage  
and a battle axe. A carriage rent or cut asunder; to cut  
asunder; to decapitate; to kill. Chan, denotes Existing but  
for a short time, as an increase of military and weapons  
speedily decides any affair.

斬 CHĚ. Same as 折 Chĕ.

断 Vulgar form of 斷 Twan.

## EIGHT STROKES.

斫 Same as 斫 Cho. To cut; to engrave; to carve;  
to cut into pieces or slices.

斫 An ancient form of 斷 Twan.

斫 Same as the preceding.

斫 PĀNG. To chop; to hew.

斫 CHŌ, and Tsŏ. To cut asunder; to cut off.

斫 SZE, and Sze. 斫 斫 斫

From a hatchet and a particle which refers to things before  
named. To spilt or rend by a hatchet; to separate by splitting.  
This; that; these; a demonstrative pronoun of any person or  
gender. An euphonic particle; a particle denoting Forthwith;  
immediately; in a slight degree. Low; mean; inferior. A  
surname.

斫 T'HEAOU, and Tseau.  
An instrument of husbandry.

斫 Same as 斫 Ke.

斫 Same as 斫 Chan.



斲 Same as 斲 Ting.

新 SIN. 𣎵

From *hatchet, to erect, and wood*. To cut down wood. Fresh; new; to renovate; to renew or improve the state of; to restore, or to increase what is good, applied to persons increasing in virtue, and to the daily increase of plants. A surname. *Siu sāng che urh* 新生之兒 a new born child

斲 Same as 斲 Chǒ.

斲 TOW.

Gow tow 斲斲 a certain instrument of husbandry.

斲 An ancient form of 誓 She.

斲 TING:

A tripod with three feet and two ears, or handles.

斲 Same as 斲 Twan.

TEN STROKES.

斲 Same as the preceding.

斲 CHŌ. To cut; to pare; to hew.

斲 An ancient form of 誓 She.

斲 GOW. Gow tow 斲斲 an instrument of husbandry. Read Kow, To dig out; to pick out with an instrument.

斲 CHOO. To chop or hew.

斲 K'HIN. Name of a plant; an esteemed vegetable which grows in the water. Strong tendons or sinews.

斲 HWŌ. To chop; to hew.

斲 Original form of 斲 Chǒ.

斲 LIN.

The noise made by water running amongst stones or rocks.

斲 Vulgar form of 斲 Chǒ.

斲 Same as 斲 Chǒ.

斲 Same as the preceding.

斲 A form of 斲 Tsuy.

斲 CHŎ. To split or rend.

斲 A vulgar form of 斲 Chŏ.

斲 CHŬH. A name of a person famous in history,  
is 顏斲 Yen-chŭh.

斲 Same as 斲 Lin.

斲 TSUY, Ts'hă. To cut off; to cut asunder.

斲 Same as 斲 Chŏ. To place near.

斲 TWAN. From *an axe and silk threads divided*.

To cut asunder; to cut to pieces; to break across; to decide; to determine; to settle doubts; decidedly; with absolute certainty. Ta twan 打斲 to break asunder. Keuě twan 決 | to decide and settle doubts. Twan tseuě | 絕 complete; absolute separation from; completely disconnected.

Twan fang wei | 房帷 break off sexual intercourse. Twan ke | 氣 to breathe one's last; to expire.

斲 Original form of 斲 Twan.

斲 KEU. Same as 斲 Keu.

斲 CHŬH. To chop; to hew.

## SEVENTIETH RADICAL.

方 FANG. 万 方 𠂔 方

To lay two boats together; to connect; square, in contradistinction to round; unaccommodating, in allusion to the corners; regular; correct. The earth; a region; one's proper place; the four points of the compass; towards; a path or way; a way or means of effecting some end; a particle joining the end to the means, the effect to the cause; then, denotes possessing, or about to possess. Occurs implying, To lay down; grain not yet filled; to issue out by the side; a board or thin deal; a written document; a medicinal prescription; to compare; great. The name of a sacrifice, name of a place; and of an office. A surname. Sze fang jin sin ta yuě 四方

人心大悅 the people's hearts in every quarter (or part of the empire) were greatly delighted.

𠂔 YEN. 𠂔 万 方

Same as 𠂔 Yen. The waving of a flag in the wind. A man's name.

𠂔 CH'HEN, Ching, and Chwang.

The handle of a standard or flag.

𠂔 An ancient form of 𠂔 Pang.

**𡗗** HEAE.

A covering for the knee. To tie or connect.

**旂** HANG. A square boat; or two boats together. The meaning is doubtful.

**𡗗** PANG. 𡗗 𡗗 𡗗

To extend every where, as water spreading. Used for 𡗗 Pang.

**於** YU. 𡗗

Anciently intended to resemble a bird. Now used only in the following senses: *In* a place, or *on* such a day or time. *In*, referring to the producing an effect. After 莫 Mò, and an adjective, answers to *than*. Yu she yay tsze she 於是夜子時 on that night at midnight.

**施** SHE, and Shé. The appearance of a banner unfurled. Expanded; spread out; to arrange; to set out; to act; to use; to add to. Read E. To remove; to transfer to; to extend to. To confer upon; to bestow. A surname. Yay pwan how, nae she seay, yew ts'è keae nan 夜半後乃施瀉有子皆男 after midnight have conjugal intercourse and every case of conception will be a boy. She choo 主 a contributor or subscriber to a temple.

**旆** Vulgar form of 旆 Pae, or Pei.

**旆** YEW. The waving of a streamer in the wind.

**𡗗** YANG. A colour or flag.

**𡗗** Same as 房 Fang, A room.

**𡗗** Same as 旗 Ke.

**𡗗** Ancient form of the following.

**𡗗** PANG. Large; great; by the side; near to.

Pang woo 𡗗午 by the side of noon, near noon. Pang chüh 𡗗出 diverging from the side, as a bye road. Pang pēn 𡗗邊 by the side. Pang tso 𡗗坐 to sit by the side.

**旂** K'HE. 𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 𡗗

A standard with a kind of jingling bells attached to it, and certain devices of a dragon.

**旂** WÜH. An ornamented standard or banner.

**旗** CHEN. A banner or flag with a crooked staff; to make a signal or sign with a flag; careful and attentive to one's own behaviour.

**旅** LÈU. 𡗗 𡗗 𡗗 𡗗

In the army, five hundred men are called Leu. A stranger; a guest in a strange place; a company or assemblage of persons; many persons arranged in order; brothers; applied to a certain officer who arranges or puts in order; a road or path. A surname; sometimes denotes Grain which grows wild.



旂

An ancient form of the preceding.

旄

MAOU. A cow's tail held in the hand to

make signals with, by posture makers; used also in the army, as a kind of banner. Riding in a particular manner.

旃

YEN. Obscure; a small degree of light.

旆

PAË, or Péi. Certain silken variegated wav-

ing banners or streamers; to attach them to the staff on which they are suspended.

## SEVEN STROKES.

旆

An erroneous form of the preceding.

𣎵

Same as 滂 Pang.

旆

PE, and Me. The waving of a streamer or

banner; to wave as a signal. The appearance of garments.

旒

LEW. The streamers of a banner, and pendant

ornaments of ancient crowns, the Emperor's crown had twelve, six before and six behind.

旒

YEN.

A covering for a carriage. Read Yě, A hand net.

旒

A vulgar form of the preceding.

旒

An ancient form of 敷 Foo.

To expand; to open, as plants in spring.

旒

FANG. A kind of bricklayer or builder in

ancient times. A man's name.

旒

SEUEN. From 旒 Yen, *Waving as a banner*,and 𣎵 Peih, *A foot*. The *feet* of the soldiers' march round at the *signal* made by the colours. To circulate; to return; to come to the same point again, as any thing that revolves. Used as a particle for *afterwards*; *then*; *next*. Chow seuen 周旒 to bring matters round for people; to bring things about.

旒

E. Streamers or banners, waving in the wind.

旒

TSING. A banner; a certain kind of standard;

to lead on an army, and to make signals; hence To distinguish; to cause to know; to illustrate or give honor to. Tsing ke che lew 旒旗之流 the *flowing* or waving of banners.

旒

Same as the preceding.

旒

NE. E ne 旒旒 banners waving in the wind;

the appearance of the clouds; the appearance of abundance.

族

TS'HUH.

𣎵

𣎵

From a *floating streamer* and an *arrow*. A banner and the

multitude of archers collected by it. A kindred; a class or sort. A clan or family, in the larger sense.

旃

曾

A character found on ancient stone drums; the sense of which is not known; one supposes it to be a Girdle or sash.

旃

Same as 旃 Chen. A certain kind of banner; a

certain crooked handle of a banner; to make a signal with a colour.

旌

NO.

E no 旌 旌 the appearance of streamers and banners.

旒

YEN. To measure the length of any thing; to compare the length of two things.

旒

CHAOÜ. A kind of banner on which dragons and serpents are depicted, to which superstitious ideas are attached.

旒

Another form of the preceding.

旒

Same as 旒 Tsing.

受

Supposed to be the same as 受 Show, To receive or to contain.

輝

Vulgar form of 輝 Hwuy.

NINE STROKES.

旆

YEN, and Yě.

To screen the light or glare off.

旆

LEW. A streamer or banner hanging pendant

down. Silken and other ornaments with gems that hang pendant from a Chinese crown.

旆

YEW. Banners or streamers with their pendant flowing ornaments. Read Yaou, The appearance of flags and streamers.

旆

SEAOU. The streaming, flowing, waving appearance of flags and banners in the wind; shining; splendid.

旆

KĒEN. Expeditiously; hastily.

旆

Same as 旆 Yu.

旆

FÖ. A surname.

旆

PUN. The mat covering of a boat.

旆


HWANG. The sign-board of a tavern.

旆

E. To spread out a banner.

旛 YEN.

The general appearance of streamers and banners.

旗 K'HE. 

A flag or banner with a certain device depicted on it; a standard; a tribe that adheres to one standard. Hwa-ke 花 | the flower flag, the American flag. Hwang-ke 黃 | the yellow flag, i. e. the Danish flag. Pǎ ke keun fung so che woo pūh kīh tēih 八旗軍鋒所指無不克敵 wherever the spears of the eight standard army were pointed, they never failed to conquer their enemy. Said by the emperor Taou-king, in reference to the conquest of China. Chūh ke wei min 出 | 爲民 to put a Tartar from under the Tartar standard, and degrade him to the place of a Chinese subject.

標 PEAOU. Vulgar form of 標 Peaou.

旛 HWUY. A certain sort of silken banner; to move; to be agitated. Read Kwǎn, Name of a banner.

旛 YAOU. A colour or standard of a particular description; the appearance of a flag or banner.

旛 YU. A bone of the shoulder. Same as 肱 Yu.

旛 Same as 幟 Che.

旛 SUY. Feathers bound to the top of a banner.

旛 YEN. Evidence; witness to.

旛 HWANG. A sign-board, or rather sign-banner of a wine shop or tavern.

旛 P'HEAOU.

The waving of a streamer or banner.

旛 CH'HE. A certain sort of flag or banner.

旛 FAN. 

A long pendant streamer or banner; a general term for flags, colours, standards, and so on. Shě leih tsing fan 設立青 | to hoist a kind of banner to invite home the manes of one who has died abroad; a Chinese usage.

旛 HOO. A particular hill.

旛 PEAOU. A streamer waving or spread out.

旛 Same as the preceding.

旛 CHWANG. A flag or banner.


旛 CHEN. A banner or flag composed only of one colour: a deep crimson.



旻 KWEI. An engine for throwing stones against

an enemy; applied also to banners or standards.

旒 SUY. Feathers attached to the top of a banner,  
to lead or shew the road.

旗 YU. 

A banner with a bird depicted on it; to wave.

旛 PEAOU. Same as 旗 Peaou.

旒 SUY.

Slippery or smooth, as soft feathers. Read Wei, A banner.

旒 Same as 旒 Ke.

頽 KE.

Disconcerted in countenance; appearing abashed.

旛 Same as 旗 Peaou.

## SEVENTY-FIRST RADICAL.

无 WOO. Destitute of; wanting; not. Read  
Moo, or Mo, 南无 Nan moo. See the books of Budh.

无 KÉ. From Fan 反 to return; and Ke 兂 the  
breath. An incessant rising of the breath; a hiccup that comes  
on after eating or drinking.

舌 TSZE. The appearance of a small mouth.

璽 KE.

A sort of precious stone; an ancient sign of authority.

𠂔 KWEI. Standing on one foot.

既 KE. Already done or finished; terminated; end-  
ed; since; having. To fail; to lose. Ke yuě 既月 the  
close of the moon. Ke jen joo tsze | 然如此 since  
it thus. Jih yew shih che ke 日有食之 | a total  
eclipse.

既 KÉ. 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔  
Already done or finished. A vulgar form of the preceding.

𠂔 LEANG. A difficulty of speaking out; a feel-  
ing of commiseration and anguish of mind.

就 Same as the preceding.

就 Same as the two preceding.

旣 Same as 禍 Ho, or 禍 Ho.

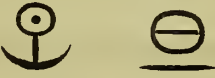
隳 Same as 隳 Leang.

禍 HO. The curse of the gods; calamity; misery.

## SEVENTY-SECOND RADICAL.

日 JĪH. § 1 

Intended to represent the object: the sun; hence The day; a day; daily; every day. Kin jĭh 今日 to day. Tsǒ jĭh 昨 | yesterday. Ming jĭh 明 | to-morrow. Wang jĭh 往 | former or past days. Tsĕen jĭh 前 | the day before yesterday. How jĭh 後 | the day after to-morrow. Wei ming jĭh shing 威名 | 盛 the terror of his name daily encreased. Shang kwan foo jin keih jĭh 上官赴任吉 | lucky days for entering on office, or going to an appointment. Ho shin che neu, wei jĭh so chaou kan ying 河神之女爲 | 所照感孕 a daughter of the river god became pregnant by the influence of the sun shining upon her. Jĭh ke pŭh tsŭh; yuĕ ke yew yu | 計不足月計有餘 though the daily account be not sufficient, in the monthly account there will be an overplus; this is applied to daily small acquisitions in study.

旦 TAN. 

The sun rising above the horizon, which is represented by the lower line. The morning; clear; bright; luminous. The first day of the year. Occurs in the sense of God or spirit. A character, which, in plays, denotes a female character. Yĭh tan woo sze, wan sze heu; mang shin mo 一旦無事萬

事休忙甚麼 some morning when there is no business to do, all businesses will be at an end;—what would you hurry about!—refers to death.

𣎵 CHŌ. Water dripping down drop by drop.

𣎵 HWĀN. The line denotes the earth, or horizon; 旦 Tan is the sun above it, or morning; Hwǎn 𣎵 is the sun below the horizon, or dusk; obscure.

旨 CHĒ. Excellent in its kind; a pleasant taste. The meaning, sense, or import of; the declared will of the Sovereign.

𣎵 YAOU. To look wishfully to a distance; a distant view corresponding.

早 TSAOU.

𣎵

From the sun on the top of an helmet. The morning; early; soon; to be beforehand. Kin tsaou 今早 this morning. Ming tsaou 明 | to-morrow morning.

叶

An ancient form of 協 Hě, United effort.

旦

An ancient form of 昏 Hwăn.

昀

T'HEAOU.

The period of the setting sun ; towards evening.

旬

SEUN. A period of *ten*, either days or years.

Each month is divided into three Seun; the first, second, and third, are expressed by 上 Shang, 中 Chung, or 下 Hea prefixed to Seun. To extend every where; all equally. Nēen e tseih seun 年已七旬 aged 70 years. San seun 三 | three decades; a month. Shang seun 上 | the first ten days of a month.

旭

HEÜH. The light of the morning; the rising

sun making his appearance; the clamour of drums. Also read Heuen and Haou.

昃

Same as the preceding.

昚

T'HING. Vacant ; empty.

昚

A form of 旨 Che.

昚

HAN, or Kan. The evening. Kan-kan, or Han-

han, Abounding, said in reference to light ; resplendant. The

evening; the motion of the sun. Reiterated Kan kan, An appearance of abundance or a flourishing state of.

昚

Same as 旨 Che.

旱

HÁN, and Hàn. A want of rain; drought.

The name of a hill. Tēen han 天 | the heavens not giving rain. Han hwang 旱蝗 drought and locusts.

昊

T'HAE. Light of the sun.

昃

An ancient form of 期 Ke.

昃

KUNG. Same as 升 Kung, To raise the hands

together before the breast.

昃

MANG. Scorching heat of a hot summer.

昃

An ancient form of 冬 Tung.

昃

JIN. Dimness of vision from excess of light.

昃

TEIH.

Clear; bright; shining; a shining clear forehead.

昃

KE. The influence of the sun.

昃

HEU. The beginning of day; the morning;



𡗗

CH'HEN.

The sun on the top of a hill. The sun shining.

昌

A form of 昌 Chang.

𡗗

An ancient form of 豆 Tow.

𡗗

An ancient form of 旨 Che.

𡗗

TING, or Ping. A character found in

some ancient writings, the meaning of which is not known.

𡗗

An ancient form of 晤 Woo.

𡗗

Same as 𡗗 Kǎn.

## FOUR STROKES.

𡗗

An ancient form of 時 She.

旺

WÁNG. From the sun and to rule; or the

sun and to go forth. The sun going forth and shedding abroad his illuminating beams; to increase in splendour and beauty.

𡗗

MIN. Min min 𡗗 𡗗 the appearance of

concord and harmony; cordial agreement.

𡗗

MIN. An autumnal sky; melancholy feelings

suggested by the fall of the year. Haou kéih yu min tēn 號泣于 1 天 to weep and call upon or invoke heaven.

𡗗

T'HUN. The sun about to rise.

Read Chun or Shun, Earnest sincerity.

𡗗

An ancient form of 春 Chun.

𡗗

NŪH. The colours caused by the setting sun.

𡗗

WOO. The sun at noon; bright; resplendent.

𡗗

YUN. The light of the sun.

𡗗

PEI, or Pae. The sun obscured.

𡗗

GĀNG. To raise; to elevate; to rise as the

sun; to rise and shine forth; raised lofty. Elevated carriage, the gait of a fine horse; high, applied to price. Read Yang. The dignified course of action of a virtuous man.

𡗗

TSĪH. The sun declining to the west.

𡗗

TSĪH. From sun and oblique. The sun de-

clining to the west; to descend; the afternoon. The larger markets were held during the afternoon.

𠄎 PÀN.

Large; great; very luminous. A man's name.

𠄎 KĒĒ. Keĩh kĕĕ 𠄎 dry.

𠄎 MEĪH. From *not* and *sun*. Unable to see.

𠄎 KWĀN. Together; at the same time; an elder brother; to take precedence. A surname; the name of a hill. Read Hwān, A man's name.

𠄎 KEAE. Same as 𠄎 Keae.

𠄎 SHING. 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎  
From *sun* and *to ascend*. The sun ascending; to ascend; the sun high in the heavens; tranquil; peaceful; universal tranquility.

𠄎 HOÒ.

Light; luminous; to illustrate; red streaks; variegated.

𠄎 FANG. Clear; bright; luminous; to appear plainly. To occur. San hwang che haou, fang yu Chow le wae she 三皇之號 1 於周禮外史 the term three emperors (viz. of Heaven, Earth, and Man), appears in the Chow-le-wae-she.

𠄎 T'HŪH.

The appearance of entering water and rising out again.

昊 HAÒU.

昊

The luminous appearance of the sky in summer. Haou tēn 昊天 summer; heaven. Haou tēn Shang-te 1 天上帝 Heaven, or the power that rules therein.

𠄎 KWEI. A surname.

𠄎 An ancient form of 𠄎 Keuě; also, A surname.

𠄎 CH'HANG. 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

The light of the rising sun. Elegant; beautiful. Suitable; abundant; affluent. Increasing in strength, affluence and splendour, applied to nations.

𠄎 HEUEN. Clear; bright; luminous.

𠄎 MING. 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

The united splendors of the *sun* and *moon*. Clearness, brightness, brilliance. Bright; clear; intelligent; perspicuous; to shed light on. To illustrate or explain. Fun ming 分明 clearly; manifestly. E kīh wei ming 以刻爲明 consider harsh usage of the people as constituting an intelligent officer. Ming hwang 1 黃 jonquil, or full yellow. Ming chow-foo 1 州府 the district in Chě-keang province, which, at the commencement of the Ming dynasty, A. D. 1390, was changed to 寧波府 Ning-po-foo. Ming tang chung kae e maou; wae hwan e shwŭy 明堂重蓋以茅外環以水 ming-tang (the ancient imperial residence) was covered with thatch, and outside surrounded with water. Tsung ming 崇 1 an island at the mouth of the Yang-tsze-keang, it is under the district called 蘇州 Soo-chow; the

island Tsung-ming is called 江口之杆蔽 the defence and screen of the entrance of the Yang-tsze-keang.

**昏** HWĀN. From *low* and the *sun*; or the *sun*

just below the horizon. The sun going down; the twilight which sheds some lustre *for*, or *instead of*, the sun; hence called 代明 Tae ming, *A substitute brightness*. Dusk; obscure; dull; confused; in disorder; to compel or oblige. From marriage presents being sent in the evening, and the bride being taken to the house of her husband in the evening, *Hwān* denotes Marriage. A designation of a wife's father. Premature death of an infant, before it is named. Hwān me pūh sing 昏迷不醒 state of insensibility from disease; coma. Tūh keüē ko-han kēen sze tsing hwān heu che 突厥可汗遣使請 | 許之 the K'han of Tūh-keüē sent an ambassador to request a (princess in) marriage; it was allowed. This is, by the historians, considered very disgraceful.

**眈** TAN. The approach of evening.

**盼** FUN.

The light of the sun, divided or shed forth.

**昐** FOO. The sun, on which depends the day.

**昒** An ancient form of 氣 Ke.

The curling ascent of vapour; vapour; air; subtle fluid, invisible operating influence; effluvia.

**昐** HWŮH. Not yet quite light; the dawn of day.

Hwŭh hin | 昐 the obscure dawn; the morning time when it is not yet fully day-light.

**智** Same as the preceding.

**聆** K'HIN. Clear; bright.

**易** YIH.



From *sun* and *moon*, because when the one goes the other appears; Change; alteration. Read E, To cultivate or dress, or to cut down plants and trees; to cultivate the field; to be remiss and treat with indifference and levity; negligent; idle; that which is effected by such persons, or that which is easy; easily done; not difficult. Otherwise read Yih, To change or exchange. Yung e 容易 or king e 輕 | easy to effect, not difficult of operation. Shih e, tih nan chay, wei yay 失 | 得難者位也 that which is easily lost, but attained with difficulty, is a throne. Kang-kēen-e-che 網鑑 | 知 history made easy to understand; title of a history of China, from the fabulous ages of antiquity down to the end of the Ming dynasty. Published in the 50th year of the reign of Kang-he.

**映** KEUE. The colour of an eclipse of the sun.

**昔** SEIH.



From *meat cut up* and *sun* to dry it; dried meat. What existed in time past; formerly; anciently; a long time ago. Used to denote one night. A surname. Read Tsŏ, Streaks or marks on horn crossing each other.

**昕** HIN. The sun about to go forth, to diffuse his benevolent rays early in the morning. Fan hing sze peih chow hwan hing 凡行事必周昏 | whoever would effect any affair must employ the morning.



晬 Same as 晬 Tsuy.

昞 Same as 昞 Yuen. The name of a king of Corea.

𣎵 An ancient form of 豆 Tow.

𣎵 HEU. Daybreak.

𣎵 TE. The sun going down.

𣎵 Original form of 昞 Tsih.

FIVE STROKES.

𣎵 An ancient form of 慎 Shin.

𣎵 KWANG. Clear; bright.

𣎵 HEUNG. "Wind in sun;" or in the day time.

𣎵 K'HEU.

Light thrown from the sun; clear; bright.

𣎵 NE. Same as 𣎵 Ne. The sun declining.

易 YANG. To open; to expand; to spread wide like the beams of the rising sun; bright; splendid.

𣎵 TSAN. A surname.

𣎵 PING. Clear; bright. Same as 𣎵 Ping. An ancient form of 昞 Fang.

星 SING. § 1 From the sun and to produce. A star; a spark of fire. Dots; single, unconnected things. Name of a plant. A surname. Woo sing 五星 the five planets, in which the sun and moon are not included. King sing 經 | a fixed star. Ho sing 火 | a spark of fire.

映 YING. 𣎵 From sun and midst. The sun just past noon. Clear; bright; shining openly; to illumine mutually. Read Gang, Gang mang 映 𣎵 obscure; not bright. Gang seih | 雪 the light or dazzling effect of snow.

𣎵 HEUEN. The light of the sun.

𣎵 PÜH, or PÖ. An obscure appearance; the sun or moon rising. Read Pei, The same as 晴 Tsiing.

𣎵 CHIN. Clear; bright.

𣎵 LING. Ling lung 𣎵 𣎵 the light of the sun.

春 CH'HUN. § 1 春 𡗗 𡗘 𡗙

Spring season; the beginning of the year, when all nature buds forth. A surname; name of a liquor, and of a flower; figuratively implies Hilarity; prosperity; wantonness. Chun sāng, hea chang, tsew show, tung tsang 春生夏長秋收冬藏 in spring grow; in summer increase; gather in autumn, and in winter store up.

昇 HAOU. The same as 昊 Haou.

昧 MEÍ. From sun and negative. A deprivation

of the light of the sun; obscure; dull, as about the time of sun rise or sun-set. Name of a medicine. Meaou mei 冒昧 rashly and blindly; acting without due consideration, or right understanding of a subject. Jǎh san mei 入三 1 is going into a sort of trance; otherwise expressed by 入定 Jǎh ting; coming out of it is called 出定 Chǔh ting, or 從定而出 Tsung ting urh chǔh.

昨 TSŎ. From sun and a-run-a-way. The day which is past, night having intervened; yesterday; recently.

昧 MŎ. The sun obscure in the centre; a star.

昇 Same as the preceding;

旦 T'HAN. Clear; bright.

昏 Same as 昏 Hwǎn.

昇 PEËN. The appearance of joy and delight; the light of the sun. Clear; bright.

昀 HEÚ. The sun rising and diffusing heat. Warm; warmth. The name of a Héen district.

昷 TE. The sun, or day.

昭 CHAOU, Chaóu, and Chaòu. 昭 The splendour of the sun; bright; splendid; light manifested; manifested; refulgent. Chaou yang joo jǎh yuě 昭揚如日月 luminous as the sun and moon.

昷 TSUNG.

A working man; or a man who has done shining deeds.

昷 T'HEAOU. The colour of the sun.

昷 YEW. Drying; approaching to dryness.

昷 Original form of 是 She.

昷 SHE, and She. 昷 昷 昷

From the sun on the meridian. Straight; direct; right; that which the mind approves and delights in; to be in a certain condition; is, am, are, or any of the other tenses, as the scope requires. She, affirms that a thing is so, and answers to Yes; also affirms that it is right; to be right. She often answers

to a relative pronoun, *This, that, or these*, pointing to what immediately precedes. A surname.

𣎵 YUEN. The sun in motion.

昱 YŪH.

From *sun* and *erect*. The light or splendour of the sun.

𣎵 FE.

Fe shae 𣎵 曬 to dry any thing, as in the sun.

𣎵 T'HEË.

The sun declining to the west; about two o'clock.

昂 MAOU.



A certain star; one of the twenty-eight constellations. Maou fá 昂發 a governor of Keang-yin-hēen 江陰縣 in the province of Keang-nan, who rather than submit to the Yuen Tartars, hanged his wife and himself, before the city surrendered.

昵 NEIH, and Jih. To be near to. Read

Ne, To examine; or an appellation of a deceased father. Read Chih, To paste to.

昱 WĀN. Benevolent; to feed a prisoner.

昌 KEUNG. Clear; bright.

𣎵 A form of 早 Tsaou.

𣎵 CH'HĀNG, and Cháng. A long day; a long period of day-light; to exhilarate; pervading.

𣎵 A word found in the Budh books, forming the name of a river; but the sound is not known.

𣎵 Same as 冬 Tung.

𣎵 Same as the preceding.

𣎵 Same as 𣎵 Pō.

𣎵 TSĪH. To tell to; to announce.

𣎵 GAE. Name of a star.

𣎵 Same as 𣎵 Ping.

SIX STROKES.

𣎵 HWŪH. Swift; speed; great velocity.

𣎵 T'HEÀOU. Clear; bright.

𣎵 CH'HAOU. An ancient form of 朝 Chaou.



**時** SHE, Shè, and Shé. 時 歲 時

Time: an hour, or two hour period; one of the four seasons. To time rightly; to wait for a proper time; an occasion. The name of a place. A surname. She lae shwŭy pŭh lae; she pŭh lae, shwŭy lae 時來誰不來 時不來誰來 when prosperous times come to a man, who does not come to him? but when such times do not come, who comes? She seih che 1 習之 to practice continually what one has before learned. Keau kow she 交 媾 1 during the time of coition. She yŭh lew hing 1 疫流行 the prevalence of an epidemical disease. Keih ying yun she che 及應運 1 至 when in revolving time the right period arrived. Shun seih fan hwa; yŭh she teih hwan lŭ 瞬息繁華一 1 的歡樂 gaiety that endures but for the twinkling of an eye; and pleasure that lasts but for a moment.

**晃** HWANG. Same as the following.

**晃** HWĀNG.

From sun and light. Clear; bright; shining.

**暄** HEUEN. Incessant bewailing. In Corea,

the incessant weeping of children is expressed by Heuen. Eminent and conspicuous in moral virtue. Authority; to fear. The name of a person. Slowly, leisurely.

**皎** KEAOU.

A clear white moon. Same as 皎 Keau.

**晔** HEU, and Hoo. Same as 晔 Heu.

Read Hwa, A man's name.

**畦** KWEI. To separate; to divide.

**昵** An erroneous form of 昵 Ne.

**晉** TSIN. From to advance and day. All things advance, or increase when the sun goes forth. To proceed forward; to increase; to attach to; to insert in some case about one's person; to hold and lead a horse. Name of a drum; particular kind of spear. A surname.

**晔** CHIH. Great, large, light, splendid.

**晋** Vulgar form of 晉 Tsin.

**杲** PŪH. Dried in the sun.

**晡** CHOW. Light; splendour.

**晌** SHANG. Noon.

**昭** MING. The sun obscured.

**晔** HĒEN. Some impediment; hindrance.

**晔** HWANG. Drought and heat.

昀

T'HUNG.

Tung tung 昀 daybreak; the sun about to rise.

脩

T'HEAOU. The colour of the sun.

晷

CHĀ. The sun shining upon.

昽

SZE, or She. Clear; bright.

旡

KAN. Half dried.

昢

HUNG.

Hung hung 昢 the sun becoming bright.

晏

GĀN. From sun and repose. Serene clear

sky; the evening; tranquil; a state of peace and order; harmonious, mild, gentle; benignant; fresh and abundant, or flowing, applied to skin garments. A surname.

𡇗

KAE. The light of the sun overshadowing, or

extending its beams to all, and including every thing. All; every thing; full; fully prepared.

𡇘

Same as 脩 Che.

𡇙

Original form of 暗 Gan. From the sun below the

west. Obscure. Also an ancient form of 晚 Wan, The evening.

𡇚

An ancient form of 昧 Mei.

𡇛

NWAN. Warm.

𡇜

HEANG. Clear; bright.

𡇝

An ancient form of 是 She.

𡇞

General prosperity; a character written by an emperor on the place of his resort; the pronunciation not known.

𡇟

An ancient form of 鬼 Kwei.

SEVEN STROKES.

𡇠

T'SHIN. The light of the sun.

𡇡

KĀNG.

The light of the sun; the sun high in the heavens.

𡇢

HAN. Growing light or clear.

𡇣

HAN. Appearance of sunrise.

𡇤

MĪH. To advance abruptly.

𠄎 SHEN, or Chen.

To change, as from light to darkness.

昌 FOO. The light of the sun; the hour from three to five in the afternoon.

𠄎 LANG. Bright; to scorch.

𠄎 TSEÚN. Clear; bright; the morning.

晚 WAN. From *day* and *to stop*. The day approaching its close. The evening of the day; the evening of life; late; too late.

𠄎 Original form of 晚 Wan.

𠄎 HĒEN, and Hĕen. The sun appearing after rain or snow. Read Nĕen, The light of the sun; bright; splendid.

𠄎 Same as 𠄎 Chaou.

𠄎 KWĀN. Kwān te 𠄎弟 a father's younger brother. Kwān sun 𠄎 distant grandchildren; posterity of the fifth generation.

𠄎 A form of 𠄎 Kan.

𠄎 NAN. Warm and damp. Read Nĕen, Red, or slightly red; a carnation colour.

𠄎 THĒĒ. Reiterated; placed one over another; accumulated; clear; bright.

𠄎 CHÓW. The whole of the day from the rising to the setting sun; day-light; in the day time. The name of a place. A surname.

𠄎 HE. To dry; dry. Daybreak; beginning to be light. As a local word, Boisterous; tempestuous.

𠄎 SHÍNG, or Ching, and Shing.

From *sun* and *perfect*. The sun shining in his strength. Light; splendor; glory. Name of a piece of music. A kind of cupboard or press, in which to keep rice.

Sun-shing 孫𠄎 an ambassador from the kingdom 唐 Tang, to 周 Chow, about A. D. 950. Chow's king caused Sun-shing, and a hundred of his followers, to be put to death after having attempted to obtain secrets from him by liberal treatment, and endeavouring to make him drunk. He died with the utmost calmness.

𠄎 Same as the preceding.

𠄎 POO.

Poo she 𠄎時 from three to five o'clock in the afternoon.

𠄎 An ancient form of 宵 Seaou.



哲

CHE.

Penetrating light; luminous. Read Che, The light of a star.

晰

CHE.

The same as the preceding.

Clear; bright; luminous; splendid, as a star, or as the sun.

晤

WOO.

晤

From *sun* and *myself*. To place the sun before one. Light; bright; to meet with; to set in opposition to; to explain; to speak together as friends.

皖

HWAN.

From *day* and *perfect*. Light;

bright; illustrious; luminous. Name of a Hëen district.

晦

PEI, and Pŏ.

Obscure; dull; but little light.

晦

HWUY, and Hwù.

The last quarter of

the moon; the close of moon light. Foggy; dull; dim; obscure; evening; night; dark.

皓

HAOW.

Appearance of the sun rising; the

light of the rising sun; bright; splendid; white

晁

Same as 晁 Maou.

鼻

An ancient form of 冬 Tung.

昏

Same as the following.

晨

SHIN.

From *the sun* and *to excite*, or put in

motion. The light of the sun beaming forth in the morning; the morning; clear; bright; light.

昀

TSIH.

Clear; bright.

𠄎

An erroneous form of 𠄎 Heaou.

昏

Same as 昏 Hwän.

皖

Same as 皖 Hwan.

EIGHT STROKES.

晡

PËE.

To scorch dry.

昷

T'HËEN.

Clear; bright.

晫

CHŌ.

Luminous; splendid; effulgence.

晷

TSUY.

A complete year.

晷

FEI.

To separate; to put asunder; separated.

晷

An erroneous form of 晷 Che.

睇 CHOW, or Chew. Clear; bright.

睇 Same as the preceding.

The light of the sun, which extends everywhere.

普 P'HOŌ. From *equally, all together, and the day.*

Day everywhere alike; universally pervading as the light of the sun; the uniform light of the sun; or the sun, without which, *all* is reduced to the *same* darkness. Great; pervading. A surname. Poo-to shan | 陀山 a small island to the eastward of Chusan.

景 K'ING. Light; illumined; a region illumined

and its boundaries defined; prospect; the appearances of things; a large road; a mountain. Name of a hill, and of a star. A surname; name of the wind. Read Ying, Shade. Kwang king 光景 the appearance of nature; and of circumstances. Kea king 佳 | or Mei king 美 | a beautiful prospect.

睇 HWUH. Same as 吻 Hwŭh.

暉 Original form of 暉 Heuen.

晰 SEĪH. Clear; bright.

基 KE. Afterwards, or behind.

晚 E, or Ne. The declining sun; afternoon.

睇 SHEN, and Yaou.

The flash of lightning; lightning.

皙 SEĪH.

皙

To distinguish; to discriminate clearly.

睫 T'HSEĒ, or Tsě. Tsě lě 睫 曦

The sun about to set.

晴 TSING. From *the sun and sky color.* The azure sky appearing after rain; a clear sky, without clouds; the stars appearing at night.

睡 CHUY. The name of a place.

晡 CHAY. A clear day.

晡 K'HE.

Clear sky after rain; clear night after rain. A surname.

隤 Same as 隤 Tae. Gae-tae 隤 隤 an obscure dull appearance; remote and indistinct.

晉 YA. A surname. Same as 署 Ya.

晶 TSING. From *three suns.* Luminous; bright; clear; resplendent. Shwŭy tsing 水晶 or Shwŭy tsing 水精 crystal.

𣎵

An ancient form of 曜 Yaou.

𣎵

SEU, or Soo. Clear; bright; warm.

𣎵

WO. Clear; bright.

𣎵

KWEI. From the sun and to vary or digress.

A gnomon, to shew the declination of the sun; a dial. Used for the day. Fan kaou ke kwei 焚膏繼晷 to burn tallow and continue the day—for study. Jih kwei 日 1 a sun dial. Yuě kwei 月 1 a moon dial.

𣎵

HEUNG. To dry a thing in the sun.

𣎵

CHING. The appearance of the sun rising.

𣎵

An ancient form of 昔 Seih.

𣎵

YĪH, and Shĭh. The sun beclouded; the clouds opening and disclosing the sun.

𣎵

CHÉ. Knowledge; very general information; universal science. Wise; wisdom. Occurs in a bad sense, for the skill and talent of a villain.

𣎵

KWĀN. The light of the sun.

𣎵

A form of 晰 Chě.

𣎵

GAN, and Yèn.

From the sun and a screen. Obscure; dull; dark.

𣎵

WANG, Hwang, and Tang.

Light of the sun; light and elegant; shining beautifully; virtue; being right.

𣎵

LŪH. The sun without light.

𣎵

Same as 晰 Seih.

𣎵

WĀN. The sun declining to the west.

𣎵

Same as 晷 Maou.

𣎵

LIN.

Liu lin 𣎵 𣎵 the appearance of desiring to know.

𣎵

LIN. The name of a kingdom.

𣎵

Same as 明 Ming.

𣎵

HWĀN. Obscure; dark.



晾

KUNG. Thus read the sense is lost. Read

Leang, To dry or scorch in the sun.

曷

An ancient form of 暮 Ke.

𠄎

Forms part of a man's name. The sound is lost.

NINE STROKES.

𠄎

Same as 𠄎 Chă.

暄

HEUEN. The warmth of the sun; an evening

in spring; genial warmth.

𠄎

KĀNG. The fierce rays of the sun; fierce.

Read Hwan, To dry in the sun.

𠄎

E. E e 𠄎 𠄎 the sun moving or diffusing

light and splendour. The name of a place.

暈

YÜN, or Wăn. From sun and an army.

Vapours or halo by the side of the sun; curling up and accumulating, as warmth; fog and clouds.

𠄎

An ancient form of 春 Chun.

𠄎

FOO. Clear; bright.

暇

HEA, and Heà. At leisure; unoccupied;

self indulgence. Read Kea, Large; great.

暉

HWUY. From the sun and a host. A blaze

of light, whether from the sun or from fire; luminous; splendid; effulgent; applied also in a moral sense. Read Heun, To burn.

𠄎

MÍN, Strong; violent. Same as 𠄎 Mìn.

𠄎

T'HOO. The sun obscured.

𠄎

YU. A man's name.

𠄎

Same as the preceding.

𠄎

K'HWEI. Placed in opposition to, as the

sun and moon; at a distance from. Kwei wei jih kew

𠄎 達日久 we have been separated for many days.

𠄎

T'HAE. The sun rising.

𠄎

YĚ. A stroke of the sun. Read Hō, Warm; hot.

𠄎

WEI.

The light of the sun; shining with great effulgence.

映 YING. Same as 映 Ying, To shine upon.

曙 TOO. The morning light.

暑 SHOO. Hot, applied to the weather. Tëen  
she shoo jě 天時暑熱 the weather is very hot.

暉 TSING. Same as 晴 Tsing.

𩚑 CH'HAN, or Ch'hen.  
A red colour; hot and moist.

瞢 MOW.  
"A disordered light;" dazzling and obscure vision.

喃 NAN. The name of a country.

𩚑 A vulgar form of 曼 Man.

𩚑 KĒEN. An obscure morning succeeded by  
clear day. Read Lan, To dry in the shade.

𩚑 Original form of 𩚑 Wang.

𩚑 MIN. An eulogy on the deceased.

喚 HWAN. The name of an ancient nation.

𩚑 WĀN.

From *sun* and *warm*. The sun rising with genial warmth.

𩚑 NWAN. Warm.

𩚑 HWAN. Clear; bright. A surname.

𩚑 NWAN.

Warm; temperate; soft; mild; gentle; bland.

暗 GÁN, and Gán. The sun without light; the  
light of the sun obscured; deep as a cavern; sombre; gloomy;  
dark; in the dark; secretly; unobserved; mentally. Gan te  
暗地 in a dark place; underhand; clandestinely. Gan fang  
1 訪 an underhand or secret enquiry.

𩚑 YANG. From *sun* and *to spread*. The rising  
sun. Clear; bright; to dry any thing in the sun.

𩚑 KAN. The evening.

𩚑 An ancient form of 終 Chung.

𩚑 Same as 類 Luy.

## TEN STROKES.

曜 YAOU. The light of the sun ; clear ; bright.

曜 HO. A temporary continuance of light.

曜 SO. Spring ; clear ; bright.

曜 K'HEIH. Same as 曜 Kēih.

普 Same as 普 Poo.

暝 MING.

Dul . obscure ; the shades ; night. A surname.

暈 SAOU. The colour of the sun.

暈 PŎ. The scorching rays of the sun. To scorch.

曜 KEAOU. Clear ; to discriminate clearly.

暈 Original form of 暈 Wān.

暈 SANG. Lang sang 眼 暈 scorching heat.

暈 K'HAE. To shine upon ; shining and beautiful ; glorious, also in a moral sense.

暈 KAOU, or Haou. Pure white, applied to grey hairs. Kaou jen pīh show 暈 然 白 首 a hoary white head.

暈 HEUEN. Hot vapours occasioned by the sun.

暈 YANG.

Yang nae 暈 瞢 the sun without light.

瞢 NAE. Yae nae 埃 瞢 the sun obscured.

瞢 UNG.

Ung mung 瞢 瞢 the sun obscured ; the day beclouded.

暢 CH'HANG. The excellence, good ; or happiness which exists within, passing to the outside ; expanding ; pervading ; to permeate ; permeant ; spreading all around. Filling ; to fill ; expansion of the animal spirits ; contentment ; joy ; hilarity. A surname ; the full moon ; on a certain occasion the 11th moon. Applied to the playing of some songs, from their exhilarating effect.

暈 K'HE. Vapour caused by the sun.

暈 KAN. Dry.



𨾏 YANG. Clear; bright; dried; scorched.

𨾏 HEEN. The sun appearing amongst the small tops of trees as amongst threads of silk, to manifest, or be manifest; light; splendour. Ornaments for the head. A surname.

𨾏 LEIH. Clear; bright.

𨾏 HAOU. Same as 𨾏 Haou.

𨾏 GAN, or Yen. Wide and distant; extensive.

𨾏 SOO. To dry in the sun.

𨾏 SHA. A scorching sun.

𨾏 Same as 𨾏 Tsze.

ELEVEN STROKES.

𨾏 KWEI. Light; splendour.

𨾏 An ancient form of 𨾏 Che.

𨾏 A vulgar form of 𨾏 Gae.

𨾏 MANG.

Tang mang 𨾏 the sun without light; dull; obscure.

𨾏 CHE. To look at.

𨾏 P'HEAOU.

To dry any thing in the sun; to scorch.

𨾏 HAOU. Perverse; rebellious.

𨾏 MUN. Obscure; dark.

𨾏 TSAN. From to cut off and day. A fragment

or portion of a day; a short time; for the time being; for the present time; suddenly. Tsan pē 𨾏 to separate from a friend for a short time.

𨾏 HAOU. Same as 𨾏 Haou, The evening.

𨾏 An erroneous form of 𨾏 Tseang, or Yang.

𨾏 GOW. A warm day; the sun warm.

𨾏 TSAOU. The light of day.

𨾏 MÖ. Obscure; dull; dark.

𣎵 SĒE<sup>u</sup>, and Nĕě.

Daily rude familiarity; dull; obscure.

暮 MOÓ.   

The evening. A surname.

𣎵 TS'HUNG. The glare of lightning.

𣎵 HWANG. Dry and hot weather.

𣎵 NEIH<sup>u</sup>, and Jih. Nearness; familiarity.

𣎵 CHANG. The light of the setting sun rising higher and higher on an object. Clear; bright.

𣎵 GAOU. The light of the sun.

𣎵 HWÚY. Small stars; appearance of a multitude of stars; a group of stars.

暴 PAOU. The fierce rays of the sun; scorching; cruel; destructive of life; cruelties in the chase; a fierce, boisterous wind; a storm; a tempest. Paou is applied to the Loud boisterous clatter of instruments. Paou-paou 暴暴 rising suddenly and abruptly. A tract of land six le square. The name of a place. A surname. Read Pūh or Pō, To dry with the sun; to manifest; manifest; to exhibit.

𣎵 HAN<sup>u</sup>. To dry; drying; dried; caloric, or that in nature which produces a drying effect.

𣎵 SEUEN. Clear; bright; beautiful.

𣎵 An ancient form of 終 Chung.

𣎵 Same as 務 Woo.

𣎵 Same as 焚 Hwuy, or Wei.

𣎵 An ancient form of 渴 Kō,

# TWELVE STROKES.

𣎵 LEAOU. Clear; bright.

𣎵 HĒEN. The light of the sun.

𣎵 SĒEN. The sun rising higher with increasing splendor. Sĕen lo kwō 暹羅國 Siam, or Cambodjia, commonly read Tsĕen-lo-kwō. Tsĕen-lo-tsĕen 羅錢 cyprea, or cowrie shells, called also 海巴 hae pa.

𣎵 T'HAN. Bright; clear.

𤄎 SŪH. Dry; scorched; parched.

𤄏 KEUNG. Clear; bright.

𤄐 WEI. The light of the sun.

𤄑 PĒĒ.

PĒĒ pĒĒ { } the state of the sun descending.

𤄒 LIN. A man's name.

𤄓 CHĒ. Clear; bright.

𤄔 HEIH. To dry any thing in the sun.

𤄕 HWŪH. An obscure; dull appearance.

𤄖 T'HUN. The sun beginning to rise.



𤄗 HE. Very hot; abounding. To burn or scorch.

The same as 𤄗 He.

𤄘 K'HÁN. The appearance of the sun rising.

𤄙 SUNG. A white appearance.

𤄚 É. Cloudy and windy; the wind driving the clouds and obscuring the sun.

𤄛 TSING.  

Original form of 𤄛 Tsin.

𤄜 KÉ. The sun slightly seen; a connective Particle, with; and; the termination, end, or extreme degree of. Also read Keih.

𤄝 HWANG.

Hwang lang 𤄝 𤄝 a clear, bright appearance.

𤄞 T'HAE.

Gae tae 𤄞 𤄞 a dull obscure appearance.

𤄟 YĒ. From the sun and flowers; a flowery light. Light; splendour; the lightning's flash; an appearance of abundance.

𤄠 Same as the preceding.

𤄡 LEIH.    

The signs of the heavens, sun, moon, and stars, which are noted with veneration, and delivered to men for the division of time.

𤄢 T'HAN. The heavens overspread with clouds; dark clouds. In the west Budh is called 瞿曇 Ken-tan.



𤄎

P'HEAOU.

To place a thing in the sun and wind to be dried; to bleach.

𤄎

Same as 𤄎 Hëen.

𤄎

T'HUNG. Tung lung 𤄎 𤄎 a seeming ef-

fort of the sun to shine forth; a desire to brighten up.

𤄎

HEAOU. Light; clear. The morning; in-

telligent; knowing. Clearly discriminated; perspicuous; luminous; apparent and easily understood; plainly stated; fully promulgated, as in government proclamations.

𤄎

Same as 𤄎 Fe, or Fei.

𤄎

The angle formed by the setting sun; sound not known.

𤄎

Same as 𤄎 Seih.

𤄎

An ancient form of 𤄎 Nung.

𤄎

An ancient form of 𤄎 Kwang.

𤄎

Same as 𤄎 Seih.

𤄎

LANG. Doubly bright.

𤄎

A form of 春 Chun.

# THIRTEEN STROKES.

𤄎

YĪH. Clear; bright.

𤄎

HEANG, and Heang.

For a short space of time; not of long duration.

𤄎

An ancient form of 星 Sing.

𤄎

SIN. Name of a star.

𤄎

YŪH. A hot sun.

𤄎

A vulgar form of 𤄎 Shae.

𤄎

KEAOU. Clear; bright; white and luminous.

𤄎

PAÓU. To go precipitately to a place with vehemence; to spoil or injure.

𤄎

KING. Clear; bright; dry.

𤄎

T'HAN. Evening twilight.

瞻 YEN. To dry in the sun.

𣎵 Same as 𣎵 Ling.

𣎵 GAE. To shade or obscure. Gae gae | |  
the dim light of the moon.

𣎵 YING. The splendour of the sun.

𣎵 Same as 𣎵 Yě.

𣎵 Same as the preceding.

𣎵 HE. Same as 𣎵 He.

𣎵 CHAOU.

Yen chau 𣎵 | the name of an insect.

𣎵 A mountain god's name; the sound is not known.

𣎵 Same as 暴 Paou.

𣎵 SHOO. The light of the rising sun; the heavens illumined in the east; the morning; light; clear; manifest.

𣎵 Same as 著 Choo.

𣎵 T'HUY. Luxuriant; abundant.

𣎵 SHOO. The colour of the sun.

𣎵 KEIH. Drying; scorching. A fierce sun.

𣎵 GAE. The colour of the sun. A man's name.

𣎵 MO. Mo lo 𣎵 the sun without light.

𣎵 MUNG. Mung lung 𣎵 the sun obscured

by vapours. Mung mei | 𣎵 dim apprehension; dull perception; stupid.

𣎵 HEUN. The light which remains after sun set; twilight. The brain a little muddled with liquor; a pleasant elevation.

𣎵 Original form of 暴 Paou.

𣎵 Yŏ, or Gŏ. Bold valorous appearance.

𣎵 YAOU. From the sun and wings. The light, splendour, or glory of the sun.

## FIFTEEN STROKES.

𣄿

LĒĒ. The sun about to set.

𣄿

Same as the following.

𣄿

An ancient form of 暴 Pūh.

𣄿

Same as 𣄿 Hwuy.

𣄿

PŪH. Ardent heat; the scorching heat of the sun. A vulgar form of 暴 Pūh.

𣄿

PŌ. A spirit of emulation, or desire of superiority: a clear discrimination.

𣄿

LE. Effulgence of the sun's light.

𣄿

T'HEĒ. Heaped one upon another. Reiterated.

𣄿

K'HEUNG. Care; heedfulness; attention.

𣄿

K'HWÁNG, and Kwang. From the sun and widely spread. Clear; bright; empty; vacant; waste; distant; remote; of long duration. A surname. Kwang

kung 𣄿 to neglect one's affairs, by sloth, or being busy about other people's concerns.

𣄿

CHIN, or Shin. Same as 晨 Shin.

𣄿

Same as the preceding.

𣄿

NAN. Same as 𣄿 Nan.

𣄿

PE, or Pei. The meaning is not known.

𣄿

YEN. The sun rising without clouds.

𣄿

YEN.

Warm; mild; genial. Same as the preceding.

𣄿

HŌ. Light; bright.

𣄿

LEU, or Loo.

The light of the sun; the sun's rays.

𣄿

HE. The colour of the sun; light.

𣄿

YUNG. The sun on the meridian.

𣄿

YUNG. Clear; bright; resplendant.



𣎵

LUNG, and Lùng.

Tung lung 𣎵 𣎵 the sun rising.

曩

NANG.

In former times; formerly; in times past; the other day.

𣎵

PŎ. The ardent rays of the sun; to scorch.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

曜

KEÚ. A surname.

𣎵

NĚĚ. A slight degree of warmth.

𣎵

TSEAOU, and Tseǎ. A man's name.

𣎵

LO. Mo lo 𣎵 𣎵 the sun without light.

𣎵

LWAN, Man, and Lëen. The morning

and evening twilight.

𣎵

SÉ, or Shè; She, Shàe, and Shaé.

Scorching rays of the sun. To dry in the sun; to air.  
Read Che, To extend; to expand.

𣎵

NAN. Gan nan 安 𣎵 a slight degree of

warmth. Read Nĕen, Yě nĕen 𣎵 | the appearance of warmth.

𣎵

Same as the preceding.

TWENTY STROKES.

𣎵

YŎ. Clear; bright.

𣎵

T'HANG. The sun obscured.

𣎵

YEN, or Gan. The path of the sun.

𣎵

Original form of 𣎵 Tun.

𣎵

CHŮH.

To afford light to; to shew the way with a light.

𣎵

LĚĚ. The setting sun.

𣎵

LEIH. A stony appearance.

𣎵

LING. Same as 𣎵 Ling.

## SEVENTY-THIRD RADICAL.

日 YUĖ. 日 𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 𠂊

From mouth, and a line representing the breath coming out.  
To speak; to say; said; to call or denominate; is called; is designated.

曲 K'HEŮH. Crooked; bent; distorted; bent down; oppressed; charged falsely. Songs.

史 Vulgar form of 史 Kwei.

曳 E. To trail; to drag; to move slowly; a loitering easy gait, which the Chinese deem graceful. The name of a river. E pih 曳白 to send in the white paper without any thing written on it, at a public examination, from incapacity to write on the theme.

𠂇 Original form of 香 Heang.

𠂈 Original form of 𠂉 Leang.

更 KĀNG. To change; to alter; alteration; change; a watch of the night, of which there are five. Name of an office. We pēn king e kǎng chang 未便輕議

更張 it is not expedient to deliberate lightly and change the rules of a service. Kwei tsēen, koo lǎ, kǎng tēē 貴賤 苦樂 | 迭 honorable and mean stations, distress and pleasure, constantly alternate.

𠂉 HWŮH. Same as 忽 Hwŭh.

𠂊 TSĪH. To inform of; to announce to.

曷 HŎ. An interrogative particle, Why? Why not? To stop as by a sharp interrogation; to intimidate; to expel; to drive out by hooting. Read Kǎ, The name of a bird.

𠂋 SEUN. An equal share of.

## SIX STROKES.

書 SHOO. To declare or manifest with a pencil.

To write; the thing written; a letter; a book; the name of some particular book; a certain form of the Chinese character. Shoo yuen wei keaou yŭh jin tsae che te 書院爲教育 人材之地 colleges are places where human talent is instructed and cherished. Ching jin shoo chǎ yuē hwa han 稱 人 | 札日華翰 another person's letter is called by way of compliment, Hwa-han, flowery pencil. Ta shoo kēen wang

lae te shíh 大 | 柬往來體式 specimen of the composition of a formal letter of correspondance. Shoo pūh tsin yen; yen pūh tsin e | 不盡言言不盡意 books exhaust not words; words exhaust not ideas. Shoo fā | 法 the manner of writing; this is the title of notes in some Chinese histories, which attempt to explain something implied by the historian by the connection which he gives to a circumstance; or a particular word which he uses to express a fact.

曹

TSAOU. From the east and to speak. Refers

to those who determined causes on the east side of the royal palace; a place where people meet; of the same place, order, or class; and hence forms the plural often. An ancient division of the country in Keang-nan.

會

An ancient form of 會 Hwuy.

曼

MAN.

A kind of vegetation; a connective particle; therefore; and.

會

TSANG.

會 會 會

From a window, to separate, and day, to denote the dispersion of the air. A particle implying that something is past or already done. Used also for To add to. A surname. We tsāng tung how, yuen te 未曾通候遠地 not yet having had any intercommunication of compliments with one situated at a distance

最

TSUY. To attach and to take. To collect or

assemble together the whole number; altogether; important; in the highest degree; exceedingly; very commonly forms the superlative. Tsuy tsoo kēn Fūh 最初見佛 the very first to see Budh.

替

T'HE. To annul or reject one, and put another instead of. For; instead, or behalf of; to, or the sign of the Dative case.

替

TS'HAN. Not to fear the light of heaven; impious. A surname. The name of a district. An euphonic particle in the introduction of a sentence.

### NINE STROKES.

會

HWUY. To unite; to assemble; to meet

together; to collect; to associate. An association; a kind of benefit society; a club. The meeting or visiting of persons of equal rank; the communicating of information to such by writing; to understand; to know or be able to do. A seam.

A surname. A certain annual reckoning. Choo hwuy 主

會 popular assemblies for the care of temples, in which are no priests. Hwuy choo | 主 Hwuy show | 首 or Chih sze 值事 the person who acts as president for a year.

Yin hwuy 銀 | a sort of benefit societies of a temporary nature; not for successive years. Hwuy poo | 簿 the account book of a benefit society. Hwuy kwei | 規 the rules of an association.

Hwuy tso kwae hwō jin, ta sze hwa seaou sze; seaou sze hwa woo sze | 做快活人大事化小事小事化無事 he who knows how to be a happy man, turns great affairs (or calamities) into little ones; and little ones into none at all. Ling jin mīh mīh tsze hwuy 令人默默自 | to cause a person himself to comprehend, without saying any thing.

𦔻

YIN. To strike a small drum as a signal for a band of music to begin. The name of a small drum. Same as 田 Tēn.



𦉳

T'HUNG. The distant sound of a drum.

𦉴

K'HEE.

To leave a place; to depart; to go away. A martial appearance.

𦉵

Same as the preceding.

𦉶

An ancient form of 韋 Wei.

𦉷

NING, and Ne. To inform; to announce to.

𦉸

TSEU. Name of a place.

𦉹

An ancient form of 豐 Fung.

𦉺

Same as 替 Te.

𦉻

CHA. Name of a place.

𦉼

TĒEN. Advantageous; beneficial.

𦉽

An ancient form of 侵 Man.

𦉾

TSAOU. The sun rising in the east.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

𦉿

Original form of 曹 Tsaou.

𦊀

Same as 𦉼 TĒen.

𦊁

PE. Advantage; beneficial.

𦊂

YU. Name of a district.

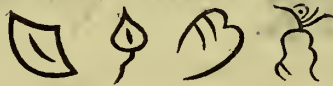
𦊃

Same as 𦉼 Hung.

## SEVENTY-FOURTH RADICAL

月

YUē.



Intended to represent the moon. The moon; a lunar month. A surname; a foreign state. Jun yuē 閏月 an intercalary month. Ching yuē 正 | the first month of the year. Lǎ yuē 臘 | the last month of the year. Yuē shǐh kan | 蝕瘡 a sore about the ears of children. Yuē mwan, tsih kwei; shwǔy mwan; tsǐh yǐh | 滿則虧水滿則溢 when the moon is full, it then wanes, when water is full, it runs over:—this a proverbial saying applied to persons at the height of prosperity.

Sze yuē, nan neu fun 四 | 男女分 in the fourth month (of pregnancy), the male and female are distinguished. Yuē king hing how, yǐh jǐh, urh jǐh, san jǐh, woo jǐh keaou hwuy chay ching nan | 經行後一日二日三日五日交會者成男 conjugal intercourse on the 1st, 3d, or 5th day after the menses, will produce a boy; the 2nd, 4th, and 6th will produce a girl. Kwo tsze tsǐh pǔh ying e 過此則不孕矣 after this conception will not take place. Yuē sze pǔh teaou, kew pǔh show tae | 事不調久不受胎 when the menses are irregular, a person will not for a long time become pregnant. Yuē sze e she hea koo nǎng yew tsze | 事以時下故能有子 when the menses descend at regular times, there will be a capability of bearing children. Neu tsze pǔh yuē 女子不 | or Yuē sze pǔh lae | 事不來 the monthly courses not coming on. Yuē king mun | 經門 essay on the menses. Yuē sze | 事 or Yuē shwǔy | 水 the menstrual discharge.

Yuē lun mwan tsǔh | 輪滿足 the orb of the moon

complete; full moon. Yuē lǒ tséen keang, te pǔh fǔn shwǔy | 落千江體不分水 although the moon falls on a thousand rivers, (and is reflected) its substance is not divided amongst the waters. Yǐh tse shwǔy yuē; yǐh yuē shě 一切水月一月攝 all water moons are virtually in one moon.

月過十五光明少  
人到中年萬事休

Yuē kwo shǐh woo, kwang ming shaou;

Jin taou chung nēen, wan sze heu.

When the moon is past the fifteenth, her light and splendour decrease;

When man arrives at the middle of life, all things decline.

有

YEW. From the left hand and moon; to

seize on the moon in an eclipse. To possess; to have in possession; to have done or suffered. Existence; affluent; to attain; farther; more; truly; answers to *Have you; I have; I am here.* Yew woo koo tsung tsing pe 有無故縱情弊 whether there has or has not been any intentional connivance. Yew ke woo leǐh | 氣無力 has breath but no strength. Tsze yew 自 | 自 | to have of one's self; or to be of it's self.

𦣻  
𦣻

An ancient form of 服 Fūh.

WEI. To vomit; to eject from the mouth.

肝

Same as 期 Ke.

胥

An ancient form of 基 Ke.

朐

Same as 望 Wang, and 朐 Wang.

朏

K'HE. To assemble; a concurrence of circumstances; a limit, or fixed period. Required.

## FOUR STROKES.

朧

YUEN.

The light of the moon in a slight degree.

朋

P'ANG.

𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

Of the same class, school, or society; an acquaintance; an associate; a friend. A pair of wine cups. P'ang yew 朋友 a friend or acquaintance. P'ang tang 𠂔 黨 a cabal or party of intriguing designing men about court.

肝

WOO. Clear; bright.

朏

N'UH.

Sūh n'uh 縮 1 the new moon appearing in the east.

盼

PAN.

The same as 頒 Pan. To disperse or diffuse widely.

朧

CH'HUEN.

The moon going down with brightness.

服

FÜH.

𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

To use or to employ, as a boat; to wait on or assist another, as a horse and a rider by the side of a carriage; certain covering for a carriage, hence Clothes; garments; a quiver for arrows; to accord with from fear; to submit to; that which may be done; to cause to submit; to adjust; to be accustomed to, as to climate. A surname; the name of a bird. P'uh fūh kwan keaou 不服管教 not submit to controul and instruction. P'uh fūh shang sze kwan shūh 不 1 上司管束 not submit to the controul of superior officers. Wei wei nan fūh 偽爲男 1 a woman's putting on man's clothes in order to deceive.

朧

LING.

Ling lung 朧朧 the light of the moon; moon-light.

朧

KEÜH. A surname.

朧

HWUY. Name of a river, and of a hill.

朧

FE, Pei, and P'hūh. The light of the moon not yet full; a yet imperfect degree of lustre.

朧

KEU. That part of a carriage to which the strength of the horses is applied.

朧

An ancient form of 朧 Fe.



SIX STROKES.

𠄎 HUNG.

Hung yuě 𠄎月 the moon not shining clearly.

朏 NŪH.

The moon seen in the east on the first day.

朏 An ancient form of 恆 King. At last; final; finally.

朏 T'HEAOU.

The moon in the west, on the last day before the change.

朔 SŌ. 卯 泰 朔

From moon and to oppose. The moon beginning to recover from its obscurity; the first day of the moon; to begin; to commence. Jih yuě hŏ sŏ 日月合朔 or Keaou hwuy 交會 conjunction of the sun and moon.

睎 An ancient form of the preceding.

朕 CH'HIŌ. 朕 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

In ancient times used by all persons indiscriminately for the Pronoun I. Two centuries before the Christian era, it was employed by the first universal monarch of China, as the peculiar designation of royalty, and has continued so ever since; Chin is, I, the Emperor. The seam of a garment, or of a skin formed into armour. Chin tsin e nŋen heang. 朕親詣拈香 I the emperor went in person to burn incense.

𠄎 KEAOU.

The paths of the sun and moon crossing each other.

𠄎 L'ANG.

Clear; bright; shining. Original form of the following.

朗 L'ANG. Clear; bright; lofty; bright and clear.

A surname. Lang chaou | 照 to solicit people's assistance.

𠄎 TSEUEN. Drawing in; creeping back; to gather together one's clothes about one.

𠄎 An ancient form of 明 Ming.

𠄎 HWANG, and Mang.

To-morrow. Precipitate; in haste.

望 W'ANG, and Wang.



From a fugitive, the moon, and a northern region. To hope for the return of a banished friend. To look towards; to hope; to expect; to direct one's course to a certain place; to be near to; to be opposite to; fronting a certain place; the moon in opposition; full moon. Name of a sacrifice. Min wang ke tseuŋ woo fŏh ko ke e, koo fŏ Chow 民望既絕無復可冀矣故伐紂 the people's hopes being cut off, and having no longer any thing to expect, they cut off the prince Chow.

𠄎 HAOU. Some say the meaning is lost; others that it is the same as 浩 Haou.

## EIGHT STROKES.

𦣻

T'HUN. The light of the moon.

朝

CH'HAOU, and Ch'haóu. The morning.

Chung chaou 終朝 the morning till breakfast. A surname. Ministers having an interview with the Sovereign is called Chaou, from their being required to go early in the morning. Waiting on; seconding. Nobles or princes seeing the Sovereign, not on business, is also called Chaou. Local officers seeing a governor, is called Chaou; but not in modern use. Chaou, is the place in which the affairs of government are listened to and audience given. Chaou is also used for a dynasty; for the reigning family; for the court, and for the empire. Chaou hwa moo lǎ 朝華暮落 flower in the morning and fade at night. Chaou moo sze seang; han shoo tsin wang; tsin shīh keu fei 朝暮思想寒暑盡忘寢食俱廢 thought of it morning and evening, forgot entirely cold or heat; and neglected both sleep and food.

𦣻

An ancient form of 郎 Lang.

𦣻

An ancient form of 霸 Pa.

𦣻

KE. To return to the same time after the revolution of a year. A complete revolution of the four seasons.

期

K'HE, and Kè. The various seasons of the

revolving year. A year; a day; a fixed period; an appointed time; that which ought or must be; a time agreed on. To

expect. Woo ke keă tang 務期恰當 must aim at accordance with what is becoming; must aim at propriety. Pūh nǎng ke yuě show yai 不能 1 月守也 unable to maintain (or persevere in the true medium) the space of a month. (Chung-yung.)

𦣻

TSUNG. A carnation or red colour.

𦣻

T'HEAOU. The name of a sacrifice.

𦣻

Same as 朕 Ching.

𦣻

P'HAE. The moon not completely full.

𦣻

KING, or Kǎng. The moon rising.

𦣻

YING. The colour of the moon.

𦣻

HWAN. Hwan tow 1 兜 name of a person infamous in ancient history.

𦣻

TSUNG. A boat at rest; to arrive at. San

tsung 三 𦣻 the name of a country.

## TEN STROKES.

朝

Original form of 朝 Chaou.



朧 HWANG.

Tang hwang 朧 | the moon obscure.

望 WANG. The full moon in direct opposition to the sun; like a minister standing before his Prince.

朧 LING. Same as 凌 Ling.

朧 Vulgar form of 朧 Shing.

朧 SEUEN. Short.

P'een seuen 便朧 a small appearance.

朧 NĒEN. The moon rising.

TEN STROKES.

朧 T'HUN. The light of the moon.

朧 HŪH, or Hwŭh. Soiled and dirty; turbid.

朧 T'HUNG. From moon, and a virgin, or boy.

The young moon; the moon's first appearance. Tung lung 朧 a gradual brightening.

朧 KEŪH. The moon at a particular period.

朧 LANG. From four moons. Clear and bright.  
Same as 朗 Lang, A good moon.

朧 An ancient form of 孕 Jing.

朧 Same as 皎 Keaou.

朧 An ancient form of 輦 Pwan.

朧 YĚ. Appearance of the moon moving.

朧 MUNG. Mung lung 朧 the moon about to set; the moon obscured.

朧 LUNG. Mung lung 朧 | the moon about to set. Tung lung 朧 | the new moon.

朧 HE. The light of the moon.

朧 T'HANG. The moon not shining clearly.



## SEVENTY-FIFTH RADICAL.

木 MǔH.

木

A tree striking its roots downward and growing upwards. Wood. One of the five elements of the Chinese; one of the eight musical sounds; stiff; unbending. Name of a planet. A surname. Shoo mǔh 樹木 a tree. Mǔh chang 一 杖 a bludgeon; a club. Mǔh heang 一 香 putchuk, a fleshy root. Seō hea mǔh pēen 削下 一 片 chips of wood which are pared or cut off. Mǔh che keu 一 枝轡 a chevaux de frise. Mǔh shin chay yin hǎng kēen gǎng 木腎者陰莖堅硬 the disease mǔh-shin denotes a stiffness of the penis;—a sort of priapism.

朮 P'HĪN, or Pae. A portion of the rind or bark of the hemp plant; the rind peeled off.

不 GĀ, or Gǒ. The stump of a tree or other plant after the plant is cut down. Read Gae, A tree with a crooked top or head, that does not rise conspicuously. Read Tun, by the Porcelain manufacturers. Pib-tun 白 一 the petuntsze of European books.

朮 P'HŌ. Exuberant growth of trees and plants.

未 WÉ.

未

未

From tree and an additional line denoting being loaded

with fruit. The sixth moon. A negative particle. Not; not now. A horary character, from one to three o'clock in the afternoon; the sun tending to evening and night. A surname. We tseang 未 詳 not clearly explained; the sense of any old book not apparent.

末 MŌ. The highest part of a tree; small; thin; weak. The end, in contradistinction from the origin, the root, or the beginning; the close; the last; the termination of. Mō applies to the four extremities of an animal body, and to trading people, as the lowest order of the community. The name of a hill; a surname. A negative particle. Mō, denotes the ends; minute leavings, the dust of things broken small and reduced to powder. Cha mō 茶末 the broken dust of tea which is bought by the poor.

本 PUN. The root of a tree or other plant; the foundation; fundamental; the origin; the root or source from which. Used for *I*, *my*, and *our*. Pun is used to denote a book of the lighter kind; an official document; a numeral of volumes.

札 CHĀ. A plain board or tablet used to write on before the invention of paper, was called Chā; and Kēen chā 簡札 or Shoo-chā 書 一 are still used to express A letter. A numeral of the scales or pieces of armour. Untimely death by plague or pestilence, is expressed by Chā. Chā-ma-lōo-ting 一 馬魯鼎 an astronomer from the west, in the time of the Yuen dynasty; he made a globe with circles

to represent the motions of the heavenly bodies; the Chinese called it Hwăn tēn e 混天儀 in the language of the west, is was called 咱禿哈刺吉 Tsā tūh heā tsze kēh.

朮 SHŪH. An abbreviated form of Shūh 朮 a

certain bitter plant, which is so named when it grows amongst hills; when it grows in a plain it is denominated 薊 Ke.

朱 CHOO. 朱 朱 朱 朱

A carnation or vermillion colour. A surname. Choo sīh 朱色 Saxon blue dye.

杓 JIN. The beams or laths at the top of a house, on which the tiles are laid; the space between those beams.

朽 LEAOU.

In the order of a regular succession; one after another.

杓 PĀ. A rake without teeth.

朴 P'HŌ, or P'hūh. The bark of a tree. Same

as 樸 Pō. Also defined, Great; precipitate; separate from; fundamental. Read Pew, A foreign surname. Pūh seaou 1 消 impure sulphas sodæ.

朶 Same as the following.

朶 TO. A tree hanging pendant down; any thing hanging pendant; a flower or bunch of flowers. The east and

west wings of a palace; to take hold of with the hand; to lead as a little child.

杓 JING, and Urh. The name of a wood. To ascend a carriage; the wood that stops a carriage.

初 TAOU. The heart of a tree; the name of a wood. Read Teaou, The falling of a branch. Read Mūh, A knife with which mulberry trees are pruned.

杓 LEIH, and Lih. The principle of strength or growth in trees; the corner of a house; the name of a district. Read Kēh, The name of an ancient principality.

杓 KEW. The name of a wood or tree. Used for 仇 Kew, Revenge. An ancient form of 簋 Kew.

机 KE. The name of a wood, which is burnt for manure. Used as an abbreviation for 機 Ke.

杓 K'HEW. A tree with a curve downwards forming a sort of hook. A high tree. Read Keaou, A tree.

朽 HEW. Wood deprived of its vegetable life. Dead plants; rotten wood; stinking; offensive smell; to fail; to rot; to be forgotten.

杓 PE. A stick or sticks used as a fork, with which at funeral sacrifices, victims are lifted out of the boiler and placed in the vessel prepared for them.



杣 Vulgar form of 杣 Kew.

杣 TING, Tǎng, or Chǎng. The sound of felling timber; to strike; a certain tree.

束 TS'HZÉ. 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵  
A spike; a thorn.

杆 TSĒEN. Name of a particular tree.

杆 YU. A vessel for drinking water with; a large self-sufficient appearance. Name of a place.

杆 KAN. Name of a wood; a valuable sort of wood; a club or stick to shield or fend off; a post or staff for a flag. Lan kan 欄杆 railing; a balustrade. Ke kan 旗 | a flagstaff.

朽 WOO. A trowel for plastering with.

杈 CH'HA. A branch; a forked branch; an utensil for catching fish. Cha pa 杈杷 an instrument of husbandry. Cha tsze | 子 a chevaux de frise. A vessel for gathering up herbs or plants.

杉 SAN, or Shan. The pinus lanceolata, or fir wood. A wood much used in Canton for making furniture, and in Keang-nan Province used for boat building.

杳 TSEAOU.

杳 An ancient form of 綱 Kang.

杳 SEUN. A wood fit for the handles of spades.

杳 FAN. A certain wood. The bark is called Shwŭy-fow-mŭh 水桴木 floating wood; a species of cork.

杳 WŪH. A tree without any branches; a stunted short appearance; moved; disquieted; agitated. Part of a man's name, and of the name of a brute animal.

杳 An ancient form of the following.

李 LÈ. 李 李

A small species of plum is called Le, or 李子 Le-tsze. To arrange, as for a journey. Name of a star. A surname. Taou-le 桃 | a peach and plum—denotes recommending a person. Hing-le 行 | travelling plums—or travelling arrangements,—denotes one's bedding and baggage when going on a journey.

杳 CHIN, and Tsin. Name of a wood.

杏 HING, and Hǎng. A sour plum, somewhat like the green gage. Hǎng hwang | 黃 amber. Hǎng jìn | 仁 almonds.



呆

Same as 梅 Mei. Read Gae, Silly; foolish.

Gae jin 呆人 a foolish doltish person.

材

TSAE. The materials of which a thing is

made, either physically or morally. Metal, wood, water, fire, and earth are called the five Tsae, materials or elements. Chin tsae 眞 | a true material. Héen tsae 賢 | a good material,—said of persons who are endued with useful qualities.

村

TSUN. A place where people dwell together;

a hamlet; a village. Tsun tung, sūh foo 村童俗婦 village boys and vulgar women.

杻

JIN.

Name of a wood; certain stocks or manacles.

杓

PEAOU. The tail of Ursa Major. To lead;

to connect. A wooden bridge. Read Chō, A spoon or ladle for lifting water.

杓

TŌ. Tō loo 杓櫨 name of a wood. Read

Chō, A certain wine vessel. Read Tīh, in the same sense.

杌

TÉ. From wood or a tree and large. The ap-

pearance of a tree; a tree standing alone; luxuriant.

杖

CH'HANG, and Ch'háng. That which

is grasped to support one in walking; a staff; a cudgel or bludgeon; the stem or wooden part of a lance. To hold in the

hand; to lean upon; to beat with a stick or bludgeon; to beat with the bamboo, a Chinese punishment.

宗

WANG.

A post or pillar; the beams of a house that support the roof.

采

CHĀ.

To seize a stick with the hand and beat a man. Used for 殺 Shǎ, To kill.

屎

CH'HE, and Ne.

The handle of an utensil for winding silk.

杙

YĪH.

The name of a fruit brought from Cochinchina. Yīh 杙 or Keuē yīh 槩 | a stake driven into the ground to fasten animals to.

杙

KŪH.

Even; level; to rub. Read Kac, the same as 概 Kac.

朽

KUNG. Name of a wood.

秉

An ancient form of 秉 Che.

杜

TOO.

端

Name of a female tree; the male is called 棠 Chang. To stop or fill up; to shoot out; the bark of a plant of which cords are made. A surname.

杞

K'HE.

A species of willow. The name of a state. Kow ke 枸杞 said to be the medlar tree; Kow

ke tsze 枸杞子 reddish berries, containing several small flat seeds. Read Hae, To stick into.

**𣎵** CHE, She, and Le. To split up fire wood; to split or cut up wood; to fall. Read E, Name of a wood. Read To, Name of a certain carriage.

**束** SHŪH. From wood and to surround. To be distinguished from 束 Tsze, A thorn. To bind with cords, as a bundle of sticks; to restrain; to coerce and keep within proper limits; a sheaf of grain; a bundle of cloth. Five 疋 Peih make a Shüh; fifty arrows make a Shüh; ten pieces of dried meat also make a Shüh. Name of a place; a surname. Yō shüh 約束 Kwan shüh 管 | to restrain those under one's care from any irregularities.

**杠** KEANG. A cross bar attached to a bed; a flag staff. A small sedan chair; to carry. The name of a place. Read Keung, A wooden bridge; a flag staff.

**耒** Same as 根 Kăn, A root.

#### FOUR STROKES.

**杪** MEAOU. The highest point of a tree.

**𣎵** TSZE. A sort of stand to place meat on. Read Se, The name of a wood, which is fit for making utensils.

**𣎵** An ancient form of 困 Kwän.

**𣎵** YUEN. The name of a large tree; with a thick bitter bark; of which the juice is taken to form a liquid in which fruit is preserved. The tree grows in Keang-se. Read Wan, To rub and slap the body, as Chinese barbers do to promote circulation.

**杭** HANG. The place to which Tsin, the first universal monarch of China, came on his tour south. Hang sūh yin chay ching seih | 俗淫奢成習 the manners completely formed in *Hang-chow*, are lewd and extravagant.

**梳** FEI. The chips or cuttings of wood; a wooden press. Read Pei, Luxuriant foliage.

**柿** SHE. Name of a fruit with a red skin and composed of a soft pulp. The Diospyros. Originally used for the preceding.

**杯** PEI. A cup for wine; a dish for soup.

**杰** K'HEE.

A man's name. Vulgarly used for 傑 K'ē.

**東** TUNG.

**東**

**東**

From the sun in the midst of a tree; the sun rising amongst the trees. The place where the sun rises, and from which light emanates; the east; the place of honor. A surname. Kaou 杲 is the sun above the trees; light. Yaou 杳 is the sun below the trees, *obscure twilight*. Tung-hwän-how 東昏侯 a nobleman of ancient times who made 金蓮 kin-lēen, golden petals of the lily, and spread them on the ground for his wife to



step on. Tung too | 土 the eastern regions, sometimes means China, in the phraseology of the Buddhists and Mahomedans. Gan tung 安 | a place at the mouth of the 淮河 hwaè-ho. Tung-lin tang | 林黨 Tung-lin's party; a party at court during the Ming dynasty. Tung-king | 京 a name of the capital of Honan province, in some periods of Chinese history.

杲 KAÒU, or Haou. The rising sun shining over the tops of trees. The rising sun; clear; bright; ascending; eminent. A surname.

杳 YAOÙ. From the sun below a tree. Obscure; dusk; deep; sombre; extensive appearance.

杵 HĒEN. An instrument of husbandry; a sort of hoe. Ho hēen 火 | name of a plant. Read Kēen, An utensil for letting off water.

杵 CH'HOÒ. A wooden beater, or pestle. Kew choo 臼杵 a mortar and pestle. Chin choo 砧 | a stone on which clothes are beaten to whiten them; Choo is the wooden beater.

椿 CH'HUN.

A certain large wood fit for making stringed instruments.

杷 PA. An utensil for collecting wheat; an instrument for levelling the ground; a handle. Pe pa 枇杷 the name of a fruit, commonly called Loquat, the Mespilus Japonica; also the name of a musical instrument with three strings, commonly written 琵琶 Pe pa.

杙 YUEN.

The name of a tree. Read Juy, To move; to stir.

杙 SHOO. A military weapon grasped in the hand.

Ancient form of 今 Kin. Read Tuy, The name of a wood.

杙 KEUË, and Pēen.

A wooden bowl or dish; a wooden dish for rice.

柎 Same as 榦 Chin.

柎 HWA.

Name of a wood, of the bark of which cord is made.

柎 SIN. Name of a tree, the heart of which is yellow; a certain wood or bar in a carriage.

柎 CH'HO'W, and New. A club or cudgel; weapons; the name of a tree, of which bows may be made.

杼 CHOÒ. A transverse part of a loom. Thin or narrow; to pare thin. Name of a wood and of a fruit, in which last sense it is read Mow. Choo chüh | 柚 two parts of a loom; the one transverse, the other lengthwise.

松 SUNG. From tree and general. The generally prevailing tree; the pine or fir tree; its resin is said to be converted to amber in the space of one thousand years. The name of a district, and of a river.



柔 CHOO, or Shoo. Soft; flexible.

杼 Original form of 杵 Chow.

板 PAN. A wooden board; a flat board, used as an instrument of punishment; a kind of bastinado, used in China; the board on which lists were in ancient times written; hence, A register. Taou pan 套 | expresses taking on the same page two impressions, one in black ink, with notes in red ink. Pan che 板 滯 a board and stagnation; denotes a Slow un-ventive mind.

采 Same as 松 Sung.

极 KĒĒ. 极

Wooden frame put on the back of a mule to receive the burden; panniers.

采 HWA. Two swords or knives stuck into a thing.

桷 Wǎ, or Wǒ. To peel off the bark of a tree; the bark that grows in the shade. Nǚh wǎ 桷 | the head of a wooden pillar. Read Yuě, A sort of covering for a saddle.

桷 Same as 桷 Foo.

构 Same as 構 Kow; also Crooked; curved.

杓 TSIN, and Yun.

A sort of comb for dressing silk.

枅 KE. A certain transverse beam of a house; a cross beam between two pillars.

耗 MAOU. A peach that ripens in winter.

杞 Original form of 杞 Kūh.

枇 PE. A fruit bearing tree; that with which victims are lifted and put in their place; a small toothed comb.

柴 PE, or Pei. Name of a place.

枉 WANG. From wood and to rule. To rule with club laws. Bent down; oppressed; crooked; distorted; to pervert the law. Yuen wang 冤 | to accuse falsely; to punish an innocent person. Twan wang 斷 | to decide unjustly.

柳 YANG, and Gang.

A post to which a horse is tied. Strong; firm.

枋 FANG. A certain wood fit for making carts or carriages. To lay fish on wood, or the planks on which they are laid. The master or skipper of a boat. Read Ping, in the sense of 柄 Ping.

杙 SHE.

The handle of a Chinese pestle for pounding rice.

粉 FUN. The name of a wood; used also to denote the beam or pillar of a house.

粉 E. E e | 栢 the name of a harem or palace; the name of a wood.

扶 FOO. Name of a wood. Foo soo | 疎 spread wide like the branches of some trees; a wide spreading blossom or flower.

柑 NAN. Mei nan 梅 | name of a tree which bears an acid fruit; the leaves of the tree are like those of the mulberry. Commonly written 楠 Nan, a wood in very general use.

析 SEIH. 𣎵 𣎶 𣎷 𣎸

From an axe, and wood, or a splinter. To split or rend wood; to separate; to divide; to discriminate; to distinguish. Name of a nation; of a city; of a plant.

桓 HOÓ. Pe hoo 桯 | a place of confinement made by railing; a fence thrown round, otherwise called 行馬 Hing-ma, To walk a horse; a riding circus.

榦 YA, or Yay. The name of a lofty tree whose leaves are at the top; originally brought from CochinChina; its leaves afford no shade; of the bark shoes are made. Seu ya

楮 | a wood of the bark of which cords are made. A certain covering for the wheels of a carriage. Kea ya, or Keay yay

迦 | pieces of wood in reciprocal opposition to each other.

榦 Same as 桓 Hoo, see above.

料 CHOO. A sort of ladle.

Read Tow, Kung tow 栢 | square wood at the top of a pillar.

栢 MĒEN. Name of a wood from CochinChina. Same as MĒen 棉 the cotton tree.

栢 SIN, and Tsin. The leaves of a tree.

枕 CHĪN. A block or stake of wood, or something of the kind to fasten cattle to. A pillow on which to rest the head. A surname.

枕 Vulgar form of the preceding.

枕 YEW. Name of a tree.

栢 YAOU. Yaou mūh | 木 a stunted tree; a tree with little foliage; plants before they have attained maturity and strength. A name of a particular wood.

栢 PA, or Pae. A general term of 葩 Pa, or flowers; intended to express their delicacy. Coarse hemp.

林 LIN. 𣏟 𣏟 𣏟

From *two trees*. A clump of trees on a plain; a wood; a grove; a mountain forest. A clump of bamboos; an appearance of luxuriance and abundance. A surname.

杓 JÚY. The pointed end of a piece of wood; to enter the iron socket of a chissel or carving tool; the haft or handle fitted for the socket. Read Nwan, The appearance of plants beginning to grow.

梔 GO. A joint or knot of wood.

枚 MEI. 杈

From *wood* and *to strike*. A small tree, the stem of which is fit to make a staff of, a switch for a horse; branches are called 枝 Che. One of a thing; a numeral particle. A surname. Certain inner eaves of a house. Hēen mei 衡枚 a cross piece of wood put in the mouth as a gag when entering into battle.

枝 CHE. The branch of a tree; to spread; to scatter; the joints of the fingers. Numeral of branches of flowers. A surname.

枅 Same as 析 Sēih.

果 KÒ, or Kwo. From *tree* and a resemblance of fruit at the top. The fruits of trees. Really, truly, solidly. To surpass; to exceed; to overcome; used to express Naked; bare. Occurs read Lo. Pīh ko 百 | every kind of fruit. Ching ko 正 | the truth and reality of the Budha religion.

栳 TSEAOU.

Wood acuminate. A thorn; to pierce with a sharp point.

枲 Same as 樅 Tsung.

棒 PANG. A wooden club.

杙 MOW. The name of a particular utensil.

校 HEAOU.

A certain beam in the roof of a house. Same as 桷 Keō.

枳 TSEIH. Name of a winter fruit, produced in Keang-nan; a small orange.

### FIVE STROKES.

枯 SĒEN, or Shen. Wood or a tree; a piece of wood on which to chop or to pare wood.

枯 K'HOO. From *old* and *wood*. Rotten wood; a dead tree; decayed; rotten; putrid. Tung koo 童枯 mountain forests in decayed state, and marshy grounds without water,—are not taxed.

枰 PING, and Ping. Name of a tree; a door made with flat boards; a kind of table for chess.



**耜** E, and È. A sort of handle of a plough.

**枲** SÈ, or Sa, Se ma | 麻 hemp; the male or unproductive plant; the statements in Kang-he are contradictory, some writers say the female plant.

**枳** CHÈ. Name of a high thorny tree of which hedges are made. A certain tree which bears a fruit. To hurt.

**拐** KWAÈ. A staff to support old bones; an old man's staff. Kwae chang 拐杖 a walking stick, a staff.

**枵** HEAOU. Hollow root of a tree; hollow; empty. Name of a star; any thing hungry, famished, or empty; a hungry person. Yuen heau 元 | name of a star; to regulate; to adjust.

**架** KEÁ. A support for any thing. A stand of any kind, as a clothes stand; a stand or case for books; shelves, &c. Certain supports for a roof standing on pillars. Supports for a terrace; or stage.

**枷** KEA, and Keá From stick and to add. One stick added to the end of another. A flail for thrashing grain. The wooden collar of a square form worn round the neck, by criminals in China. They are of various weights according to the heinousness of the crime. A press for containing provisions.

**株** ME, or Mei. Name of a wood.

**枸** KEU, and Kow. The names of wood. Name of a large lofty tree. Kow ke tsze 枸杞子 the seeds of a certain tree used as a medicine, some say the medlar.

**枹** FOO, or Fow. A stick with which to beat a drum. The name of a plant. Also read Paon and Teih, The name of a district.

**株** MÖ. Name of a wood; a pillar or support.

**桡** E. An oar for a boat. Read Sëě, An utensil for regulating a bow.

**葉** YÈ. From tree and thirty or an age. The leaf of a tree; any thin plate or board.

**葉** Same as the preceding.

**柿** SZE, and She.

A red fleshed fruit; the Diospyrus

**柿** Vulgar form of the preceding.

**舵** T'HO. The helm or rudder by which a ship or boat is directed in its course. The appearance of firm strong wood. The leaves of trees falling.

**被** PE. The fir or pine tree. Pe tsze 被子  
name of a fruit, otherwise called 榧 Fe.

**枿** Same as 櫟 Nēē.

The stump or new shoots of a tree that has been felled.

**柁** E. E kea 柁 椁 a kind of coffin; the inner  
coffin, that into which the corps is put. Read Le, 柯 | e  
le, A kind of wine.

**杓** LING. A certain wood which forms a dye.

**杓** CH'HE.

The handle of a bobbin on which to wind silk.

**柄** PING. The handle of a spear, or of any instru-  
ment; a handle in a figurative sense; having the controul of;  
authority. The name of a hill. Hwa ping 話柄 a handle  
of speech, something to found one's speech upon to make it  
plausible. Chin ping 塵 | the membrum virile.

**柎** Same as 栲 Kaou.

Read Keŭh, The name of a wood.

**柎** NE. The name of a tree which bears a fruit  
resembling a pear. A certain piece of wood that stops a carriage.  
Ne ne 柎柎 an appearance of luxurious growth. To exam-  
ine; to search. Read Neih, To stop. Read Che, The  
handle of a bobbin.

**拉** LĀ. To pull or drag; to break a piece of wood.

**栲** HO. The head of a coffin; a coffin.

**拌** PWAN.

The name of a book; and the name of a tree.

**柎** FAN. The bark of a certain tree of which  
cords or ropes may be made.

**柎** CHUNG. Name of a certain tree or wood.  
Chung kwei | 榑 a wooden beater.

**柎** YUE. The name of a tree.

**柎** TAE. A mallet or beater for beating silk.

**柎** TSZE. The handle of a sickle.

**柎** Same as 梳 Soo.

**柎** MOW. Ancient form of Mei 梅 a sour  
plum. Vulgarly written thus 某 Mow. Used for the name  
of any thing when that is not known, or is wished to be con-  
cealed. Used for the pronoun I, and also for other persons  
without mentioning their names.

**秧** YING. Appearance of being accumulated or heaped together; a flail or other instrument for threshing grain. A certain fruit tree; a species of prune.

**柎** FOO. The foot of a railing; the stalk of flowers or fruits; a raft to cross a river; a cottage made of wood and thatch. The name of an instrument of music. The name of a wood. To apply a lixivium to.

**柏** PĪH. The cypress or fir. Large; great; to urge. Name of a state; and of a hill. A surname.

**柑** KAN. Kan-tsze 柑子 the Mandarin orange. Occurs used for A bit or a bridle put into the mouth. Kan pe 柑皮 the skin of the orange; also called 陳皮 Chin pe.

**染** JĒN. From *water, wood, and nine*. To put amongst water and coloured wood, nine times. To dye with any colour; to imbue; to affect or infect, as with disease. To stain with vice; to defile; to pollute. A soft delicate appearance.

**柔** JOW. Wood that will bend and straighten; soft, flexible wood; any thing soft, flexible, mild, yielding, submissive. To shew mildness and tenderness to. Plants newly budding forth; young plants. Name of a country.

**杼** An abbreviated form of 杼 Mow.

**松** Same as 松 Sung.

**柒** A vulgar form of 漆 Tseih.

The name of a wood. Used commonly for the figure Seven.

**招** SHAOU. The appearance of a tree agitated; a target to shoot at. A bathing seat or couch.

**柘** CHÁY. A species of mulberry tree.

**柙** HEĀ. A kind of cage in which to confine a young tiger. The name of a wood. A scabbard.

**柚** YEW. A certain part of a loom; that which takes up the woof. Yew tsze 柚子 the name of a fruit; the pumelo. A certain kind of bamboo.

**神** SHIN.

Wood that fades and dies of it's own accord.

**柜** KEÜ. A tree with a remarkably large leaf, resembles the 柳 Lew, or willow tree; its bark is decocted to drink. Name of an utensil to receive drippings of water. Name of a city.

**耜** TSZÈ, or Sze. To stick into the ground; a sort of ploughshare, otherwise written 耜 Sze. Read E, An utensil to lave out water.

**柝** T'HŌ. A piece of wood on which Chinese watchmen at night strike the hour.



**拚** PĒEN. To grasp with the hand; to brush.  
or sweep away; to reject.

**桴** LOO.

The name of a tree, the wood of which is used as a dye.

**柞** TSŌ. 𣎵

Wood of hard firm texture. To fell timber. Narrow  
and confined; to enlarge and put outside. Read Tsih, Refers to  
an enclosure for wild beasts. Read Cha, To cut transversely.

**桷** Same as 桷 Jen.

**柠** Same as 楮 Choo.

A certain tree of the bark of which paper is made. There  
are different sorts distinguished by the leaf.

**栒** YUNG. A wood of which in ancient times  
was made the insignia of office, carried in the hands of states-  
men when at an imperial audience.

**查** CHA. Wood floating in water; a float; a raft;  
to examine into; to enquire; to refer to records in public of-  
fices. A surname. A bar or hindrance. Keu cha 巨查  
the great raft, probable in allusion to the ark of Noah.

**柂** CH'HIH. The threshold of a door; to  
arrange stones; to pave or repair with bricks or stones. Read  
Tēē, Kēē tēē 桔 | name of a door. Tēē teaou | 箇  
name of a hill.

**柵** CHA. A wooden bar; to stop or hinder as  
with a wooden bar. The name of a place.

**柢** TE. From wood and the lower part. The root  
of trees or plants. Shin kǎn koo te 深根固柢 a deep  
firm root.

**柎** T'HAN. A wooden utensil without feet;  
probably shelves against the wall;

**栝** KOO. Three cornered: Koo ling | 栝 the  
highest corner of a hall. Lēen koo 鑊 | a wine cup used  
at village banquets. Also read Kwa.

**栓** K'HEUĖ. A stake driven into the ground.

**枹** WA. A drum without the skin ends.

**柿** POO. Pe poo 蔽 | name of a tree, the sap  
of which may be drunk.

**柂** ME, or Keu:  
Me keu | 柂 name of a hill. Same as 柂 Me, or Ne.

**柩** K'HÉW. A body laid in it's long home; a  
corpse in a bed is called 尸 she; laid in a coffin is called Kew.  
The same is expressed by 靈 | Ling kew, a coffin with a  
corpse in it. Empty coffin is called 櫬 Tsin, or 棺 Kwan.

**梱** NAN. The name of a tree.

**桷** YÁOU. Crooked tree or timber.

**𣎵** K'HEU. A kind of wooden packsaddle for a mule.

**拂** FÜH, and Peih. A flail to thrash grain with.

**束** KĒEN. From *to bind together, and to divide*.

To sort; to discriminate; to abridge; to close; to select; an abridgement; a statement.

**拔** PŎ, and Füh. A flail to thrash grain with.

That with which arrows are bound. Read Pei, A tree bearing leaves on its branches. Read Pěč, Name of a tree.

**杧** NÜH. A tree without branches. Also read

Na, and Tüh, denoting The top of a post or pillar.

**柰** NÁE. Name of a plum-like fruit of which there are three species, of different colours and of an acid taste. To occur or meet with.

**柯** KO. The name of a wood; a large branch; the stalk of a plant; the handle of an axe three cubits long; a means of effecting; the name of a place. A surname. Foo ko 斧 | the handle of an axe; a go-between in arranging marriages.

**柱** CH'HOO. A wooden post; a stone pillar;

used figuratively for persons who are a support to any cause; forms part of the name of a hill; of offices in the government; the strings of an instrument. To sustain; to support; to uphold. Choo te 柱砥 or Choo hea kǎn | 下根 the base of a pillar. Pǎ choo kwě kea 八 | 國家 the eight pillars of the nation; an appellation of eight statesmen at the beginning of the Tang Dynasty.

**秘** PÉ, and Pěi. The handle of a spear; a kind of stand on which to hang a bow. Read Peih, A pair; the stem of a pencil.

**柳** LEW. **桤**

The willow, or a sort of palm; the weeping willow; a soft tree of free growth. Name of a star; and of a carriage. A surname. Lew, or Lew shoo | 樹 the willow; a species of palm: It is thought beautiful, and is used figuratively for pleasure; eyes and eye-brows are compared to its leaves. Tow fǎ yǐh lew tsze 頭髮一 | 子 a lock of hair. E lew teon tsǐh ta urh shǐh yu hea 以 | 條責打二十餘下 with a willow rod gave him upwards of twenty lashes.

**枇** TSZE.

Woo tsze 無 | name of a tree or wood.

**柴** CH'HAE. Bundles of sticks; fuel. Fan chae

燔柴 the wood in ancient times burnt in sacrifices. Paper is now commonly used for this purpose. Read Tsze, To collect together. Paou chae 創 | also Paou kow 創口 shavings of wood. Peih kow 劈口 chips of wood. Chae fei | 扉 or Chae mun | 門 the door of a cottage, as if made with bits of sticks; any door.

**柵** TSĪH. Commonly read Ch'hä. Posts placed perpendicularly and connected so as to form a barrier to a passage; palisades forming an enclosure; a kind of railing. Name of a place. Le tsĭh 籬 | a fence consisting of palisades.

**柶** SZÉ. A sort of spoon. Keō sze 角柶 certain utensils of the spoon kind, used in funeral ceremonies.

**柷** CH'ŬŬ. Chŭh yu 柷敔 a certain musical instrument.

**桐** An abbreviated form of 桐 Hing.

**桮** PEI. Pei che 桮治 to wish for much; to regret inability to attain.

**桡** E. The name of a boat.

# SIX STROKES.

**桧** HEÄ, Hō, or Kēē.

A scabbard for a sword. Name of a wood.

**栓** TSEUEN, and Seuē.

A wooden pin or nail; a bolt; a vessel for rice.

**榧** Same as 榧 Chin.

**杓** SEUN. The cross bar at the top of a stand on which a bell or sonorous stone is hung. The upright posts are called 虞 Keu. The name of a district.

**梨** K'HÉ. Read Ke, To cut or engrave. Read. Kēē, To cut off; to deprive of. Repeated, Kēē kēē 累累 mournful; sorry.

**栖** SE. A roosting place for fowls. The birds perching and resting on the trees; as the sun approaches the west. To desist; to rest; to rest from wandering.

**榼** E. A vessel to lave water out of a boat.

**栗** LEIH. The chesnut, named from the fruit hanging pendant down. A hard durable wood. Firm; enduring; commanding; severe; to exceed or overpass. Name of a district. A surname. Used also in the composition of some foreign words.

**移** E. Foo e 夫移 the name of a tree; another name is 播 | Po e, and a third is | 揚 E yang. E chung kēē | 中監 name of a certain office.

**桡** HEANG. A sail made of reed; a sail furled.

**桡** Same as the following.

**桡** Same as 桡 Kwae.



**桼** CH'HIN'. Transverse piece of wood of a beater; a tree, the leaves of which are by dyers burnt to ashes, to preserve their colours in.

**持** CH'ĪH. The transverse wood of a beater.

**栲** LÉ. A fruit resembling the *Mespilus Japonica*; a small 榧 Lëen tree.

**柁** LEU. A species of 松 Sung. A wood that is fit for making the shafts of arrows.

**柈** P'HAÉ, and Pa. A species of creeping cane, of which cloth was manufactured in the west of China; the bark of a tree.

**棟** SĪH, Shĭh, and Seĭh. A red grained hard wood, used in making the naves of carts or other carriages. Read Tsze, A species of 楸 Mei wood.

**栝** T'HEEN. A stick for stirring a fire. A wooden staff. Read Kwō, and Kwae, Name of a tree of the pine species, whose leaf is that of the 柏 Pih, and its trunk that of the 松 Sung.

**栖** Same as the preceding.

**栟** Same as the following.

**桁** KE. A certain transverse beam of a house; a cross beam between two pillars.

**栳** K'HAN. To cut the branches when passing through a wood, for the purpose of marking the path one has taken; to notch or cut wood to serve as a memorandum.

**集** JIN'. The appearance of slender flexible trees or wood.

**校** KEA'OU. From *transverse* and *wood*. Bars crossed, to confine a criminal; a cage for wild beasts; kind of stocks for the feet; to oppose as with sticks or bludgeons. To compare strength; to fight; to examine and compare. To collate books or manuscripts. Read Heaou, A school. A fence to keep in horses. Read Hea'ou, The stem or handle of a certain vessel; the foot of a vase; the cross bar which serves as a foot to a certain stand. Keaou e.wae yang 校椅外洋 the office at Anson's bay.

秦人焚書坑儒至漢始開學校歷隋廢黜儒學至唐始置學 | the men of the Tsin dynasty burnt the books, and buried alive the Confucian literati; but the Han dynasty opened their schools, which continued till the Suy dynasty set aside and drove out the Confucian literati; the Tang dynasty established their schools. To this circumstance the glory of the dynasties Han and Tang is attributed.

**栢** Vulgar form of 柏 Pih.

**栳** TSZE.

A transverse beam at the top of a post or pillar.

桎

Same as 桎 Jin.

桢

PING. The noise of splitting wood.

柎

CHOW. Name of a certain wood.

拽

E. An oar, or a rudder.

械

JUNG. Name of a wood resembling the 槐

Hwae. Probably a species of Cassia.

欂

TSĒĒ. A sort of wine cup. Read Tsze, The

transverse top beam of a door.

栩

HEU. Soft; flexible; applied as a name to a

certain tree; a species of wall nut. Heu heu 栩栩 pleased; joyful appearance.

桢

Same as 桢 Tseaou.

株

CHOO. The root of a tree lying above ground;

put in the lowest place; the most degraded state; the trunk of a tree. A numeral of trees.

桢

TSUN. The name of a tree; to stop up the

passage of water with wood. Read Tsĕen, An utensil used in catching fish. A fence or hedge.

梵

K'HEW

The name of a pavilion. Read Gow, The name of a place.

桢

TSUY. A small stake in the ground.

桢

URH, or E. A transverse beam at the top of

a pillar. Name of a fruit; a sort of chesnut. A fungus, (a species of *Peziza*) that grows out of old rotten wood.

桢

URH. The fungus that grows out of rotten

wood, referred to in the preceding character.

桢

YŪH.

Name of a fruit tree, of the plumb or cherry species.

桢

FĀ. A kind of raft to cross a river; applied

also to a large vessel that navigates the sea.

桢

KUNG. A large stake inserted in the ground.

One says, Certain beam or pillar that supports the centre of a dome, raised on a colonade. Kung tow 桢 or Tow kung

桢 a square ornament at the top of pillars.

桢

KUNG. Fetters or hand-cuffs to confine the

hands. Read Keuen, To confine or restrain.

桢

K'HAOU. A certain wood resembling the

varnish tree. Kaou laou 桢 an utensil made of willows.

**楞** LEÜĖ. Bad useless trees or timber..

**栲** LAOU. Kaou laou 栲栳 a sort of willow basket to contain things in.

**栳** CHEN. Chen tan 栳檀 a purple coloured fragrant wood; otherwise called Tsze tan 紫檀 rose wood.

**栳** SĒEN. The name of a tree, the seeds of which are red, and about the size of a pea; vulgarly called 雷鳴子 Luy-ming-tsze.

**栳** LĒĖ.

Name of a tree, the wood of which is used by Cartwrights.

**栳** SÉ. Se yang 栳陽 the name of a hill. Read Sin, An utensil used in weaving.

**栳** YIN. The name of a wood.

**样** YANG.

A beater used in the manufacture of silk.

**核** HĪH. The bones of fruit, the kernel or seed in fruits; the nucleus. The real substantial circumstances; the facts; to push an investigation to the latent facts. Read Kae, A kind of basket made of bark by certain barbarous tribes; the eaves of a house; the roots of plants.

**康** HAN. The flowers of plants and trees about to open; the flowers and fruits hanging pendant down.

**根** KĀN. From wood and firm. The root of a tree; that which is radical or fundamental; the source or origin of; occurs in several proper names; of a carriage; of a cup; of a hill; and of a star. KĀn pun 根本 radical; fundamental. KĀn mō | 末 the root and topmost bough; the beginning and the end. KĀn te | 底 to the bottom. Ping kĀn 病 | the root of disease, either morally or physically. Lwan kĀn 亂 | the source of confusion. Woo kĀn 無 | without any foundation. Nan kĀn 男 | the membrum virile, in the language of the Budh sect. KĀn kew | 究 investigate to the root.

剪草不除 | 萌芽依舊生  
剪草若除 | 萌芽再不生  
Tsĕen tsaou pŭh choo kĀn ming ya e kew sāng.

Tsĕen tsaou jŭ choo kĀn, ming ya tsae pŭh sāng.

When grass is cut down, if the root be not removed it will bud forth the same as before:

When grass is cut down, if the root be removed, it will never bud again. (Proverb.)

**梠** HĒEN. The threshold of a door.

**梠** E' or Urh; Ché, and Chín. Name of a certain wood. Name of a place. Che urh | 梠 a pillar.

**梠** CHĪH, and Shĭh. Name of a tree, or wood used in astrology and divination.

**栳** Vulgar form of 樂 Lwan.



格 KĪH.

𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵

The growing or extending of the branches of a tree. To come to; to reach; to cause to come; to extend to; to excite or influence; to scrutinize; to be obstinate and disobedient. A mark or limit; a rule. To rectify; to teach; to elevate, is expressed by KĪh kĪh. To attack; to subdue. Applied to the year under certain circumstances. To change. A surname. A stand or frame on which to suspend or lay things. Tēn kĪh 塤格 after an inquest to mark the wounded parts of a dead body. KĪh wūh 𣎵物 to scrutinize matter; to search into the nature of things.

栽 TSAE.

栽

To plant herbs or trees; to replant. Used metaphorically for great benefits conferred on persons by which they are reestablished in comfort.

𣎵 FŪH. To attach a smaller piece of wood to a larger beam in order to strengthen it.

桀 K'HEĖ. Cruel; fierce; murderous; banditti cruelly murdering many persons. To raise or lift, as lifting stones to throw at men. One man of a thousand; i. e. superior to a thousand; a fowl roasting. A surname. Kēē kēē 桀桀 figure or external appearance of.

桁 HĀNG. A certain transverse beam in a house.

Read Hang, used to denote Certain stocks or fetters for the feet; a plank laid across a stream or floating bridge.

桃 T'HAOU. The peach. Name of a river, a surname. Hĭh taou 核桃 the walnut. Han taou 含 𣎵

or Ying taou 櫻 𣎵 a cherry. Pēn taou 扁 𣎵 the flat peach. Hē meih taou 哈密 𣎵 the honey peach, an oval species of peach much esteemed. Taou yuen 𣎵源 denotes the same as Tsze-kung 子宮 the part where conception is supposed to originate; the ovarium?

桂 K'WEI. The Laurus Cassia, the Chinese say it is the best of all medicines; it grew in heaven, and fell from the moon. Three sorts grow in Cochinchina. Kwei hwa 桂花 the olea fragrans.

𣎵 HING. A wooden stand.

𣎵 KWĀNG, and Kwang. An utensil employed in weaving; a certain timber at the head of a boat.

桅 KWEI. From wood or spear and dangerous. A short spear; the mast of a small boat; a yellow wood which serves as a dye.

案 GAN. A kind of stand, bench, or table; an official table, as of a magistrate; that which is placed on his table; a case in law. An eating utensil; a limit or frontier. To examine and verify; placed in order; to put in a certain position. One says, The name of a wood.

桉 Same as the preceding.

Occurs as an ancient form of 碗 Wan, A wooden dish.

𣎵 KEÜEN. A ring attached to the nose of a cow; a crooked stick to restrain a cow.

架 JOO. The name of a tree.

框 K'HWANG. The end of a coffin.

楸 E. Name of a wood of a reddish colour and thick white bark, fit for making carts or carriages. Read Te, A small but tall tree; otherwise called 女桑 Neu sang, The female mulberry.

桌 CHO. Same as 卓 Chö.  
Vulgarly used to denote a table; or stand.

枵 KOO. Name of a wood; one says, Empty; vacant.

桎 CHIH.

Fetters for the feet; to stop; to pierce; to stab.

柳 K'HUNG.

Name of a tree; appears to be a species of willow.

桐 T'HUNG. The name of a wood of which there are several species. Name of a territory in the north, and of a city. Woo tung shoo 梧 | 樹 the Dryandra Cordifolia, a wood used for instruments of music; in intercalary years, this tree is said to bear a leaf more than usual.

桑 SANG. The mulberry tree. Occurs in several proper names. A surname. Sang teaou tsung seaou keüh; ta lae keüh püh tih 桑條從小屈。大來屈不得

the mulberry twig must be bent when small; for when once grown large, it is impossible to bend it:—said in allusion to the disposition of children.

栳 Vulgar form of the preceding.

桓 HWAN. 滄

Hwan peaou 桓表 certain wooden pillars erected at halls of the deceased with inscriptions on them; a title or term of honor applied to deceased statesmen. Name of a river, and of a wood. Pwan hwan 盤 | progressing with difficulty; a tuft of hair on the head is also so named.

桯 An erroneous form of 檯 Tö.

栲 Same as 榛 Tsin. The appearance of plants and trees numerous, and in regular order. Also read Tsëen.

桔 KĚĚ. One species of the orange. KĚĚ tsze 桔子 the mandarin orange. KĚĚ kaou | 槲 the wheel for raising water, used by Chinese husbandmen. Said to have been invented by one of Confucius' pupils.

柏 K'HEW. The name of a tree or wood, said to dye black; the seeds yield an oil which applied to the head turns grey hairs black, and furnishes also an excellent lamp oil.

榦 HEÜE.

The name of a wood which is red like blood.

栢 Same as 槌 Chuy.

槩 TO. Name of a wood. A certain measure.

Read To, A wooden trowel.

林 Same as 薺 Haou.

栢 E.

Chen e 櫟 | a wood fit for making the shafts of arrows.

梓 Same as 杆 Yu.

楔 WOO. A sort of trowel for plastering with.

梳 CHUNG. A wooden comb.

櫟 HOO. The shell of chestnuts broken open.

槩 CHWA.

To grasp or seize hold of a thing with the hand.

桼 An ancient form of 棺 Kwan.

杏 An ancient form of 虐 Neō.

### SEVEN STROKES.

栢 Same as 杯 Pei, a sort of receptacle for cups.

杪 SO. So lo | 櫟 the name of a tree or wood;

resembles the loquat, but several are enclosed in one shell. Flowers in the spring, the leaf is outside and the flower inside. The root cannot be moved.

棠 SHA. Sha tang | 棠 the name of a tree

which, like the preceding, is produced in Kwān-lun-shan 崑崙山 the flower is red and fruit tastes like a plum, but has no stone. The fruit strengthens those who eat it.

榦 CHIN. Situated between two pillars; certain beams of a house; to adjust; to put to rights.

檠 THING, and Hing. A table before a bed. A sort of pillar. The axis on which wheels or other things move.

椰 YAY. Yay tse | 子 the cocoa nut tree.

Yay tse tsew | 子酒 the milk of the cocoa nut; of the flowers a liquor is made, and of the shell is made a wine cup.

梧 KWŌ. The groove at the end of an arrow which receives the string. The name of a wood.

榧 KING.

A wood that resembles fir, but is harder.

棒 PŌ. A flail; a cudgel. Wō pō 榦 | the name of a fruit; a species of pear.



棒 PUN. The covering of a boat; or carriage.

桴 FOW. A raft. A certain beam of a house;  
a kind of drumstick; an utensil for collecting earth and  
throwing it in within the planks, when forming mud walls.

柁 LEUĖ.

A wood used in dying silk; the mast of a boat.

桹 Same as 枹 Foo, A drumstick.

桻 JUY.

A bush consisting of small plants, having thorns.

桶 T'HUNG. A square wooden vessel; used  
also for round vessels. A tub; a cask; a barrel. Tsew tung  
酒桶 or Ta tung 大 | large casks, as wine pipes or beer  
hogshead.

楠 FOO. A kind of wooden rail to prevent any  
thing falling over; the railing of a hearse made water tight, and  
serving as a house to the coffin; the handle of a weapon.

柎 HE. Rotten; a sort of cup or shell. The  
name of a wood; the sap of which is edible.

桷 KEŎ. Name of a wood; a certain beam of  
a palace; a handle; a club, or wooden mallet. To beat;  
to examine.

粮 LANG. The name of a wood used in making  
sedan chair poles. The name of an insect. Ming lang 鳴 |  
a kind of rattle, used to make a noise when fishing, in order to  
frighten the fish into the net.

柳 Original form of 柳 Lew.

桺 FUNG. The top of a tree; a beater; a club.

漆 TS'HEIH. 漆  
The sap of a tree with which things may be varnished. The  
name of a stream or river.

桧 TSO. A species of plum. Read Tswan, A car-  
riage fitted up with railing to form a hearse which covers the  
coffin.

桤 YIN. A tree.

梧 KEUN. A fruit from Cochinchina, bearing  
a species of prune as large as an egg.

桊 CHOO. A tree dying in the ground.

梁 LEANG. A wooden bridge; stones or rocks  
terminating a stream; a beam or plank; the top beam of a  
house; a seam or streak at the top of a cap. Name of a hill;  
a surname; also enter into the composition of various proper

names. Leang chew 州 a place in Shen-se province, now called 漢中府 Han-chung-foo.

**桿** HAN. A tree or wood. Same as 杆 Kan, A post.

**棟** TS'HŪH, and Ch'hŭh. A short beam of a house; name of a wood. Read Tsih, Branches growing upwards. Read Yin, To tie together, or bind.

**棗** K'HEW, and Keŭh. A shell or large kernel containing fruit. A particular sort of fruit. The head of a chisseling instrument. A raft.

**挺** T'HING. From wood and straight. A single branch; alone; a staff; a stick.

**旋** An abbreviated form of 樅 Seuen. That to which a sporting dog is tied.

**栖** Same as 標 Yew.

**梅** MEI. A general term for the genus prunus.

Swan mei 酸梅 a sour prune. Yang mei chwang 楊 | 瘡 a bubo, or inflammatory tumour in the groin. Yang mei 楊 | Arbutus. Peaou mei 標 | the falling prunes, applied to the marriageable age. Mei kwan | 關 the pass at the Mei-ling mountain, between the provinces of Canton and Keang-se.

**楸** LUNG. A certain wood; the name of a place.

**梆** PANG. A piece of wood, used by Chinese watchmen on which they strike the hours of the night. Used at public offices, and in the army also.

**檠** PĀNG. A wooden crossbow.

**榘** CHWANG. A certain wood; the smaller size is like the peach tree; there is a larger sort which is different.

**桀** TE, and T'hěě. To grasp; to seize hold of a person with both hands.

**桢** Same as 桢 Chin.

**楫** HEUEN. A wooden dish. Read Seuen, Round; to reject or cast away. Ling heuen 桢楫 an utensil for burning wheat. Read Yuen, The ring of a wheel.

**榦** T'HOO. The name of a wood: sharp pointed. Read Cha, and Yu, Thorny plants.

**槐** TSAOU. The name of a wood.

**梃** YAOU. The shaft or handle of a hook. Read Yew, The name of a wood.

**桎** PE. Pe hoo | 桎 chevaux de frise; a prison.

**桎** KÜH. Manacles; a collar for the neck. Used to denote Straight forward correct conduct; self restrained by virtuous principles. Chih küh 桎梏 fetters and manacles.

**楸** T'HEIH. The name of a wood.

**捨** HAN.

Han taou 捨桃 the name of a fruit; a cherry.

**梓** TSZÉ. From bitter and wood. A wood much esteemed; said to be superior to, and valued before all other tree, it is called Müh wang 木王 the king of trees. Vulgarly used to denote engraving characters on wood. Sang tsze 桑梓 a person's birth place. Keaou tsze 喬 | or Keaou tsze 橋 | denote father and son.

**梔** CHE. Che tsze 梔子 a saffron coloured fruit, or nut which serves for a dye. A certain flower, white coloured and fragrant, the Gardenia Radicans.

**桼** JIN.

The name of a wood. Some appendage of a water wheel.

**梗** KÄNG. Name of a wood; straight; erect; to ward off or expel noxious influences; to prick, as a thorn; fierce.

**榦** PEI, or Pae. Pei to 榦多 the tree of the bark of which, in Ava, books are made; the same tree is said to be found in the state Magüdhü, where Budha

was born; and where it grows to the height of 70 or 80 cubits, and in winter does not cast its leaves.

**梏** PÄ. Name of a wood. An utensil for sweeping away filth. The shaft of a spear; a stand for a bow. Read Pei, A bond or deed.

**桡** TSÄ. Pieces of wood applied between the fingers, when they are compressed as a torture. Also Read Tsan.

**楓** CHĖ. Small leaves of a tree; a sort of mat.

**榧** KĖEN. The bolt of a door; an utensil to pass along water; a covering for a coffin. Read HĖen, A barrier formed by rails.

**棗** A vulgar form of 榧 Hwan

**椈** WAN. Name of a wood.

**榔** NO.

Name of a wood that bears a light red flower.

**桼** KĖĖ. Wooden rails; wooden sticks to act as nippers, used when soup has vegetables in it. Read Keä, Wood with veins that appear irregular.

**桼** TSEU, and Tsuy. To record; to store up; the mouth; a bird pecking; a stone needle used by medical men.



**條** T'HEAOU. A small twig; a branch proceeding from a branch; long and slender; a string or line. Name of a wood; and of a nation. A surname; divisions of; items. Ke teaou 幾條 several divisions of. Yih teaou 一 | one item; one division of. Ke teaou shing 幾 | 繩 several cords.

**梃** K'HE. A wooden pin on which to suspend something.

**梟** KEAOU. Name of a bird charged with undutifulness to its parent, and cruelty to its offspring. Strong; wicked; to hang a human head on a pole. The top of a hill. A surname. Name of a plant. Keaou fan 梟犯 a head or principal offender.

**栲** LEU. Transverse beams or bars over a door; at the eaves; or in a window.

**柳** T'HEEN. Posts that fill up a door way.

**梭** HEIH. An instrument of husbandry.

**梲** K'HWAN, Hwan, and Wan. A certain vessel with feet used in sacrifices. To cut down wood or fuel. Name of a tree, the seeds of which are edible. A branch. Read Hwān, Wood fuel; the broken ends and bits of timber.

**梢** SHAOU. A tall tapering branchless tree; the

extreme top end of a tree or of a branch; a pole or staff held in the hand by posture-makers. Small; small wood for fuel, the rudder of a boat; the person who steers; a waterman or sailor. To strike and drive away.

**梣** TSIN. A wood with a light green bark which is used as a medicine for the eyes.

**枋** FUN. A fragrant wood.

**枰** An ancient form of 松 Sung.

**桤** SEAY. Name of a wood.

**梦** A vulgar form of 夢 Mung.

**梧** WOO. Woo tung 梧桐 Sterculia Platani-  
folia, or perhaps Dryandra Cordifolia, it is used for making musical instruments, and is exceedingly regular in casting its leaves,—the fall of one of them is a certain indication of autumn; its seeds, Woo tung tsze | 桐子 are used in medicine. Used to denote a stringed instrument; the name of a district. Occurs denoting Opposition to.

**桓** TOW. An ancient vessel for containing flesh meat. Tūh tow 獨桓 the name of a tree.

**裡** LE. A kind of barrow to remove earth; some say it means To stick into the earth. Read Chae. The name of a wood. Luy le 藁 | a kind of basket for car-

rying earth in, or the instrument by which the earth is put into the basket.

梨 Same as 梨 Le.

稜 TS'HAN, or Tsin.  
A species of cassia with white flowers.

棗 YING. A species of prune.

梭 SEUN.

A weaver's shuttle. Read Tseun, The name of a wood.

楫 KEÜH. A sort of carriage for containing provisions; iron things placed below the shoes to prevent them slipping when climbing hills.

楮 CHIN.

Name of a wood, of the sap of which a drink is made.

械 HEAE. Wooden manacles or stocks to prevent a person walking; a general term for weapons offensive and defensive, those which contain something are called 器 Ke. The lance, spear, bow, arrow, and so on, are called Heae. Any craft, art, or clandestine scheme, is called 機 | ke heae, which also denotes An ingenious contrivance.

梱 K'HWÄN. From wood and to confine. The posts of a door; the two side posts; sometimes moveable, as in carriages; the posts of a gate; referring to the gate of a camp,

To bring a work to a close; the appearance of concluding or finishing; to arrange in order.

梯 T'HE. From wood and steps. Wooden steps; a ladder; the steps or means which lead to some end.

橈 K'HÖ. Chih kō 枳橈 name of a medicinal plant which bears a fruit resembling the 柚 Yew or Pumelo.

稅 CHÜE. A short pillar or post on the top of a beam. Read Tō, A large staff; also To open or cast off; to escape from.

梳 SOO. From wood and to flow in streams. A piece of wood with open teeth; a comb; to comb out disordered hair. Read Shh, To dress. Keō soo 角梳 a horn comb. Chwang shh 妝 | to dress, a term used by women.

槌 CH'HEN. The appearance of long timber; the machinery of a pounding stone.

梵 FAN. A word found in the books of Budha, denoting, in Chinese, Retirement and stillness; also the tone of recitative. It further commonly denotes The region from which Budha sprung. Read Fung and Fow, It denotes The wind sweeping over the tops of trees. According to Klaproth, Fan yen 梵言 denotes the Sanscrit language. An endeavour to give the sounds of the letters of this language correctly in Chinese and Tartar, may be seen in 同文韻統 tung wän yung tung, published by order of the Emperor K'ien-lung. Fan sāng kenen chüh sūh 梵僧勸出俗 Budh priests advised him to go forth from vulgar affairs; i. e. from all secular pursuits.

梃

WE. From *wood* and *tail*. Small top branches.

杓

TŪH. To point with a staff.

桂

An ancient form of 枉 Wang.

桼

An ancient form of 楷 Keac.

## EIGHT STROKES.

梨

LE. The pear, deemed cold but injurious; other-

wise called Kwae kwo 快果 the pleasing fruit. The face discoloured by age; name of a plant, and of an insect. Sha le 沙 | the sandy pear; a particular kind of pear brought from Peking. Seüh le 雪 | the snow pear, brought from Shan-tung.

棄

K'HE. To break of; to forget; to reject; to put

away; to give up; to refuse. Ke chang 棄常 to reject what is usual and common. Yen-ke 厭 | or Hëen ke 嫌 | to reject with dislike or disdain. Ke she 世 | to reject the world,—means, to die.

梲

Same as 桼 Too. The name of a wood. The

branches of a tree spreading in every direction.

棟

Same as 柄 Ping, and 柯 Ko, A handle. Original

form of 權 Keuen, Authority. To grasp hold of.

榲

CHUN, and Lun. The name of a tree.

榦

TSUNG. A sharp ended stick for carrying

burdens across the shoulder. Read Sung, The name of a wood.

精

TSEEN. The name of a wood.

棉

MËEN. Mũh mēen 木棉 the name of a

tree, the Bombax Pentandrum, of the flower of which cloth is made.

棊

K'HAN. The same as 刊 Kan.

碁

K'HE. The game of chess. A root or foun-

dation. Kǎn ke 根棋 a root or foundation of. Hea ke 下 | to play at chess. Ke tsze | 子 a chess-man. Ke keüh | 局 a chess board. Wei ke 圍 | a species of chess, said to have been invented, B. C. 2200. Ke pwan keac | 盤街 a large street in Peking, opposite the southern gate of the Imperial city.

棋

Same as the preceding.

採

TSAE. The name of a tree or wood.

棍

HWAN. The name of a wood; to bind wood

together in bundles; a club or stick. By the Canton people read Kwǎn, as Kwǎng kwǎn 光棍 a bare stick; a sharper.



**榦** SHEN The name of a fruit which resembles

the 柰 Nae, but is sour.

**得** TĪH.

The name of a wood. Read Chīh, the same as 持 Chīh.

**棊** FĒ. To assist as an appendage to; said of that which is applied to a bow to give it a correct figure. The name of a wood; a sort of box or chest. The name of a place.

**排** PAE, Pei, or Fei. A kind of shield; a certain bar of wood at the stern part of a boat.

**棒** PANG. A staff; a club; a cudgel. Yung pang lwan ta 用棒亂打 to fight in a disorderly manner with cudgels and sticks. Tāng tsaou kwae pang 燈草拐 | a rush staff; used figuratively for a person not to be depended on; i. e. a broken reed.

**楸** PEI, Pe, and P'how. Same as the preceding. Also a flail. Tēn pe 天楸 the name of a star. To strike. The name of a wood; a board to climb up on; a something employed in divination. A surname.

**椿** HWĀN. The name of a wood.

**櫛** NUY. Nuy nuy 櫛櫛 plants and trees with their fruit hanging pendant down.

**楸** A vulgar form of 楸 Pe.

**棕** Same as 梭 Tsung.

**梳** Same as 枇 Tsze.

**棖** CH'HĀNG, or Tsāng. The two upright posts at the sides of a door. To accord or follow after; a staff; to strike with a staff. Name of a fruit. Read Chang, name of a pupil of Confucius.

**棗** TSAOU. A species of Canarium; Pimela, (Loureira), the fruit in China is commonly used in a preserved state, and called Dates by Europeans. A surname. The name of a place.

**棘** KEĪH. Certain thorny bushes fit for making fences of, in length of time they grow large; to fence. Name of a place; of a medicine. Forms part of the name of a bird; used to denote a spear. A surname. KeĪh show 棘手 to rush the hands against the pricks; to meddle with an affair that will prove injurious.

**楨** LE. From a dog going out at a door. To stoop; to bend; crooked; perverse; ungovernable; wicked; impenitent. To extend or go to.

**棚** P'HĀNG. A kind of tent pitched in the fields or other places for temporary purposes. The tents or sheds erected by the Chinese for theatrical exhibitions.

楸 K'HEEN. A disquieted appearance.

桎 YIN. An utensil for transmitting water.

梨 K'HE. To engrave or carve.

梢<sup>u</sup> YUH. Certain railing that covers a carriage.

枰 YU.

A sort of stand or table without feet to place cups on.

梃 KOÓ.

Koo tow 梃斗 an utensil for shooting at rats or mice.

榧 HWÁN. The name of a wood. Same as 榧 Kwán.

柄 LEANG. The resin of the pine.

棟 TÚNG. The name of a wood; pillars; posts; upright columns. A pillar metaphorically.

捷 SĀ, and Tsěě. The grain of wood appearing to rise above the surface. To receive.

掩 YEN, and Gan. The name of a fruit which resembles a plum. The name of a tree.

絃 HĒEN. Name of a place.

棠 T'HANG. The name of a wood; and of a place. A surname. Certain transverse bars of a cart or carriage. Sha tang 沙棠 a certain fruit. Lǎ tang 落 | name of a hill.

梢 Same as the preceding.

槁 KANG.

Lofty timber; a certain strong beam in a wall.

𣎵 WANG.

A sort of cover for the wheels of a carriage.

棣 TÉ. A certain wood. Read Tae, and reiterated, Tae tae, Accustomed to; skilled in from having had long experience; completely master of.

楷 SEIH, and Tsǒ. A coarse bark of a tree.

榦 FAN. A kind of fence; hemmed in by a fence.

桴 TSĀNG. Timber bound together.

椀 PE. A wood of which the naves of wheels are made; or wheels themselves.

**棹** TSZE. Name of a wood.

**棧** CHAN, and Tsan. A kind of covered stage or scaffold; a tent with an upper story; a place fenced in; a place to store goods; a ware-house; a kind of carriage made of bamboo and wood; a hearse. A path or bridge made with boards or planks; palisades or railing; boards connected together for any purpose. A stable, or floor for a stable, made with boards.

**格** KAOU, and Haou. Wood or timber; a certain part of a water wheel. Read Kew, Same as **栢** Kew. Read Keūh, Same as **栲** Keūh.

**槩** K'HÈ. A kind of spear carried by a fore-runner; an ensign of authority. Ke keīh **槩戟** or Yew keīh **油戟** an ornamented lance carried in state by the precursors of kings and nobles.

**櫛** YUEN. Crooked wood.

**欖** YEN. Name of an edible fruit of a red colour which resembles the **柰** Nae. Tsze yen **梓欖** name of a large tree, the circumference of which is equal to ten men's embrace; the Wood is hard and fit for boat building. Also the name of a tree the sap of which is formed into a medicinal oil.

**械** YIH, and Yūh. **械**  
A bush of small thorny plants. The name of an ancient office.

**椀** K'HEUEN. A vessel made of a crooked stick, or bent willow. Pei keuen **栲椀** a wooden bowl or wine cup.

**榦** YIH. The name of a wood.

**楷** T'HĀ.

A piece of wood placed at the top of a pillar or column.

**楣** A vulgar form of **楣** Maou.

**榑** Same as **枋** Yaou.

**森** SĀN. A woody forest-like appearance; abundant; majestic; sombre and impressive; commanding. To plant trees. Melia Azedarach, a tree bearing berries like the elder; the Chinese make clogs of the wood, and also clothes' trunks, the wood being inimical to insects: the wood is, from the Canton pronunciation of the Chinese, commonly called by Europeans, *Sham wood*.

**桼** KIN. A table to place cups on.

**柚** A vulgar form of **粵** Ping.

**捶** CHÜY. To beat with a club or stick; to torture; to induce a confession; wood growing exuberantly, as in a bush or clump of trees.



**楸** JĪN, and Nēen. Name of a fruit of the  
prune species. Read Shin, The name of a wood.

**棱** LĀNG. A square piece of timber; a corner;  
the highest beam of a palace; the majesty of the divinity.  
Kang lǎng 剛棱 virulent, vicious. Moo lǎng show 模 |  
手 a person who takes hold of either end of a story, not  
desirous of coming to any decision.

**棲** TSE. That on which a bird rests; to roost;  
a place of residence. The name of a plant.

**掇** CHUĒ. The name of a Hēen district.

**椏** FŪH. Name of a tree brought from the moun-  
tains of central Asia. Read Sūh, The name of a tree. A case  
for putting bows and arrows into, sometimes made of bamboo.

**棵** HWAN, and K'hwan. To cut wood; a  
bundle of fuel. Read K'ho, The name of a vessel.

**櫟** WEI. The appearance of plants and trees;  
class or sort; sorted; classed. Same as 櫟 Wei.

**椳** SAN, or Shan.

An overhanging roof to keep off the wind and rain.

**槩** ME.

The name of a wood. Same as the 枸杞 Kow ke.

**椶** Same as 椶 Seun.

**栳** LAE. Lae leang 栳 the name of a wood.

**槥** TE. Same as 槥 Teih.

**椶** TSOW. The small leaves of a tree. Wood  
taken for fuel; the name of a wood; the wood on which  
Chinese watchmen strike the hour; a kind of rattle.

**聚** TSOW. The name of a wood. A surname.

**棹** CHŌ. The name of a certain wood; a table.

E chō 椅棹 a kind of table or stand. Read Chaou,  
Long oars. Same as 櫂 Chaou. Also read Chō, which see.

**棺** KWAN. From wood and to rule. To close  
or shut up; that which encloses a dead body; a coffin; that  
which closes up or terminates all human affairs, with respect  
to the individual; to gather or collect together.

**棻** FUN. Fragrant wood.

**棻** T'HOW, or Chow. The name of a place.

**棻** FUN. Beams of the roof of a house. Hempen  
cloth, used for covering carriages. The thick and disordered

state of the trees of a forest; a state of confusion, applied to the world and to threads. To ravel. Min nin fun fun 混 混 莽 莽 a disordered confused state of society.

𣎵 CH'HIN. The appearance of the branches of trees in pairs; branches hanging pendant down. Read Sän, and Lin, the open appearance of branches.

𣎵 K'HEUNG. The name of a wood.

𣎵 Same as 輓 E. A cross bar in front of a carriage. Read Něě, Wüh něě 𣎵 𣎵 disturbed; restless.

𣎵 Same as 𣎵 Këen.

Pillars of a house; pillars supporting a dome without walls.

𣎵 WAN.

A bowl; a small trencher either made of wood or glass.

𣎵 K'HEUĚ. To cut off, or cut asunder wood.

𣎵 TSĚĚ. To ingraft trees or plants.

𣎵 LŮH. The name of a wood.

𣎵 HAOU. The name of a wood.

𣎵 HWŮH. A high appearance.

椅 E. A certain wood which is esteemed, and of which furniture is made, in has four different names.

𣎵 KÖ. A shell or external coffin, the interior one is called 棺 Kwau. To measure.

𣎵 GANG. The slanting corner, or gable end of a house fitted up in the Chinese manner, is called 飛 𣎵 Fei gang.

𣎵 PING. Ping leu 𣎵 𣎵 the name of a tree that grows to the height of twenty or thirty feet; otherwise called 𣎵 Tsung.

𣎵 CH'HOW. Name of a tree; of a river; and of a pole for impelling a boat.

𣎵 HAN. A wooden bowl or such like utensil for containing liquids.

𣎵 LEANG. Name of a tree. See 𣎵 Lac.

𣎵 KEŮH. Name of a tree or wood.

𣎵 KEŮH. A carriage to convey food.

𣎵 Same as 𣎵 K'hǒ.

**槩** SHING. In the army denotes entering under some cover. Now written 乘 Shing.

**楸** HEAOU.  
Heaou taou 楸桃 the name of a fruit.

**梓** TSÜH.  
The head of a post or pillar; to insert in a hollow space.

**榎** KEÜ. A fruit of the pear kind, but of a bad taste. The name of a vessel used in temples.

**控** K'HEANG, and Kung. A hollow piece of wood used to beat time on. Empty; the sound of any thing empty. A plain utensil.

**棲** WEI. From wood and crooked. A certain instrument of husbandry.

**植** CHÜH. An iron pestle or wooden beater; a club; to lean upon. To strike with a beater or club. To stick into the ground; to plant trees. Erected; planted; placed erect; to lay down. A surname.

**楮** KEU. A certain reed that answers to make walking sticks of for old men, and handles for whips.

**椎** CH'HUY. To strike; to knock; a wooden beater; a pestle; a club; a drum stick; to beat or strike with

a club or drum stick. A certain piece of wood employed in the culture of silk worms. Mùh chuy 木椎 a wooden beater, used in washing clothes.

**榑** YA. Ya cha, or Cha ya 榑杈 branches growing in a forked manner. Read O, Lo o 榑 1 a tree in a slanting direction.

**槨** P'HE. Read Pe, A handle. Read Pe'ih, The coffin which is next the corpse, in contradistinction from an external shell.

**榜** P'ÁNG, and P'ǎng. 榜

That with which a bow is put into a correct form. Read Páng, A splinter of wood. The rule or order in which literati are chosen and officers selected is called Pang. Used to denote a fleet of boats, or ships. Peaou pang 標 1 to publish the names of the graduates—to become notorious, in a bad sense. Tǎng pǎng 登 1 to attain literary rank, that of Keu-jin. Yih pǎng chuen — 1 船 a fleet of boats or ships.

**椒** TSEAOU. Native Chinese pepper; applied to certain fragrant herbs; to a bill; and to its summit; the name of a city.

**𣎵** Vulgar form of 椒 Tseaou.

**𣎵** CHÖ. A punishment which consists in depriving of the parts of generation, or otherwise mutilating the body.

**𣎵** An erroneous form of 華 Hwa.



槁

An erroneous form of 槁 Tsze. A tree dead and remaining erect in the ground.

奎

CHUY. The name of a tree resembling the Labrus Cassia. One says, resembling the Chesnut.

梔

YEW. The name of a tree.

榦

Same as 梳 Soo.

菓

MĀNG. A tree or timber.

榦

PIN. Wood split or divided.

梨

Same as 梨 Sǒ.

栗

An ancient form of 直 Chih.

柳

An ancient form of 柳 Lew.

栢

An ancient form of 網 Kang.

NINE STROKES.

榿

WEI. The hinge of a door.

梭

SAOU. A general term for boats or other vessels that navigate the water. Read Sow, The name of a wood.

枰

HEUNG.

A stand, or that which is laid beneath a chessboard.

耨

TÒ, or Chuy. A horsewhip; to feel and measure. One says, To cut or pare. Read Chuen, The name of a wood. Read Twan, The name of an utensil.

椰

Same as 椰 Yay.

The Cocoa nut tree. Yay tsze 椰子 cocoa nuts.

複

FOO, and Füh. A part of a loom; the ends to which the threads are attached. Wooden shoes or clogs.

樟

WEI. Certain wood which is flexible and may be bent to form a bowl. The bark of a tree which resembles leather.

槁

TSZE.

A tree dead and remaining erect in the ground.

梃

TÒ. A piece of wood struck by watchmen.

榦

T'HWAN. The name of a wood. A stake in the ground. Read Hea, A cage or place of confinement for a criminal.

**榧** KEA'. A wood adapted for making beds, it possesses some smell. A lever or other power by which things are raised; an instrument for confining criminals.

**柚** An erroneous form of 粵 Ping.

**梭** TSUNG. A tree of the bark of which the peasants make garments to defend them from the rain.

**械** KAN.

A sort of box or chest. Read Han, A cup; to contain.

**榭** Same as 榭 Yüh.

**櫪** E.

A clothes' stand; a stool before a couch or bed.

**榘** CHIN, and Shin. A kind of staff; an instrument for cutting down wood. Sang shin 桑榘 the mulberry fruit.

**榘** HEIH, and Haou.

That to which a bell is suspended.

**榘** Same as 棉 Mëen.

**榘** YEN'. The name of a tree.

**椽** CH'HUEN. The corner of a house; or a beam which supports it; a round beam supporting the tiles of the roof; a square one is called 桷 Keō.

**樞** YEN.

An accumulation of timber to make an embankment.

**榘** An ancient form of 戔 Tsëen.

**榘** Same as the preceding.

**椿** CH'HUN. Name of a certain long-lived tree. Chun, or Chun tang 椿堂 is used to designate a father; a numeral of affairs.

**櫨** YÜ, and Keù. The name of a wood.

**櫨** HĪH. A stand for a saddle or for clothes.

**榘** Same as 杯 Pei, A cup.

**楂** CHA. Wood floating on water. The same as 查 Cha. Reiterated, Cha-cha, The voice of a certain bird. The name of a fruit.

**梲** SAN, or Chan. A wooden railing; pointed. The same as 櫨 Chan, and 籜 Tō.

櫪 Ö, or Üh. A wooden screen.

扁 P'HËEN. A board laid at the bottom of a coffin on crossbars, to keep the body up out of the liquid generated by corruption; also the name of a tree.

柛 A vulgar form of 柛 Nae. Read Ne, A dead tree standing in the ground.

椀 Same as 椀 Fan.

楮 SING, Sze, and Kea. The branches of trees entwined. A stand for flesh meat.

柂 Same as 柂 Chin, A long post. Read Heaou, An utensil used in the culture of silk worms.

栢 YIN. The name of a village.

楸 CHÄ. The noise of wood splitting. Chä chih 楸 楸 the appearance of a forest of trees.

楸 HOW. Forms part of the names of wood. How yu 楸 楸 a species of a small fig. How taou 1 桃 the name of a fruit

楸 Same as 楸 Nën.

福 FÜH, or Peih. A piece of wood fastened to the horns of cattle to prevent their goring people; a case for arrows. Füh shih 福室 a place under ground where fish are dried.

楣 MAOU.

A crossbar connected with the hinge of a door.

櫻 YAOU.

The name of a fruit of the canarium species.

𣎵 HÖ. A vessel for containing grease; to grease the wheels of carts. An utensil to receive silk when spinning. Read K'hwa, To strike crosswise.

楸 SEU. A tree of the bark of which cords may be made; and of the wood of which plough handles are made. A plough.

楸 JÖ. Large and miraculous trees. Jo lew 楸 楸 the name of a fruit.

楊 YANG. From wood or tree and to spread.

Name of a tree; wide spreading tree. A surname. Yang mei 楊梅 the Arbutus. Yang mei keih tsh 1 梅結毒 a virulent buboe. Yang mei sën chwang 1 梅癰瘡 a species of buboe, affecting the female from impure contact with the male. Yang mei che sën chaou 1 梅之先兆 prognostic of a buboe, is said to be ulcers on the penis. Yang mei tow tsze 1 梅痘子 a small venereal ulcer affecting persons of strong constitution.



檪

Same as 欂 Yě.

榑

KANG. The end; the termination; finally.

榑

YEN. The name of a wood.

𣎵

An ancient form of 本 Pun.

榑

TŪH. To stick into the ground; to plant.

A tenon on which a Chinese door turns.

榑

HWĀN, Kwǎn, and Keun. A wooden

pin in the wall for hanging things on; a kind of clothes' stand.

A crooked spoke about a plough.

榑

KWEI. The handle of a hoe, or spade.

榑

KEAE. A kind of cupboard or press for food.

榑

Same as 竿 Kan.

榑

K'HWEL.

Chung kwei 榑 榑 a mallet or beater.

榑

K'HE.

The appearance of trees hanging pendant down.

種

CH'HUNG. A wooden comb.

榑

SZE. Seang sze 相榑 the name of a large

tree; the wood of which is of a firm texture, and the seeds (or fruit) resembles coral; they remain for many years unchanged. Seang sze tsze 相榑子 seeds of the *Abrus Precatorius*.

楓

FUNG. The name of a wood which has thick

leaves and delicate branches, which make it wave elegantly; a fragrant woods with seeds as large as duck's eggs, various wonderful tales are told respecting it. After snow or hoar frost its leaf becomes red, from which circumstance it is called 丹楓 Tan fung; a resinous matter oozes from it, which combining with the bee's nests formed on the tree, in a thousand years becomes amber.

榑

URH. A species of peziza. A fungous excres-

cence that grows from wood, eaten by the Chinese; otherwise called 木耳 Mǎh urh, *wood ear*. Also a kind of plum.

榑

Same as 榑 Suy.

榑

KEĀ. A sort of drum.

榑

KIN.

The shaft of a spear; to use a sort of hoe for covering seeds.

榑

SĚĚ, and Kĕĕ. The two side posts of a

door. A pillar; the name of a wood.

槩

HAN, and Hëen. A sort of press; a railing.

橧

T'HO.

To put off or escape; the sense not clearly ascertained.

柳

TSEIH. Tseih jin 柳人 a man who works

in wood; an arrow maker. A wood of which staffs are made.

Tseih pei 裴 the name of a district.

梓

An ancient form of 枏 Yě.

鍵

K'HËEN. A bolt, bar or other fastening to a

door; to stop a stream of water with reeds and mud.

槩

E. An instrument to assist in stringing a stiff bow.

縹

MUH. Certain ornamental binding to a car-

riage, five different leather belts of different colours, which fasten it together, and serve also for ornament.

楸

MOW. Plants growing freely and luxuriantly;

a certain species of melon. Mow shing 楸盛 plenty; luxuriant; abundant.

楚

TSOÒ. 楚 楚 林 楚

From *two trees and foot*. A cluster or clump of trees; coppice; underwood; brambles. Name of a plant; of a place; of a region in the south; and of an ancient nation. A surname.

Distinct. Clear; sharp; keen; painful. Sin tsoo 辛楚 or Koo tsoo 苦 1 painful suffering; distress. Tsoo che 1 紙 a pale white fine delicate paper used for printing books on.

櫛

T'HANG. To carry as on the shoulder.

櫛

MOW. Luxuriant free growing plants. The guava fruit; the trunk is said to be edible.

偶

YU. An effigy or image of a person; a wood image or idol. To cast one's self on another, like a parasitic plant.

櫜

HOO, and K'hoo. A wood of which the shafts of arrows or spears are made. A term to express any utensil's being fragile, and bad of its kind.

楸

KEUNG. The name of a wood.

櫛

PAOU. Forty catties.

胡

HOO. Hoo tseou 胡椒 pepper. The addition of *wood* to the character Hoo, is pronounced unnecessary.

棟

LËEN. Name of a well known tree that bears a bitter berry, called Kin-ling-tsze 金鈴子 from their shape.

檠


T'HING.

Name of a tree; a sort of wild pear. To pierce; to stab.

**楞** LǎNG, or Ling. From *four, square, and wood*. A square piece of timber; a corner; the highest beam of a place; a Tartar name. Lǎng yen 楞嚴 name of a book of the Budha sect.

**楹** Vulgar form of 楹 He.

**楠** NAN. Shǐh nan 石楠 the name of a wood.  
Nan mǔh tae e | 木柏椅 table and chairs made of the Nan-wood.

**榆** YU. 

A tree of which the Chinese distinguish ten varieties, the leaves of all which are alike, said to be the elm. Name of a plant, when chewed, said to be a soporific. Sang yu 桑榆 the appearance of evening; and of the evening of life; old age. Pǐh yu 白 1 name of a star.

**榼** YEW. From *wood and wine*. Flexible wood; some say, Wood that will not bend, wood collected to burn at a sacrifice. Name of a mountain stream.

**楣** MEI. The eaves of a house; the crossbeam or lintel at the top of a door.

**罅** GŎ.

A pit dug on purpose to take animals; to dig a pit.

**楦** HEUEN. A last or wooden model on which to make a shoe. Also the name of a wood.

**榦** Same as 榦 Tsung.

**榦** Vulgar form of 榦 Heuen.

**榦** SHAOÚ. A tree or post small at the top.  
Otherwise written 梢 Shaou.

**植** Same as 植 Cha.

**榢** Same as 榢 Ying.

**楨** CHING. The name of a tree, otherwise called Neu-ching 女楨 an evergreen. Ching kan | 榦 planks between which mud is placed in the formation of walls; the two side planks are called Kan.

**枸** Same as 枸 Kow.

**榿** PĒEN.

Name of a large tree that grows in the south.

**榭** YĚ.

A window. YĚ yu 榭榆 name of a hĕen district.

**楬** K'HEĚ. A stick thrust into the ground over the grave of a person who has died on the high way, and having his name inscribed on it.



桌

An ancient form of 栗 Leih.

楫

TSEĖ. The appearance of the trees of a forest.

An oar with which to propel a boat.

業

YĖ, or Nĕĕ.

業

A certain carved plank, from which bells and drums are suspended in temples; an affair; occupation; that which is the means of support; property; an estate; meritorious service. A particle denoting that which is already done. A surname.

提

SHE, or Che. A spoon; a key. Cha she

茶提 a tea spoon. Tang she 湯 | or She kǎng | 羹  
a soup spoon. Yǎ she 鑰 | or So she 鎖 | a lock's  
key; a key.

楮

CH'HOO. The name of a tree, of the bark of

which both cloth and paper were made; name of a paper once substituted for money; name of a hill.

楯

JUN, or Shun. Certain transverse railing

placed round an orchard or fruit garden; a shield. To rouse; to excite. Used also to denote A kind of hearse. See Chun  
輶 a table. Read Chun, The name of a wood.

械

WEI. Wei yu 械 窰 a kind of closetool;

otherwise called 虎子 Hoo-tsze.

楸

TS'HOW.

A species of orange. A sort of iron rake.

楸

YU. Name of a tree or wood.

楸

T'HEĖN. A sort of poker for stirring up a fire.

楸

Same as 梅 Mei.

楸

TE. A sort of pin to braid up the hair of the

head. The root of a tree. Read She, The name of a tree or wood.

榱

TSANG.

Boards formed so as to contain things.

極

K'HEIH. The highest beam on the roof of a

house; hence the idea of the utmost point, place, or degree; extreme. The extreme degree; to carry to the utmost; to exhaust; weakened; languid. Occurs denoting To take and stop, to let go. The moon in a certain position. The name of a country. Also read Ke. Keih mei shin kwae 極美  
甚快 most excellent and extremely delightful.

棗

TSEĖ. Short pillars standing on the lower

beams of a house to support the upper beams of the roof.

楬

SEĖ.

The threshold of a door. The name of a wood.

楸

TS'HEW. The name of a tree.

楷

K'HEAE. A tree that grows on the grave of

Confucius, remarkable for being straight and comely. A pattern; an example; a mould; a rule; characters written with a straight neat stroke. Keang keae 強楷 firm straight forward character—the extreme of which is obstinacy.

柳

HĪH, K'heih, and Kih.

The name of a tree; the foot of a table. A bow weapon.

楹

YING. From *wood* and *full* or sufficient. A

post; a pillar; a support. Kěē ying 潔楹 smooth and glossy. Hwan ying 桓 } refers to the coffins of princes.

桲

KOW.

The name of a tree. A tree with crooked branches.

樛

JOW. Crooked trees or timber.

榎

Same as 柁 Seun.

榭

HĒEN. Tan hēen 榭榭 umbrageous; shady.

棗

CHUEN.

An expression applicable to the play of chess.

榮

An ancient form of 桑 Sang.

櫟

An ancient form of 楚 Tsoo.

檜

HĀNG. Hāng peih 檜畢 a sort of military

weapon; the definition is obscure.

𣎵

An ancient form of 樹 Shoo.

𣎵

An ancient form of 子 Tszé.

## TEN STROKES.

楮

Same as 楮 Sěē.

榎

Same as 榎 Kea.

楫

Same as 楫 Neih, A boat.

檠

CHEN. A cup for oil in a lamp, or for other

purposes. Read Ch'hen, and Nēen, Shen chen 檠檠 the long appearance of a tree. A something to be trodden on with the feet. Read Chin, The name of a tree of the sap of which a liquor is made. Also a tree of which a dye is made.

榑

FOO. The name of a wood, otherwise called

Foo sang 榑桑 a divine wood, situated at the rising sun.

櫟

K'HEU. Keu neu 櫟櫟 the name of an

instrument of husbandry; a sort of rake.

榻 NEĪH. A name of a wood.

檻 MEĪH. A fragrant wood.

榔 LANG. Pin lang 檳榔 areca nut.

案 An ancient form of 松 Sung.

榕 YUNG. Name of a tree which sends down roots from its branches, the Ficus Indica, or Banian tree, called Pūh sze mǔh 不死木 'the immortal tree.'

穀 KŪH. Name of a tree of the bark of which both cloth and paper were made; different varieties are distinguished by the name 楮 Choo, 構 Kow, and 穀 Kūh.

槩 Same as the preceding.

楫 TSĒEN.

Wood or timber. Read Tsin, The name of a drum.

樅 P'HUN. The arched mat covering of a boat.  
Read Fun, and Pun, An arched covering of a cart or other carriage.

桀 Same as 矩 Keu.

欂 K'HEUE.

Keuě choo 欂栌 the name of a hill.

搭 Tǎ, and Hǒ. The name of a fruit.

榦 CHĪH.

Chǎ chǐh 榦 the appearance of a forest of trees.

槎 YAOU. The appearance of a tall tree.

榿 YANG. Yang chun 榿椿 the name of a tree.

榿 SHĀ.

The name of a plant. Read Shě, and Sěě, A certain fruit.

榛 TSĒEN. Trees; some say Brush wood. Name of a small fruit like a chesnut.

榜 P'HANG, and Pǎng. A support attached to the side of a bow; to propel a boat. Read Pang, A splinter of wood. The rule or order in which literati are chosen and officers selected, is called Pang. Used to denote a fleet of boats, or ships. Peaou pang 標榜 to publish the names of the graduates—to become notorious, in a bad sense. Tǎng pang 登 | to attain literary rank, that of Keu-jin. Yīh pang chuen 一 | 船 a fleet of boats, or ships. Pang che | 笞 to flog, bastinado. Pang yen | 眼 second person from the top of the literati. Same as 榜 Pang.



𣎵

An erroneous form of 簍 Tsin.

𣎵

YUEN. Name of a tree, the bark of which

is edible, and is said to resemble sweet plantains. The fruit resembles sugar cane; and both the rind and the kernel are edible.

梓

Same as 梓 Tsze.

槿

MING. Ming cha 槿 槿 the name of a

fruit, said to be a species of quince. Tea, procured late in the season.

櫟

PE. The name of a wood.

橐

SŌ. and Sīh. The name of a tree; the

branches of a tree growing upwards. The name of a wood fit for cartwrights and turners to make bowls of.

檣

WOO.

A wood adapted to make the shafts of arrows.

棨

SOO. A vessel not yet polished and ornamented.

梭

TSUY. A joint or knot in wood.

櫟

Same as 櫟 Tsze.

椽

Vulgar form of 架 Kea. A stand or frame on

which to lay or hang things; a case, as for books; frames of pictures; a fold of a screen. To place on a stand.

搖

YAOU. The motion of a tree; the name of a

large tree, on which grow out other trees.

榎

TSEIH. Name of a fine grained wood.

櫟

K'HEE.

A stick in the wall for a fowl to roost on.

榧

SEIH. The name of a wood.

檯

HWANG. A table or couch for reading at.

A window illumined by white silk.

榦

KAN. A beater with which to frame mud

walls. The trunk of a tree; a handle; a railing at the top of a well.

榧

FEI. Name of a wood, the seeds of which are

edible. It is an elegant wood, and was formerly called Wān mūh 文木 'the beautiful grained wood.' Fei tsze 榧子 the fruit of the Fei tree, said to be like the Pistachia nut.

檣

MA. A transverse piece of wood at the head of

a bed. Ma tsze 檣子 a piece of wood, applied to the foot or otherwise, to steady any thing.

**榨** CHA, and Chae.

An utensil for compressing and defecating oil or wine.

**榷** K'HĒEN. A sort of granary.

**樑** KEUNG. A deep small boat. Keung sung  
樑松 a detestable appearance.

**榘** HŌ. A something with which to support any thing  
which is bent by force; that which keeps it in its position;  
which adjusts a bow, or puts it in form; a crossbow.

**榱** SUN. To point a piece of wood and fit it to  
enter an aperture; a tenon. Sun tow 榱頭 the end of a  
piece of wood fitted to a hole; a wooden spike.

**榱** YUEN, and Wei. An utensil for righting  
silk; that on a bell which is suspended. A surname.

**榱** UNG.

Shwŭy ung tsze 水榱子 the name of a wild red berry.

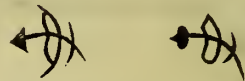
**榱** An ancient form of 直 Chĭh.

**榱** TSO. Name of a tree.


**榱** Same as 槩 Mūh.

**樑** TSEĪH. The beam of a house top, lying  
lengthwise, at the highest part of the roof.

**樑** TE. A pestle or beater for pounding rice.

**榭** SEÁY. 

A roof or covering supported by pillars, having no walls  
nor doors; a place for military exercises; a military school.  
To place; to store up things; a case for, or place to lay up  
musical instruments. Tae seay 臺榭 a raised mound or  
terrace with trees about it.

**榮** YUNG. 

From the glow of two fires spread over wood. The name of  
a tree; the beams which support the wide spread eaves or wings  
of a Chinese house; gay, splendid flowers. Honor; rank;  
glory. Name of a district. A surname. Yung fang chin-tsze  
榮方陳子 an astronomer. Yung hwa [foo kwei yen  
tséen hwa 華富貴眼前花 splendor, riches, and  
honors, are merely a flower before the eyes.

**榭** SHE. A tree first rising out of the ground; an  
erect appearance. Lŏ she 落榭 a sort of pivot on which  
a Chinese door turns.

**榱** CHE. The base of a pillar; anciently made of  
wood; for which stone is now used.

**榱** WŪH. Wŭh pŏ 榱樟 name of a fruit that  
grows in the north. Read Wăn, Fir wood; a root; a pillar;  
luxuriant growth of trees.

榱 SUY, Tsuy, and Shwae.

The name of a wood; certain carved beams about a house.

桶 HAN.

An utensil for transmitting water. Same as 械 Kĕen.

艇 T'HING.

Ling ting 櫓艇 the appearance of a long stream of water.

榴 Vulgar form of 榴 Lew.

楫 JUNG. The name of a wood.

糖 T'HANG. The name of a tree. A bowl.

榷 KĒŌ. A plank laid across a stream for foot passengers; a wooden bridge placed by the government, and at which a toll is taken.

榑 KĒĒ. A machine for raising water.

榦 HWĀN.

A wooden bowl; the wood for bowls not yet split up.

榧 SZE. A wild peach; a fruit that resembles a peach but is smaller. A trencher or shallow utensil to receive other things on.

榦 NEU. A sort of rake.

榧 CHAE.

A rotten tree sprouting out from the root again.

槐 PE. A sort of railing. The lintel of a door.

膝 SHING. A certain part of a loom.

桤 SIN, or Shing.

Luxuriant growth of plants and trees.

榻 TĀ. From wood, a covering, and feathers. A couch or bed; a long narrow bed. A certain kind of couch.

櫟 TSOW. Crooked trees or timber; an utensil suspended to a buffalo's nose.

榦 HE. The name of a wood with a small leaf, and that resembles the 檀 Tan. A bundle.

榼 K'HŌ. A wine vessel; also a vessel to contain water. A sort of creeping plant, the fruit of which is ripe once in three years.

榑 KWŪH, or Kūh. A wood that is fitted to make the shafts of arrows. The wood is white as a bone, and is used by the people of the south for making certain vessels.



榦 Same as 榦 Leu.

榿 K'HE. The name of a wood that grows to a large size in three years.

槁 K'HAOU. Rotten wood; dried fish. Name of a medicine; used also for a particular sort of bamboo. Koo kaou 枯槁 rotten, applied chiefly to wood.

槁 Same as the preceding.

榭 Same as 榭 Chin.

榭 SUN. Kung suu 公榭 the name of a tree.

槃 PWAN. 槃盥盥盥 A basin or platter to wash in, or to drink out of. Pwan ló 槃樂 to reject.

榭 SEUN, or Sun, and Shun. Another name of the 榭 Chun wood.

榭 K'ĪH. That part of a large carriage to which the horses' power is applied; the kernel or stone of fruit.

榭 SEUN. A large wood fitted for the handles of hoes and spades.

榼 HAE. A wooden vessel to contain wine.

榾 T'HAOU. The name of a tree; a long spar.

榿 Same as 榿 Tsan.

榿 TĒEN. The top and tapering small part of a tree. A tree lying on the ground. Read Chin, Trees growing close together; the roots of trees pressing against each other.

榼 PE, or Pei. The name of a tree that grows in the west of China, which in the eighth moon produces a substance like salt in appearance, and of a pleasant sour taste.

榼 NOW. An instrument of husbandry for hoeing.

榼 T'ĪH.

A stake to fasten any thing to, or a pin in the wall.

榼 TSEĪH.

Transverse beams on the tops of posts or pillars.

榼 Same as 榼 Saou.

構 KOW. To cover as with the beams of a house; the wooden frame of a house; to unite or join together; the junction of the sexes; to finish or complete; to con-

nect together and cause to arise, as fire. Keae kow 解構 to open or separate, referring to by-standers peeping and making their remarks which cause dissention.

**槩** SŌ. A long sort of spear. ŭh sŏ 握槩 a certain play at chess.

**槌** CH'HUY. To strike; to knock; a wooden beater; a pestle; a club; a drumstick; to beat or strike with a club or drumstick. A certain piece of wood employed in the culture of silk worms. Mǔh chuy 木槌 a wooden beater, used in washing clothes.

**槍** TS'HEANG. A long piece of wood sharpened at both ends with which to attack banditti. A lance; a spear; to oppose; to withstand; a certain vessel. A surname.

**槎** CHĀ. To pare or hew wood or trees aslant. Kan cha 刊槎 to pare; to hew; to fell.

**櫺** K'HĒEN. A door; a post at the side of a window. Read Lēen, Lēen lung 櫺櫺 a sort of cage for animals, lying sheltered below a covering. Read Hēen, A particular sort of grain. Read Han, A sort of dish.

**榭** Same as 榭 Chen.

**榘** An ancient form of 梅 Mei.

**榿** KE. The name of a wood.

**槐** HWAE. Name of a tree, which is said to have a large black leaf. Hwae hwa 槐花 a specimen of this in flower, was the Anagyris Fœtida; the Pă páe of Loureira; sp. 1st. (Mr. L.) Some consider the Hwae hwa 花 to be Senna. The name of an animal. A surname. Taou hwae 桃 | the name of a country.

**榭** SŌ.

The name of a tree. Some use this word to denote a railing.

**榭** Same as 送 Sung.

**榭** Same as 楷 Keae.

**榭** CHE.

To pierce; to stab; that which pierces; a thorn.

**榭** T'HUN. An instrument of husbandry.

**榭** Same as 楚 Tsoo.

**榭** CHUY. A sort of roller to stretch a thing out.

**榭** Same as 榭 Heŭh.

**榭** SHOO. An ancient form of 榭 Shoo.

𣎵

An ancient form of 本 Pun.

ELEVEN STROKES.

櫟

SEĪH. A firm strong wood; a weapon or club.

椅

KĒ. To take up any thing with sticks, used as nippers; to contain in.

榼

LĒEN. Hoo lēn 瑚榼 a vessel used to contain the flesh of victims, used in sacrifice. A small apartment by the side of an upper room. A wooden bar to fasten a door.

槨

TSÚY. A small coffin used for the bones collected at a second interment long after death.

櫛

YUNG. Name of a wood. A stand for weapons.

槧

TSĒEN. From *to cut* and *wood* Blocks on which characters are to be cut for printing books. Kēen tsēen 簡槧 a tablet on which is writing.

櫟

Same as 櫟 Tsin.

槩

KAE. A piece of wood with which the grain in a bushel is levelled when measuring it, vulgarly called 斗刮

Tow kwă. To level; to reduce to a level; to adjust; to provoke resentment. Ta kae 大槩 or Ta seüh 大率 a large rough or general levelling; not levelled with minute care, generally speaking.

概

KAE.

𣎵

Same as the preceding. Also, the name of a cup.

樺

PEĪH. A tree or timber.

槲

Same as 榶 Kō.

槲

KĒEN. The name of a plant used by conjurers; the particular name of some of their tricks.

樽

CHUEN, or 'Twan. Round; a hearse.

柶

CHA. Old tea leaves. Read To, The name of a wood of the leaves of which a drink is made.

槭

TSŪH. A wood used by cartwrights. Leaves of a tree falling; to arrive at. The appearance of branches without leaves.

樛

SĀN. Long tall trees; tall branchless trees; fishing stakes planted in the water in order to catch fish.

權

TS'HUY. A wood fitted for making staffs of. Read Tsuy, Trees or timber crowded together.



瓠 HWA. A broad large bell.

榎 NEĪH. Name of a tree in the south, which grows in the south and flowers after three thousand years; it is a thousand cubits high and bears fruit after nine thousand years.

逢 PUNG. Luxuriant growth of plants and trees.

𣎵 YEW. To heap up the fuel at a sacrifice.

榦 HŪH. Hŭh sŭh 榦 the name of a wood.

旋 Same as 旋 Seuen.

梓 SIN. A cross piece of wood before a bed; the boards of a bed on which a mat is laid.

槳 TSEANG. From *to take* and *boat*. An oar; a short oar crosswise; to row a boat. A handle or shaft.

櫃 HOO.

An utensil for taking fish. A case to put papers in.

榧 HWÁN. Woo hwan 榧 the name of a tree, Sapindus (Japonica?), the fruit is used to clean things, and the black stones are used for beads.

𣎵 KWEI. A sort of basket.

𣎵 YĚ, or Nĕě, Wei nĕě 危 𣎵 unsteady, applied to a carriage. Same as 𣎵 Nĕě. Also the centre or bull's eye of a target.

𣎵 E. Branches rubbing against each other.

𣎵 KAOU.

Name of a wood; a machine for drawing water.

𣎵 PEI. A surname; a board or plank.

𣎵 PANG. A big stick, or wooden club.

𣎵 K'HANG.

Kang leang 𣎵 empty void; a hollow beam.

𣎵 SŪH. Name of a wood.

𣎵 An ancient form of 規 Kwei.

𣎵 KWEI. Name of a wood fit for making bows of. The wood steeped in water forms an ink which does not fade.

𣎵 TAE. A sort of beater or mallet.

槽

TSAOU. From wood and to meet together.

A manger out of which several horses eat; a sort of canal where liquor is run off; a place where wine is sold; the name of a wood; of a fruit; and of a musical instrument; a receiver in which tea leaf is broken and pounded for certain purposes.

椳

MWAN. That with which a thing is daubed

or plastered. To covet. Mwan mwan 椳椳 to plaster over and make even. Name of a wood with spines.

槿

KIN. Name of a tree; a handle to.

摘

TEIH. The part of a roof which hangs over

outside the wall; the eaves. An utensil for winding silk. Read Chih, A beater.

漆

TS'HEIH. The varnish tree; a wood fitted

for making staffs. The name of a terrace.

椿

CHWANG. A certain club or weapon. Müh

chwang 木椿 a post stuck into the ground; to hit; to strike a stick placed so as to sustain what is hung upon it. Otherwise read Chung and Tang. Ta chwang 打 | to drive a post into the ground.

樂

YŌ.

樂

樂

A generic term for all sorts of music and any instrument; Music is much talked about by ancient Chinese writers. A surname. Read Lō, Joy; delight. Yō kung pūh yu sze che 樂工不與士齒 (Imperial) musicians do not rank with government officers. Ke yō 妓 | whores who per-

formed operas or plays. Yō e yew shih, kae pe hao yin shing sze chūh, urh tsae wān, pe tseih mo e | 以侑食蓋脾好音聲絲竹耳纔聞脾即磨矣 let music assist eating, for the stomach delights in the sound of silk and bamboo instruments; as soon as the ear hears them, the stomach grinds.

榑

LANG. The name of a wood.

欏

TOW. Name of a wood; a tree standing in the ground without branches.

榕

Same as 答 Che.

棟

CHIN. Chia — 棟樑 to run hither and thither on the business of life. The sound of the second character is not known.

樅

TS'HUNG.

Name of a certain tree; to rush against. A surname

檣

LE. A wild pear.

櫟

An abbreviated form of 櫟 Tsēen. Keun tsēen

楮

name of a tree.

脩

SEW. The name of a tree.

桴

K'HING. The haft of a chissel.

**櫥** HAN. One says A vase with handles. To form  
an utensil that contains clothes.

**槩** KEĀ. The name of a wood.

**𣎵** CHE. An exuberance of trees and plants.

**𣎵** SHWANG.

Name of a wood; also luxuriant foliage.

**𣎵** KAN. A handle; a haft or shaft.

**樊** FAN. Hemmed in by a surrounding fence or  
obstruction; unable to progress; confused, mixed, blended.  
The name of a place. A surname.

**𣎵** T'HUNG. The name of a tree.

**𣎵** KWAN. Trees growing in a clump.

**𣎵** SO. Name of a tree.

**𣎵** TSEIH. Name of a wood.

**𣎵** SÜH. A manger.

**𣎵** PE.

Pe sze 𣎵 𣎵 trees growing entwined in a confused manner.

**𣎵** GAOU. Boats or other vessels connected by  
their heads, or a certain piece of wood by which they are con-  
nected.

**𣎵** TSAN, or Chan. Name of a tree and of a  
fruit. Read Shan, A mattress for a bed.

**𣎵** CHUN, or Shun. Name of a tree.

**𣎵** CHA. Name of a tree. Read Să, The sound of  
trees and plants waving in the wind.

**𣎵** LUY. A sort of platter with partitions. Some-  
thing placed under the feet to climb hills. Read Lo, Name of  
a tree.

**𣎵** Same as 𣎵 Loo.

**𣎵** LEANG. The mast of a boat.

**𣎵** MEIH. A fragrant wood; the wood from which  
the 沉香 Chin heang, or Lignum aloes, is procured.

**𣎵** PE. The name of a wood.



樓

LOW. The upper stories of a house; an upstairs room. To collect together. A surname. Forms part of the name of a country. Te ke low 第幾樓 which story? which flight of rooms? Fei low 飛 | a certain military carriage or chariot of war. Ching low 城 | the apartments above the gate of a walled city. Tsin low 岑 | the summit of a pointed hill or mountain.

槩

E. A sort of black wood with veins.

榘

Same as 柎 Foo.

櫟

TSAOU. A sort of loft for a watch house in marshy grounds, to take care of the plants. A sort of net used by fishermen. Ming tsaou tseu 命櫟絕 a short life.

槿

Vulgar form of 槿 Pe.

榦

SŪH.

Small slender trees. Sŭh pǎ 榦 榦 name of a tree.

榦

Same as the preceding.

榦

Neither the sense nor the sound is known; some think it denotes the branches of trees rustling against each other.

樗

HWA. A certain wood; a wood, the substance and bark of which is like varnish, and its leaves stinking; when

large, it is full of protuberances which make it unfit for use; and when small it is so crooked as to be useless. Choo leih yung tsae 樗櫟庸材 an ordinary material; useless as the trees Choo and Leih. Used by statesmen to represent themselves when writing in an affected tone of humility to the emperor.

榦

Same as the preceding.

榦

Same as 榦 Chǎng or Tsǎng. The noise made in felling trees. Read Tang. To oppose.

榦

Ó. O no 榦 榦 luxuriant; plenty of plants and trees; the long delicate slender branches of trees.

標

PEAOU. The highest point of a tree; the point opposite to the root; a branch highly situated; a signal post; a sign board; a streamer; a streamer as a signal on the end of a pole; a warrant from government; to inscribe or insert in a book.

櫪

LŪH. The name of a tree. Lŭh loo 櫪 櫪 a machine for raising water. Read Tŭh, A kind of press to contain things in.

榦

Same as 榦 Se.

榦

KEW. Trees, or branches of trees bending or crooked downwards; to twist; to twine; laid transversely. Kew low 榦流 flowing in a winding circular course. Read Mew, A man's name.

榦

LAOU, and Leaou. The name of a wood.

樛

Same as 柘 Chay, A species of mulberry tree.

號

Same as 梲 Haou.

櫨

CHA. Name of a tree; and of a fruit resembling

a pear but sour, one of these blended with a hundred 柿 She, which are at first as hard as a stone, forms a red soft mass, which is called 烘柿 Hung she.

樞

CH'HOO. The centre of motion; a hinge;

what is central; fundamental; indispensable; the north polar star is called T'een choo 天樞 the hinge of heaven; the first star of Pih-tow 北斗 Ursa Major. The name of a wood; name of a sacrifice. To twist and distress the mind.

樟

CHANG. Chang shoo. 樟樹 Chang mǔh

1 木 Heang chang 香 1 the camphor tree; it grows very large at Sin-kin 新淦 in the province of Keang-se.

楠

MUN, or Mwan. A certain tree. The

appearance of the sap oozing out. The name of a country; and of a hill.

模

MOO. A pattern or mould; the form or man-

ner of; external figure. A surname. Moo tsze 模子 a form to be imitated; a pattern. Moo yang 模樣 a pattern.

樨

HĀN.

A piece of wood with which a measure is levelled.

鵠

MŪH.

The name of a bird. Same as 鳬 Neaou.

樣

YANG. A rule; a pattern. Fashion; man-

ner; way. Moo yang 模樣 manner; mode; appearance.

Tsāng mo yang 怎麼 1 how? in what manner? Yang sze 1 事 every form of business or affair. Yang tsze 1 子 a pattern; a sample; a muster. Read Seang, in the sense of 橡 Seang.

檟

LE.

The name of a tree, of which large ropes are made.

穎

YING. A footstool; a sort of chest or trunk.

Read King, A sort of pillow to arouse or awaken attention. The name of a wood; the handle of an awl; the circular part of the handle of a sword.

條

TEAOU. A small twig; a branch; proceed-

ing from a branch; long and slender; a string or line. Name of a wood and of a nation. A surname. Divisions of; items.

楠

Same as 柞 Heā.

樺

PUNG.

Laths placed above the beams of a house.

樾

The sound is not known. Chin 一 棟樾 busy

and hurried in the affairs of life.

槿

CHOO. An instrument to tune strings.

檫

PE. The small top of a tree.

橐

KWANG. A full net.

𣎵

Original form of 𣎵 Kǎng.

𣎵

TĪH. The name of a tree.

梓

SIN. Many; much.

槩

Same as 槩 Hǔh.

TWELVE STROKES.

槭

URH, or E. Name of a sour fruit; a species of Canarium. Read Che, A sort of stop for a wheel.

檣

SIN, or Tsin. The name of a wood.

樵

TSEAOU.

𣎵 𣎵 𣎵

From wood and to burn. Scattered wood fit for fuel; a cutter of fuel; a wood-mau.

櫟

CHĪH.

A stake; a stake to tie a cow or buffalo to.

櫟

TSOW. Plants and trees growing up from seeds in a bush or clump.

櫟

Same as 櫟 Tsuy.

櫟

TSUNG. A forest of trees.

櫟

A form of 櫟 Tae.

櫟

Same as 櫟 Leih.

櫟

P'HŌ.



Plain, hard, close wood, metaphorically applied to the dispositions and characters of men; any utensil not yet finished; the matter or substance of, without the finishing gloss or ornaments.

樹

SHŌO. A generic term for all plants that grow

erect; a tree; to set on end; to erect; as a tree; to plant; to hang upon a pole; a door screen; the name of an animal; a surname. Shoo ta chaou fung 樹大招風 large trees invite the wind; i. e. rich men are objects of extortion,

樺

HWA. Name of a wood of the bark of which

candles may be made; caps also are made of it, and bows. Read Keā, A drum.



櫟

K'HWEL. The name of a tree.

櫟

Same as 榛 Tsin.

樽

TSUN. A wine vessel; luxuriant herbage or foliage; to stop; to desist.

檟

Same as 楊 Tă.

越

YUĖ.

Two trees inclining so as to cross each other and form a shade.

櫟

Same as the preceding.

櫟

CHĒN. A wood of which combs may be made.

The side of a coffin under certain circumstances.

櫟

HE, and Hae. Name of a tree.

櫟

Same as 櫟 Chun, or Shun.

櫟

T'HEĒN. The grain of wood close and hard.

櫟

FĀ. A large vessel to navigate the seas. Read

Pō, in the same sense. Read Fow; The top of a pillar.

櫟

FEI. A certain wood. Same as 櫟 Fei.

櫟

TSZE.

Tsze hwuy 櫟 櫟 a wood that bears an edible fruit.

櫟

Same as the preceding.

櫟

KĀN.

Name of a wood which comes from CochinChina.

櫟

Same as 櫟 Moo.

櫟

WOO. Luxuriant; abundant.

櫟

E. The appearance of trees shaking; a wood of which stringed instruments may be made.

櫟

CHÚY.

To pound or beat over again. To give thanks.

櫟

K'HEAOU. A kind of sledge for travelling through miry places, said to have been used by the great 禹 Yu, who removed the waters of the Deluge.

櫟

JAÓU, and Naóu; Tall, slender, curved trees or wood. Delicate; weak; elegant; crooked; distorted; applied to things, to morals, or to evidence. An oar; to row.

檫

Same as 檫 Kěě.

槩

SZE. Wood fuel.

槩

SE.

Pe se 槩 trees growing entwined in a confused manner.

槩

Same as 槩 She.

槩

Same as the preceding.

槩

LIN. The name of a wood; the bark of a

tree. The threshold of a door. Stones or tiles arranged regularly.

槩

LEW. Shih' lew 石榴 the pomegranate.

Lew ho | 火 the fire of the pomegranate, denotes its flower.

Lew lew | | the name of an animal.

槩

KĒEN, or Han. Large tree or timber.

槩

HĒEN. The name of a wood.

槩

K'HEAOU. A plank; a plank laid across

a stream. A bridge; any utensil which has a cross-bar. Name of a wood. A surname. Used to denote Proud; perverse;

insolent. Forms part of the name of a place. Used for a carriage. Rapid motion. Keüh keaou 屈 | to bend a bridge, denotes great strength.

槩

JUN. The name of a wood.

槩

Same as 槩 Chun.

槩

FAN. A solid strong wood, which has no flowers. A particular wood.

槩

CHEN.

A protuberant swelling. Read K'hēen, The name of a fruit.

槩

T'HŌ. A bag without a bottom; a small bag

like a pudding open at both ends. To mould or fashion utensils. An utensil for containing clothes and food.

槩

LAOU. The cross beam at the eaves of a house.

The arched cover of a carriage; formerly denoted a bow; a splinter or portion of wood. Read Leaou, A covering for bones.

槩

PEAOU.

The appearance of being widely extended.

槩

Same as 槩 Wan. Read Nwan, The regular noise

of beaters or pestles working.

槩

YUN. Name of a wood; the veins of wood.

橄 CH'ĤĚ. A certain fruit of the plumb kind.

椽 Same as 橡 Tsan.

檠 SHUN. Name of a pretty flowering plant, which is remarkable for its fading soon, it blossoms in the morning and dies before night, otherwise called 木堇 Mũh-kin.

檄 T'HUY.

The covering of a coffin. Read Tun, Rotten.

榕 TĀ. Tă tá 榕樑 name of a fruit tree.

撐 CHĀNG, or Tsǎng. An inclined post; a support placed; a pole; to push with a pole; to pole a boat. Chwa chang chũh kaou 搥撐竹篙 to grasp the bamboo pole, is a cant term for intriguing. Tsǎng too 撐渡 to pole across a river; to intrigue.

椶 Same as 櫟 Kew.

榼 HOO. Name of a fruit.

梓 TSUY. Faded; rotten wood,

標 Same as 栢 Urh, and 梗 Urh.

櫟 T'HANG, and Chǎng.

Some part of a carriage. A pillar.

楠 MĀNG, or Ming.

The name of a wood. The heart of a tree.

榔 Same as 榔 Yay.

橘 KEŨH. Name of a fruit produced in Keang-nan, and which grows in winter; it is of the orange species, and is preserved with sugar.

橙 TSĀNG, or Chǎng. From wood and to ascend. One of the species of orange, that called the coolie orange. Read Tǎng, A sort of seat or small table.

檐 TEĪH.

The eaves over a door way. The name of a wood.

櫟 SŨH, and Shaòu. The appearance of tall trees; an exuberance of herbage and wood. The name of a wood.

榑 KEUĚ. The threshold and door posts. Yĭh keuĚ 杙榑 a post in the ground for fastening a cow to. A bit for a horse's bridle. A stick for beating a large drum; to rouse the beasts of the forest.

櫟 Same as the preceding.



**榑** YĪH. Name of a wood, of which the large trees are fit for coffins, and the small ones for arrows.

**檀** T'HAN, T'een, and Chin.

A transverse beam of a roof near the eaves. A stake or wooden pin, used in the breeding of the silk-worm. Certain ashes of a wood used as a dye. Read Sin, A certain staff or shaft.

**櫟** LUY. The fruit of trees.

**榑** HWUY, and He. The name of a wood.

**機** KE. That from which motion issues; the spring that originates motion; changes or permutations; the subtle matter in nature. Name of a star. Name of a tree. Ke wei 機尾 the end of a web.

**榦** NO, and Lo. O no 榦榦 luxuriant growth of plants or trees; the appearance of a slender branch.

**槩** KEU, and Heu. An instrument of husbandry of the spade or hoe kind.

**橡** SEANG. The oak. Seang kwo 橡果 an acorn Seang leih | 栗 a chesnut.

**橢** T'HO, and Wo. An utensil narrow and long; also a round and long utensil is called T'ho: the word originally refers to some utensils used in carriages.

**楠** NING. The name of a wood.

**榑** NO. A short spar on the top of a beam.

**櫟** JUÝ. The name of a tree; to hang pendant down.

**榑** Same as 榑 Taou.

**櫟** LOO. The name of a tree.

**榑** PA. Name of a fruit.

**榑** KEUEN. Name of a tree that grows on the northwest side of China, of the bark and leaves of which garments are made.

**榑** SEIH. Wooden shoes.

**榑** SHOO. The name of a wood.

**榑** An ancient form of 麓 Lü.

**榑** THUNG. The name of a wood of the flowers of which cloth may be made. A section or piece of timber.

Read Chung, A dangerous line of carriages; a pot, or the extreme part of a tent; to pierce or stab.

𣎵 Yĕ. The appearance of moving.

𣎵 Same as 掩 Yen, or Gan.

𣎵 Original form of 勝 Shing.

𣎵 E.

Name of a famous horse mentioned in ancient history.

𣎵 K'HEEN. The name of a tree.

𣎵 TSĒEN.

The name of a small chesnut. A wild plum.

𣎵 Same as 𣎵 Chŭh, or Shŭh.

𣎵 TSANG. A house formed by fuel piled up; such as existed in ancient times. A pig sty; a stable.

𣎵 FUN.

A certain wood; timbers at the side of a boat; a raft.

𣎵 JĒN. A sour small fruit; a dye. Jen che  
𣎵 a fragrant herb.

𣎵 KEUNG. The name of a wood.

𣎵 Same as 虞 Keu.

𣎵 TSUNG.

Tung tsung 桶櫛 a small case to contain chop-sticks.

𣎵 WŌ. Branches hanging down.

𣎵 This character occurs in a piece of ancient composition; but neither the sense nor the sound are known.

𣎵 HUNG, Hǎng, and Hwǎng.

A transverse bar; crosswise, or athwart; figuratively Perverse; unreasonable. Name of a star; name of a district, and of a plant; a surname; name of a sign in divination. Tsung hǎng 從橫 or Tsung hǎng 縱 1 lengthwise and transverse lines running east and west, and north and south; according with, and thwarting, either by fair or foul means. Hung kŭh 橫骨 the os pubis, or share bone. Hung low 1 樓 a bawdy house, kept in a boat.

𣎵 TSIN, and Tsĕen; Shin, and Shen.

Same as 𣎵 Tsin. An accumulation of wood in the water, designed to catch fish.

𣎵 SĪH. Luxuriant foliage.

𣎵 CHE. The branches of a tree.

**樟** KOO, and K'hoo. The name of a tree;  
a tree spreading its branches in every direction.

**匏** P'HAOU. A lacker or varnish formed by a  
mixture of red and black. Read Hwan, A mixture of varnish  
and ashes, a preparation used by potters.

**楨** Same as 柳 Lew.  
The willow; used in reference to the ornaments of a coffin.

**檠** CHIN. The transverse spoke on which a  
Chinese beater for pounding grain moves.

**榑** PE. To settle on and roost.

**榜** LAOU.  
An instrument of husbandry for rubbing over the ground.

**榑** CHUEN. The name of a wood.

**榑** Same as 耕 Kǎng.

**榑** An ancient form of 樹 Shoo,

**棘** LEIH. Name of a tree in Keang-nan and  
Shau-tung provinces, which grows wild and bears a sour fruit.

**檣** Same as 梢 Yūh.

**槓** Same as 涼 Keang.

**槓** HAOU. A certain wood.

**槓** Same as 菜 Fun.

**棘** An ancient form of 無 Woo.

**棘** TSAOU.

From east to east; one complete revolution of the heavens.

**槩** CH'HE. Divided silkworms.

**槩** T'HUN. The branches of trees hanging down.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

**槩** TĀ. That which lets off water.

**樑** LING. A rail or beam; cross-bars or lattice  
work of a window. Hung ling 橫樑 certain cross-bars of a  
door or window. Yen ling 檐 1 a transverse beam below  
the eaves of a house.



據 KEU. A hedge, or fence.

櫟 CHOW, or Choo, and Sow.

A hollow part at the end of an axle of a carriage. Read Tsaou, A certain instrument of husbandry. Read Saou, A long appearance.

樑 KEANG. Name of a wood. A bar or beam; the handle of a hoe. A certain bar by the side of a carriage. Name of a hill. Keang keang 樑樑 strong; abundant.

榴 T'HAN. The name of a wood.

樺 An erroneous form of 樺 Hwa.

檀 T'HAN. The name of a wood, and of a district.

A surname. The name of an individual. Tsze tan 紫檀 a certain red wood used by the Chinese for making furniture. Pih tan 白 | white sandal wood. Hwangtan 黄 | yellow sandal wood. Tan mǔh | 木 or Tan heang | 香 sandal wood.

櫨 LIN. A cross beam at the top of a house.

櫟 NUNG. The name of a tree or wood.

櫨 YIN. A sort of square and rule. Originally written 櫨 Yin, The top beam of the roof of a house.

藁 Same as 藁 Tǎ.

槲 HAN. A crack in wood.

櫟 TS'HO. Coarse grained bark of wood.

檄 HEIH. A government order, written on pieces

board of about a cubit long; the utmost despatch was indicated by sticking a feather in them, which were then called 羽檄 Yu-heih. Haste; expedition. To give clear and explicit orders. The branchless top of a tree. Chang heih 長 | a kind of passport given to people to allow them to return home.

逵 LĒEN.

An appellation denoting meritorious diligence.

櫟 Same as 櫟 Shǎ.

槨 SUY. A small coffin.

槁 TSUY. To beat or pound something with wood. Tsuy le 槁李 the name of a place.

槁 Original form of 杉 Shan.

櫨 Originally written 櫨 Loo.

**櫨** SHŪH. Name of a wood resembling the willow, having a large leaf of a reddish colour.

**櫨** SEUEN. A round table to eat at. Read Seuén, To bind with cord the end of an axle. An utensil used for planting trees.

**櫨** KUNG. A shelf; a small cup. Read Tan, A kind of chest or box. A cover for the head; a lid or cover.

**櫨** TSAN. The name of a certain tree or wood.

**櫨** CH'HING. From *tree*, and *Shing*, *intuitive knowledge*. A river willow; a willow which grows by the side of a river, and whose bark is of a reddish colour. It exhibits some unusual sensibility to the approach of rain, from which circumstance it has derived its name. The name of a place.

**櫨** TSĪH. The name of a wood.

**櫨** KAN. The name of a wood.

**櫨** KEŪH. A cart or carriage with straight sides.

**櫨** KÉ. A small roller in a box on which Chinese carpenters wind their marking line. A roller round which the rope of a well winds.

**櫨** Same as 植 Chih.

**櫨** TSUY. To be overthrown and hurt.

**櫨** YĪH. Name of a wood used in making bows.

**櫨** K'HIN. Lin kin 林櫨 the fruit Loquat.

**櫨** Same as 櫨 Pö.

**櫨** YEN. A transverse beam below the eaves of a roof; or a roof over a gate way. The name of a star.

**櫨** LUY. The name of a wood; to hurl stones down a precipice, or from a higher to a lower place; stones striking against each other.

**櫨** CHUEN.

A certain wood. Read Tsuy, To carve or cut away.

**櫨** FUNG. The wind passing over the tops of trees. A syllable used by the Budh sect. An ancient form of Fung 風 wind.

**櫨** TS'HEĪH, and Seih. A wood fit for making staffs.

檄 HWUY. A large pepper tree.

檔 TANG. Name of a wood; a wooden couch; certain transverse beams of a house.

榱 SUY.

The name of a fine grained wood; pliant or obedient.

橐 PEAOU, or P'haou. 橐

The appearance of a bag stretched wide open.

檟 PIH. A yellow wood of which the bark forms a dye. There is a small sort that resembles a pomegranate with a yellow bitter bark.

檟 Same as the preceding.

槁 TING. A sort of flail.

櫟 TĒĒ. Boards placed against the walls of a house inside, about the height of a man from the ground.

檣 KWĒI, or Kwáe. A large durable kind of wood, fit for making coffins and boats of. Certain ornaments of a coffin. Name of an ancient state.

檣 Same as 檣 Tsěě.

標 KIN. Wood that makes a limit or an obstruction; a bar of a door.

樅 TSOO. Kea tsoo 樅 name of a wood. A vulgar form of 楚 Tsoo.

槲 CHWA. A switch or whip. Ma chwa 馬槲 a horse-whip, or a switch for a horse; a lash.

櫨 Same as 櫨 He.

榲 KEAE. A certain tree, the leaf of which is eaten with areca nut; it has a certain flavor that unites with the areca nut.

檟 KĒA. A small shrub; the leaf of which makes a bitter infusion or tea.

檠 K'HING. An utensil for adjusting a bow, when putting on the string; a stand against the wall for placing a lamp on; applied to the name of a piece of poetry. King tsze 檠子 a certain stand.

檣 Same as the preceding.

檢 KĒĒN. A sort of envelope or cover of an official letter; to sort; to put the same kind together; to arrange; to make; to compose; title or label containing the title of a book. A surname.



擇

CHĪH, or Tsĭh ; Tǒ, and Tĭh.

A hard wood of which thumb-rings to shoot with are made.  
Read Shĭh, The name of a fruit. Read Too, The tiger.

榼

CHA. The name of a wood.

𣎵

T'HOW. The name of a place.

檣

TSEANG. A certain spar in a boat or ship  
to which the sail is attached to the mast.

槲

TAOU. The name of a wood.

櫨

Same as 櫨 Yu.

檣

E. To lay a boat or other vessel alongside a  
bank; straight; leaning against. One says, A pole erected as  
a signal.

槌

Same as 槌 Yuě.

標

PEAOU.

To exhibit; to manifest as by a flag or signal. A man's name.

櫛

SUNG. Tung sung 桶櫛 a case to put  
chop-sticks into. A small cage.

權

SHE. Name of a wood.

樗

SĀ. Rotten wood.

櫛

Same as 櫛 Yew.

羸

LÒ. Name of a wood fit for making arrow shafts.

櫛

Same as 櫛 Chuen.

榿

CHEN, or Shen. The name of a wood.

櫛

TSEĪH. The name of a wood.

森

An ancient form of 秦 Tsin.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

桴

PAE. A raft. Read Pei, The name of a wood.

櫛

CH'HĀ. Name of a wood. Cha chĕ tsze

槌

槌子 name of a fruit.

櫛

YIN. The name of a wood of a white colour.

樣

MUNG. Name of a tree with yellow leaves; the Mango tree. Mung kwo 樣菓 mangoes; fruit of the *Mangifera Indica*. Mung sīh 樣色 lemon colour.

槐

HWĀN. The name of a wood.

檇

T'HAOU, and Ch'how.

To cut down wood; to pierce; to stab; a certain wood deemed useless and pernicious. A certain auspicious animal; a foolish ignorant appearance. A certain ominous plant. A man's name. Read Taou, A coffin. Taou wūh 檇杙 a man's name; name of an animal. A savage, cruel, and incomparably hideous appearance. Name of a certain historical work.

檜

Same as 莖 Kung.

檉

Vulgar form of 檉 Hoo.

檎

Same as 礙 Gae. Name of a wood; impediment; bars which shut or close, and so impede the passage.

檏

Used for 礙 E, in the books of the Budh sect.

樣

LĒEN. The appearance of plants and trees open and apart from each other.

檜

T'HAE. The name of a wood.

樹

TUY.

A sort of box or chest placed crosswise in a carriage.

棵

SŎ. The name of a district.

欖

Vulgar form of 欖 Chan.

綿

MĒEN. A tree that has seeds like chesnuts.

The young tender leaves called Mēn ya 棉芽 are edible.

榑

T'HĀ. Tǎ tǎ 榑榑 the name of a tree.

樸

PŪH. The name of a fruit. Firm; to embrace round as creeping plants; a cluster; a bush or clump of trees. Read Pō, The same as 樸 Pō.

棋

Same as 棋 Ke.

檟

KIN. Close fine grained wood.

檊

TSIN, and Tsēn.

A vessel of the dish or basin kind.

檍

An erroneous form of 檍 Peaou.

檎

PIN. The areca or betel nut tree: Pin lang 檎

榔 areca or betel nut, of which there are various preparations.

樽

PEIH. A post or pillar.

欄

TWAN. A large tree.

椶

YEN. A coarse sort of mat.

槁

KAOU. Name of a very bitter wood.

榲

HWO. A certain wood fit to make cups and platters of. The same as 榲 Hwa.

橐

PEAOU. A long narrow bag open at both ends.

樹

CHAY. E chay 宜樹 the spirit that presides over favorable dreams.

榼

KĒEN. An utensil for passing off water. A vulgar form of 榼 Lēen.

檻

HĒEN, or Hân. By Canton people read Lân, A kind of baluster or perpendicular rails, as below a window; a house formed by open pillars, a cage; a kind of cart with a cage on it; cross bars are called 榷 Shun. A certain spring of water. Laou hēen 牢檻 a kind of cage.

舉

YU. Boxes fitted to carry food in, suspended on a pole between men's shoulders.

榿

KE. The name of a wood. The same as 杞 Ke.

櫛

NE. An utensil for dressing or winding silk.

Read Me, The name of a hill. Read Lǒ, A sleeve.

檸

NĀNG. A wood, the bark of which is steeped in wine, and taken medicinally. Ning mung 檸檬 limes, or lemons.

櫟

E. E e 櫟 a long appearance; an irregular appearance. A wood of which stringed instruments may be made.

槩

HĀN. Hard stiff ground; poor bad land. A large press to contain things in.

櫨

YIN. The roof of a house; the pillars and beams that are concealed from sight in the roof.

櫛

NÓW, or Juen.

A certain tree from which a tincture is made.

榮

KING, and Keung. A species of hemp plant.

櫟

SE, or Tse. A wood fit for making the wheels of a large carriage. To cut off timber. Name of a fruit.

櫓

CH'HAOU. An oar by which a boat is impelled; an oar applied by the side; to row a boat.



槩 YĒN.

A sort of mulberry tree; a wild mulberry.

槩 Same as the preceding.

槩 Same as 柝 Tŏ.

槩 Same as 棊 Ke.

槩 Same as 檠 Meih.

槩 TSĒEN. Name of a fragrant wood.

櫃 K'HWEI. A box; a press; a shop-counter; the name of a hill. Kwei-tung 櫃桶 a drawer which pulls out, as below a table or counter.

槩 Same as 杣 Chun

槩 HWAN.

A bundle; things tied or bound together.

槩 An ancient form of 榦 Mei.

槩 PUNG.

The appearance of exuberant plants and trees.

榑 An ancient form of 核 Hih.

榑 Same as 杣 Chun.

榑 K'HWEI. The north polar star.

榑 LĒĒ. The appearance of trees thinly planted.

榑 KEU. The same as 虞 Keu.

編 PĒEN. To pierce the sole of a shoe.

輦 SŪH.

Hüh sŭh 輦輦 to move or shake a thing.

榑 PO.

Pin po 榑榑 the name of a fruit, Sterculia Belanghas.

榑 TSEAOU. A bunch of onions.

# FIFTEEN STROKES.

檯 SEAY. A table.

檯 Same as 檯 Tsëen.

**檁** MĒEN. A board that covers outside the ends of the beams of the roof of a house.

**耨** YEW. An instrument of husbandry to rid the ground of weeds. A beater to break the clods.

**櫛** CHĪH. A certain instrument used to inflict punishments, or torture the feet. An axe or hatchet.

**橫** HWANG. That with which any thing is kept stretched out. Rails on which weapons are placed. Read Kwang, A transverse piece of wood on which certain vessels in temples are placed, also read Kō.

**槽** TSAOU. Name of a wood; used also for a manger.

**欂** Same as 𣎵 Mǎng.

**欂** FOO. Foo han 欂 欂 the name of a wood.

**欂** LŪH. Name of a tree.

**巢** LUY. Name of a plant, a sort of rattan.

**檫** Same as 檫 Sǎ.

**櫛** LUY.

A particular sort of wine cup. An ancient wooden sword.

**櫛** LOO. A large shield, the large oar or scull used in the stern of Chinese boats. A high military carriage. Loo-koo-tsze 櫛 罌子 the name of a fruit.

**欂** T'HAN. The name of a wood.

**櫛** LĒ. Name of a fruit tree.

**欂** Same as 欂 Tswan.

**欂** Same as 欂 E.

**欂** YĚ, and Lěě. The ends of an axle; the sides of a boat. Name of a creeper. Read Lǎ, A tree from which an oil is procured of which candles may be made.

**檫** LE. The name of a wood.

**欂** LEU. Name of a large coarse sort of rattan. Lin leu 林 欂 a mountain forest.

**機** MĒĚ, and Me. A wood like a cord; or of which a cord may be made. Me sěě 機 楔 a small delicate appearance.

櫨

Same as 櫨 Hwuy.

蓮

LĒEN.

An appellation of what is good and elegant.

櫛

LO. Lo ya 櫛極 a tree lying aslant.

蔕

An ancient form of 蔡 Tsae.

榼

GOW. Name of a wood.

櫟

MĒEN. A board to conceal the rafters in

the roof of a house. Same as 櫟 Mēen.

櫟

LEW.

The name of a wood. Name of a fruit from Tonkin.

櫟

LEU. A certain wood; also the name of a

hard red wood from Cochinchina.

櫟

TSEĚ. From wood and to regulate. A wood-

en comb, to put the hair in order. A general term for combs; to comb.

橐

KAOU. A covering for a carriage; a covering

for bows and for armour; a quiver.

機

Same as 機 Tsēen.

樛

SHIN, or Chin. Name of a wood.

樛

An ancient form of 欂 Hēen, and Gow.

桑

SANG.

A wood of which drums are made; a drum without the ends.

櫝

TŪH. A sort of case; a case for a sword; a

sceptre; cases generally; a coffin; the name of a wood. A large bowl.

緣

YUEN. The name of a tree and of a fruit.

櫟

LEĪH. A certain useless wood neither fit for

the Carpenter nor for fuel. Persons in affected humility employ its name as representing themselves. Name of a place, and of a bird.

櫟

FEI, or Fă. A large vessel for navigating

the sea. Name of a tree; the head of a pillar in a house.

櫟

Same as 櫟 Chĭh.

櫟

CHŌ. To cut and hew; a large hoe or spade.

Read Choo, The same as 箸 Choo.



橐

Same as 鞞 Pae.

檑

Original form of 槎 Cha.

櫟

Same as 椶 Tsung.

棒

TS'HOW. The name of a wood.

樗

CHWANG. To dig up; to dig into.

櫟

SOW.

Sow now 櫟 櫟 trees growing luxuriantly.

樣

Same as 朴 Püh.

𣎵

CH'HIN. To work and dress hemp.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

榛

Vulgar form of 榛 Tsin.

櫛

CHOO. Name of a wood, said to be very durable.

櫛

Same as 櫛 Yen.

櫛

LOO. A short pillar above the beams. Name of a fruit; the loquat; and of a wood.

櫛

LEIH. The name of a wood, said to be a kind of oak. A certain apparatus used in rearing silk worms. A stable for cows or horses.

櫛

Same as 柝 Tō. A hollow piece of wood on which Chinese watchmen strike the hours. Keih tō 擊櫛 to beat the hours of the watch.

櫛

CHOO. A certain wood. Kēē choo 楊櫛 a kind of wooden tomb-stone; a piece of wood, with the name of the deceased upon it, left at the place of interment. Used in ancient times.

櫛

Same as 楹 Ying.

櫛

LEAOU. A species of fir.

櫛

TS'HIN. From wood and near to. A coffin. Kwan tsin 棺櫛 a coffin.

櫛

SĒEN, or Sin.

A tree with a small delicate leaf.

櫛

HWAE. Name of a wood, the bark of which is capable of dragging a boat.

楹 HEAOU. The name of an utensil.

檉 GÖ. Luxuriant herbage or foliage.

薊 TSUY, or Chuy. The name of a plant.

榦 NÉAOU. The appearance of a tall weak tree.

榦 SOO. A certain wood used in forming a red die.

榦 PIN. The apple tree. Pin kwo 榦果 an

apple, brought from the north of China to Canton. Pin po  
] 婆 a fruit produced in the south, the Sterculia Balanghas,  
the fruit of which is eaten as a substitute for chesnuts.

榦 K'HEËN. The name of a wood.

榦 HWAE. A certain wood; the fruit of which  
is eaten, and is considered very strengthening; it yields fra-  
grant exhalations.

櫟 NĚĚ. The same as 櫟 NĚĚ.

櫟 YU. The name of a wood.

櫟 LE. The name of a wood.

櫟 Same as 櫟 Le.

櫟 K'HEÖ.

The name of a tree that bears a fruit resembling a pumelo.

櫟 LUNG.

A kind of cage or railing to keep in animals.

櫟 LUNG. A house or apartment with numerous  
large windows; a house very open.

櫟 Same as 櫟 Hwuy.

櫟 KAOU. To propel a boat; that with which  
it is poled or propelled forwards.

櫟 Same as 那 No.

櫟 This word is found in the Budh books, but the  
sound is not known; it denotes that an error in small things  
will lead to an error in great ones.

櫟 SHIN. The fruit of a tree.

櫟 P'HAOU. Long and large tree or timber.

櫟 TEAOU. The name of a tree.

橈

Same as 橈 To. A vessel for transmitting water.

To yuen 橈圓 any thing round and long, or cylindrical.

樹

LEW. The name of a tree.

森

An ancient form of 無 Woo.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

榼

Same as 榼 Kēen.

舉

Same as 舉 Yu.

榘

KEU. The name of a wood.

櫟

SĒEN. The name of a wood.

櫟

SEAOU, and Tsew. Seaou sǎn 櫟 櫟

luxuriant plants and trees; one says The appearance of plants and trees falling. Read Sow, or Shaou, The tall appearance of a tree.

欒

SĒĒ. A particular sort of mat.

榦

SEUEN, and Yuen.

The name of a tree or wood.

櫻

YING. The name of a fruit. Ying taou

櫻桃 or Han tzou 含桃 a cherry. Choo taou 朱桃 or Choo ying 朱 1 a very red cherry.

櫺

LING. The cross spar of a balustrade; a board

to conceal the ends of the rafters of a house.

櫳

TSĒEN.

The upright posts of a door. Used for 尖 Tsĕen.

榘

SWAN.

A contrivance for fastening a door; a bar or bolt.

櫳

Same as 櫳 Yin. The hidden beams which support

the roof of a house; the roof itself; tranquil and at repose. Yin kwō 櫳括 to surround and contain; a certain instrument used by Carpenters.

櫟

YEW. A tall tree that grows by the sides of

creeks. Employed for 柚 Yew.

櫳

HE. A vessel to contain water.

櫳

Same as the preceding.

櫳

YING. The name of a tree.

櫳

Same as 樵 Tseou.



榲

SEANG, or Jang. Name of a tree, the bark of which yields a white substance, which is bruised and made into bread, in Cochinchina. Trees by the side of a road.

櫟

This character is found in ancient books, but neither the sound nor the sense is known.

櫟

MEI. A name of the water lily.

榦

TSAN. The appearance of a tall tree.

櫟

NUNG. Same as 農 Nung.

榑

PŌ. The pillar of a wall. A small post over the beams of a roof. Read Pih, The name of a wood; a certain piece of wood over a door.

櫟

CHAN. Name of a certain wood. Same as 梃 Chan. A comet is expressed by 櫟 槍 Chan tsang. Sharp pointed. A water gate.

欄

LAN. A rail as for support in going up stairs, or in passing a bridge; railing to confine animals. The name of a wood, in which sense it is also read Leuen. New lan 牛欄 a railing to confine cows. Kow lan 句 | a crooked railing.

欖

Vulgar form of 欖 Lan.

櫟

LĒEN. Yen lēen 櫟 櫟 a tree of the leaves of which a drink may be made.

櫟

Same as 櫟 Yih.

櫟

TS'HEAOU.

The hemp plant unprepared, in its natural state.

縹

LAOU. Hemp.

縹

Same as 縹 Yew.

# EIGHTEEN STROKES.

櫟

Original form of 標 Peaou.

櫟

TSŮH.

The end of a cart or carriage to which the horses are attached.

櫟

LEW.

Foo lew 扶櫟 a certain creeping plant which is edible.

櫟

TSÄ. The name of a sea bird.

櫟

Same as the following. Also, Trees waving in the wind; branches shaken till they become white.

攝

SHE<sup>ü</sup>. The branches of trees shaken by the wind; trees with ponderous leaves and weak branches wave beautifully; creeping plants.

欂

CHAOÜ. The remainder of burnt wood.

櫂

SHWANG. Paddles for a boat.

欒

CHE. The branches of trees.

欓

CHIN. The bark of a tree; light green.

欔

JUY, or Yuy.

The name of a wood. The name of a place.

欖

TSUNG.

A bush of underwood or a clump of trees.

權

KEUEN. Power; authority; temporary or peculiar circumstances, which like authority compels one to deviate from a regular course; hence, Tsung keuen 從權 to comply with circumstances.

欏

LUY. Music at funerals,

欍

E. A certain wood.

櫟

KEU. A rake with four teeth. The roots of trees entwined in a confused manner. An instrument of husbandry.

櫟

Same as 櫟 Yew.

櫟

LO. A particular kind of wood used for obtaining fire. To split or rend. Lo lö 櫟落 a hedge or fence.

欓

KĒEN. A sort of shelf against the wall.

欓

SUEN. A stake in the ground or a pin in the wall. Read Kwan, Giving from hand to hand.

櫟

TSÖ. A sharp piece of wood.

欓

Same as 櫟 No.

櫟

TSEĒ. An utensil for rice; to scrape it up.

欓

Same as 欓 Pae.

欓

LE. A species of wild pear.

欓

YÖ. The name of a wood.

欂

LE. A small boat. A beam or pillar; name of a carriage and of a wood.

欂

TSWAN. From *wood* and to *advance*. The haft of a spear; a number of bamboo poles collected together and placed around a coffin, after which it is daubed with mud to appear like a house. Name of a place.

欂

LAOU. The name of a wood.

欂

An erroneous form of 欂 Pa.

欂

LO. The name of a wood.

欂

LWAN. The name of a tree, the wood of which is said to be yellow, the branches red, and the leaves green. A kind of railing. The two sides of the mouth of a bell. A surname. Applied also to the appearance of bamboos.

欂

An erroneous form of 欂 Han.

欂

Name of a plant; the sound is not known.

TWENTY STROKES.

欂

TANG. An acrid herb, by some called Chinese pepper, is produced in Fo-kéen. A sort of wooden tub.

欂

NE. An erroneous form of 欂 Ne.

欂

KÖ, or Kwö. The name of a wood.

欂

Original form of 欂 Nē.

欂

Same as 棘 Keih.

欂

SIN. Wild as uncultivated ground.

欂

LAN. Kan lan 欂欂 the name of a fruit resembling the olive, of which there are two varieties; Pih lan 白 | a yellowish sort; Woo lan 烏 | a purple kind, Primela of Loureiro.

欂

Same as 欂 Yen.

欂

TÉE. Name of a wood; the cotton tree.

欂

LAN. Name of a tree, and of a place.

欂

LUY. Something placed below the shoes to climb hills. Read Lo, Name of a wood.

欂

LE.

Name of a large sort of boat or ship. A net to catch rabbits.



𣎵

CHÜH. To cut or chop. The name of a tree.

𣎵

PA. The handle of a knife or weapon. Pa ping

𣎵柄 a handle, either literally or figuratively.

𣎵

MĒEN.

The appearance of trees growing thick together.

𣎵

WAN. Crooked trees or timber.

𣎵

HEÜH. A clump of trees; a fragrant plant;

also sombre; stinking; sorrowful. Heüh 𣎵 and Luy 壘  
the names of two gate gods.

𣎵

NANG.

Name of a wood. An utensil to put things into.

𣎵

An ancient form of 爵 Tseö.

𣎵

Original form of 櫟 Nang.

𣎵

YEN.

Name of a tree of the resin of which a perfume is made.

𣎵

An ancient form of 栗 Leih.

𣎵

Same as 櫟 Ling.

𣎵

LUY.

Originally written Luy 櫟 the name of a wood.

𣎵

An ancient form of 栗 Leih, A chesnut,

欠

戾 HE. The sound of moaning or sighing ; to groan.  
 吹 E. To cough.

改 HAE. To laugh without distorting the features.

化欠 WA.  
 Hwa wa 歐欠 a weak slender appearance.

歛 HEÜH, and He.

The sound of haste and anger.

吹 PE. The noise of air or breath rushing out.

欣 HIN. 

Laughing for joy; joy; delight, whether in serving the gods or men. The name of a certain strong animal; name of a district. A surname.

歛 Same as 歛 Tan.

歛 HE.

To sigh or moan; the sound of pain; groaning.

歛 Same as the preceding.

歛 Same as 歛 Yu.

歛 PIN.

"Air divided;" what is meant by this is not apparent.

歛 HANG.

Lang hǎng 歛 歛 avaricious; covetous.

吹 YÜH. To explain fully the reasons and principles of a concern. Read Yǐh, Joy; to be pleased.

歛 K'HIN. To sneeze. Read K'hǎng, To cough.

歛 Same as 歛 Heae.

歛 HE.

He he 歛 | to giggle and laugh in play and joke.

歛 K'HĒEN. A repressed laugh; a smile; possessed of much knowledge and wisdom. Read Hēen, To desire. Read Kan, Below a bank.

歛 YU. The noise of calling to a dog.

歛 K'HĀNG. To cough.

歛 HÉ. Air, breath or vapour rushing.

FIVE STROKES.

歛 HEĀ. Heǎ-heǎ, Breathing through the nose.

歛 SHIN. To sigh; to moan.

歛 HEU.

To blow with the breath. One says, it denotes Laughing.



𩚑 TSZE. To vomit.

𩚒 Same as the preceding.

歌 HO. He he, ho ho 唏唏歌歌 the noise of laughing; a loud laugh. To breathe.

𩚓 GĪH. Gĭh sĭh 𩚓𩚓 laughing talk; witticisms or jests; the noise of laughing.

𩚔 Same as 𩚒 Wa.

𩚕 HE. The noise of breathing.

𩚖 K'HEU.

To stretch the mouth wide open; to yawn.

𩚗 YEW, and Yŭh.

A mournful sorrowful appearance.

𩚘 HAE. To drink.

𩚙 HING. The appearance of repressing a laugh.

𩚚 HE. Hŏ he 𩚚𩚚 to rift or belch.

𩚛 CHAOU. Chaou heaou 𩚛𩚛 vapour or steam ascending. One says, A strong appearance.

𩚜 CH'HŭH, or Heŭh. Tŭh chŭh 𩚜𩚜 shameless; no sense of propriety. Read Heĭh, To rail or scold. Read Keĭh, To laugh.

𩚝 NE.

Harmony and joy, or a being mutually well pleased with.

𩚞 HAN. The breath rising. A particle implying doubt, perhaps; or uncertain.

𩚟 PEĪH. To blow.

𩚠 KEUĒ. To dust off; or drive away with the hand.

𩚡 Same as 𩚠 Yew.

# SIX STROKES.

𩚢 YU. Same as 𩚢 Yu.

𩚣 HAE. The noise of laughing.

𩚤 Same as 𩚤 Gow.

歛

Same as 歛 Kēē.

欽

KEĪH. The noise of blowing.

歛

KWEI.

Wearied and weakened in an extreme degree.

欵

WANG, or Hwang. Specious; loquacity.

歛

P'HAN.

Much wisdom and talent; acute intelligence.

欵

HEA, and Kwei. The noise of sighing. The

appearance of being deflected from an upright position.

歛

Same as 歛 E.

欧

E. Broad face; long; elegant. Same as 欧 E.

歛

KŪH, or Kwŭh. The noise of drinking.

歛

E, and Yin. Hoarseness; indistinct utterance;

an appearance of uncertainty. Yin e 暗歛 to sigh; to aspirate.

歛

KAÉ. A rising from the stomach; to belch;

used also for coughing; to call out in a loud voice; to call

out as if alarmed, or to alarm others, as a person driving a cart. Read Ke, in the same sense. Read E, To belch.

欵

TSAN, or Chan.

Joy; to be pleased. To aspirate.

歛

KEUĖ. To dig, bore, or work out an aperture;

to cause to issue forth; the breath rising as in hiccups.

歛

TSŪH. Sorrowful.

歛

SEUN. To trust; to believe. Seun keu 歛

歛 a joyful appearance. To rift or belch.

歛

HEĪH. HeĪh heĪh 歛 appearance of being

pleased; laughing. Read Keae, Sound or noise.

歛

HEU, and Hoo, Seun heu 歛 music.

歛

SEŪH. The hum or noise made by insects.

歛

HEA. Breathing.

歛

HŌ. To draw into; to imbibe; to sup with

the mouth; to receive as the sea does the rivers which run into it; to unite.

歛

K'HAN. Much wisdom and knowledge.

歛 TING.

"The remnant of sound," tone or sound continued.

歛 KĀNG. To cough.

歛 SHIN. To point to and laugh at.

歛 HAN.

A suppressed smile or laugh. One says To covet; to desire.

歛 Same as 款 Kwan.

歛 YÜH.

欲

From a valley and to breathe. To breathe after; to wish; to hope for; to desire; to be desirous of; to covet; to lust. Jīh yǎh yā 日欲夜 the near approach of night. Jīh yǎh jǎh 日 | 入 the sun about to set.

歛 T'HOW. Same as Tow 音 to split.

Read How, Low how 歛 歛 a child cruel and vicious.

歛 K'HWAE.

A great breathing; aspiration or sigh. To cut off.

歛 GAE. Used as a particle of affirmation; an interjection or sigh on seeing what is amiss, or affairs going wrong; a tone used in songs. Read Hwae, A tone of anger and rage.

歛 TSEIH. To cut the throat; the sense is not clear.

歛 LANG.

Lang hang 歛 歛 an avaricious, covetous appearance.

歛 The vulgar form of 款 Kwan.

歛 SŌ, or Süh.

To pant; to hem; to suck in. Read Sow, To cough.

歛 HE. To catch the breath as in weeping and sobbing. To sob; timid; fearful.

歛 KĒĒ. A wishful longing appearance. Read Hō, and Heā, Breathing; panting. One says, To rift; to belch.

歛 Vulgar form of 歛 Shā, or Să.

歛 Same as 歛 Pan.

# EIGHT STROKES.

歛 E. E yu 歛 歛 an exclamation of admiration.

歛 YA.

Yin ya 歛 歛 the braying of an ass. To rift or belch.



𩚑 YŭH, and Chŭh. To blow with the breath.

Read Hwĭh, The sound of blowing; or the appearance of a person blowing with noise.

𩚒 TĒEN.

To sigh with long aspirations. To moan.

𩚓 P'HOW. To speak earnestly to, without having what one says received.

欺 K'HE. To deceive by what is false and unreal; to impose upon; to insult, to blind one's own mind; to deceive one's self.

𩚔 HĒIH. To blow the nose.

𩚕 HEŬH. Having something blowing up; to move; sudden; abrupt. Yen heŭh 奄𩚕 going and coming in a state of uncertainty. Hĕě heŭh 𩚕 | sombre; deep. Heŭh heŭh | 吸 the appearance of haste and precipitation; to breathe through the nose; to sniff.

𩚖 TSŬH.

To lick or suck; to drink with the mouth.

𩚗 TSZE. Tseu tsze 𩚗 𩚗 shamelessly covetous; inordinately avaricious.

𩚘 CHE, or Chuě. To bite; to gnaw; to sip.

𩚙 LING.

Ke ling 欺𩚙 to insult; to assume on the rights of others.

欽 K'HIN. The appearance of stretching and yawning. One says, Respect; that which is to command respect; thoughtful; hoping; majestic; grand. Name of a district and of a hill; the sound of a bell. Kin, is appropriated by the Emperor; and is applied to his acts, and to what concerns him; Imperial. Kin chae 欽差 an Imperial Envoy, sent on any special business.

𩚚 YEŬ, and K'hew. To sniff with the nose. Read Gow, Peaou, and Keaou, To vomit.

𩚛 TSZE.

Coming to life again after an apparent mortal wound.

𩚜 K'HWAN. Something desired by the mind, but which is still unattainable; sincere; real; affectionate; singleness of intention; to seek a passage through; to reach or extend to; to detain; transverse; some memorandum engraven on; empty; leisurely; name of a river; numeral of affairs.

𩚝 An erroneous form of 𩚞 Hoo.

𩚞 YŬH. From to breathe and the sound Yŭh. An exclamation arising from fright or alarm.

𩚟 HWAN.

Hwăn hwăn 𩚟 𩚟 that which cannot be known.

歆 T'HAN, and K'han. To desire; to obtain;  
dissatisfied; a sorrowful, a mournful appearance.

歊 Same as 歆 He.

歊 SZE, or She.

Sweet scented, and excellent in its kind.

歊 K'HAN. The appearance of moving; agitated.

歊 Ancient form of 欠 Kēen.

歊 HAN. A repressed laugh. Very angry; to call  
out aloud; to covet or desire avariciously.

𩚑 Same as 歊 Tseih.

𩚑 WĀN, or Hwăn. To belch or rift.

𩚑 KEA. Breath or air passing out.

𩚑 HEA.

How hea 𩚑 a disease of the throat. To drink.

𩚑 Same as 款 Kwan.

歊 K'HAN. Not satiated with food; dissatisfied.  
Read Kō, A foolish appearance.

歊 CHUEN. To breathe fast; to pant.

歊 HE.

To be pleased; to rejoice. E ya 歊 歊 the braying of an ass.

𩚑 HOW.

How hea 𩚑 𩚑 air or breath passing out.

𩚑 Same as the preceding.

𩚑 SHĀ. To smear the lips and sides of the mouth  
with the blood of a sacrifice, over which an oath is taken;  
swearing mutual attachment to. Shā hea 𩚑 血 to sip  
or smear the lips with blood.

𩚑 K'HĒĒ.

To blow; to pant. Read Shě, To pant after; to desire.

𩚑 E. To laugh. The same as 𩚑 E.

𩚑 KWA. Kwa wa 𩚑 𩚑 weak; feeble; slender;  
a delicate elegant woman.

𩚑 YEN.

To call out with great exertion; full of anger; to roar.

歔 TĒEN. To sigh; long breathing; moaning.

歙 KEAOU. To sing; an instrument of music.

歙 YIN, and Yen. A man's name.

歙 HĪN. The gods eating fumes of incense; to taste; to partake of with gust; to relish; to covet; to desire; to move; to excite.

歙 Same as 歙 Hwăn.

歙 HĒĒ. To go forth; to exhaust. To desist; to stop. Read Hǒ, A short nosed dog.

歙 Same as 歙 Hǒ.

歙 HEA. Same as 歙 Hea, To desist.

歙 Same as 歙 Yew.

歙 Same as 歙 Shă.

歙 HĒĒ.

HĒĒ hĒĒ 歙 歙 the appearance of breath or vapour.

歙 YU. Name of a song. He yu 歙 歙 handling each other; playing tricks and laughing. Read Tow, in the same sense.

TEN STROKES.

歙 HĒĒ. To inhale.

歙 YAOU. Yaou yau 歙 歙 the appearance of breath or vapour issuing forth.

歙 TĀ. Tsūh tă 歙 歙 noise; sound.

歙 Same as 歙 Yaou.

歙 HE. To sigh and breathe.

歙 HEAE. Appearance of precipitate breathing or vapour passing with rapidity.

歙 CH'HE. To laugh.

歙 YEW. To express the meaning of.

歙 HEAOU. Heaou heaou 歙 歙 the appearance of vapour ascending. Hot vapour.



歉 K'HEĒN, 歉

Not filled with food; dissatisfied; a deficiency. To covet; to desire. Shin kēen 甚歉 very much dissatisfied. Paou kēen 抱 | I feel a want; I feel my own insufficiency.

歛 HŌ. To suck in voraciously; to gobble up.

歛 TS'HE. Same as 歛 Tse, To eat; to gnaw.

款 K'HWAN.

Same as 款 Kwan. Read Suy, To ask by divination.

歎 SHA. Hoarseness of the voice.

歎 E. To laugh at each other.

歌 KO. To lengthen out the sound of words tunelessly; to sing; to recite in a musical tone; to sing with music accompanying. The name of a hill. Chang ko 唱歌 to sing lighter songs. Chaou ko 朝 | the name of a place. Ko kae yu she | 丐于市 to sing and beg in the market place or streets. Ko pun | 本 a song hook.

歔 WOO. To loath; qualmish; a desire to vomit. Read Yang, Yang yǎ 歔 呢 to lose the voice.

歔 HAN. To desire to obtain.

歔 Same as 歔 Yih, or Gih.

歔 An ancient form of 歔 Kin.

歔 Same as 啞 Ya.

歔 T'HAE.

Heih tae 歔 歔 to be pleased; to rejoice.

歔 Same as 歔 Chuen.

歔 CHŪH. To blow with the breath.

歔 Same as 款 Kwan.

歔 GAOU. Supposed to be the same as the preceding, but it remains uncertain.

歔 TSĪH.

Gih tsih 歔 歔 the noise of laughing and talking.

歔 Same as 歔 Tan.

歔 LĀ. Lā kan 歔 歔 the appearance of not being full; or not satisfied.

歎 K'HANG. Hungry and empty; want; a dearth.

歎 T'HAN. To emit the breath with strong feeling, either from grief or admiration; a drawling tone at the end of a line when singing in concert. To sigh; to utter aspirations of praise.

歎 K'HIN. To be indebted to; something due to.

歎 An ancient form of 歎 Yin. 西曆三

歐 GOW. A rising from the stomach; to spit out; to vomit; the noise of vomiting. A kind of insect which resembles the silkworm. A surname; the name of a river. An executioner's sword. Gow-lo-pa jin tsze Ming mō jūh chung kwō 歐邏巴人自明末入中國 Europeans at the close of the Ming dynasty entered China. Gow sēē 泄 to vomit and purge.

歎 HOO. To exhale; blowing the warm breath; to inhale. Same as 哈 Gā.

歎 LOW. Low tow 歎 歎 a little child cruel and vicious.

歎 CHUE. To drink in a slobbering manner.

歎 Same as 歎 Yaou.

歎 T'HEIH. Teih heih 歎 歎 the appearance of little children pleased and laughing.

歎 YEW. To express the sense of; to state in words the meaning.

歎 An ancient form of 歎 Yu.

歎 Same as 歎 Yūh.

歎 Same as 歎 Ko.

歎 Same as the preceding.

## TWELVE STROKES.

歎 HEU. Timid; fearful; apprehensive; to cry or weep; breathing with noise through the nose.

歎 HĪH. To cough. One says The noise of spitting. Read Mīh, Still; quiet.

歎 P'HUN. To send forth the breath with vehemence; to spurt any thing from the breath.

歎 Same as 嘯 Seaou.

歎

An ancient form of 喜 He. Read E, E ya 歎 歎

the braying of an ass.

歎

Original form of 歎 Heŭh.

歎

SHE. The noise of hooting in anger.

歎

HEĪH, or Shě. To pucker up the nose; to

draw in the breath. Name of a district in Keang-nan province.

歎

Same as 歎 Heaou.

歎

An ancient form of 懿 E.

歎

Same as 醞 Tseaou.

歎

An ancient form of 最 Tsuy.

歎

HAN. The noise made by a cart or carriage;

a cart railed round to confine criminals or wild beasts. To be distinguished from 歎 Lēen.

歎

HE. Laughing and joking with each other.

歎

Same as 噦 Yuě.

歎

Same as 歎 Yew.

歎

SĪH, and Heĭh.

A feeling of compassion; a slight degree of fear.

歎

HEĪH.

The noise of spitting; one says, A slight laugh.

歎

K'HIN, and K'hin. A man's name.

歎

CH'HŪH. A high degree of anger; wrath;

rage. A man's name. Read Tsan, The root of a plant. The name of a place.

歎

Same as 喋 Nēě.

歎

Same as 歎 Yĭh.

歎

Same as 歎 Yaou.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

歎

GŌ. Kan gō 歎 歎 a foolish silly appearance.

歎

HWĪH, or Hwŏ. The noise of vomiting.



歔 CH'HĪH, and T'heih. Acute pain.

歔 YU. From *to give* and *to breathe*. A slow aspiration importing rest and tranquility; a dwelling on with interest and satisfaction, in these senses it is a particle rounding a sentence.

歔 CH'HUĖ. Lew chuĖ 流歔 or Lëen chuĖ

連 | to sip with rude noise by applying the vessel to the mouth and guggling down the liquid. ChuĖ tang | 湯 to swill down soup, instead of taking a spoon to it.

歔 YEW. Yin yew 歔歔 a sighing or moaning from grief; one says To rift or belch.

歔 GĪH. Sound; noise.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

歡 Same as 塙 Keö, High; elevated.

歔 TSAN. To laugh.

歔 Same as 譌 Gǒ.

戲 HE.

Chuy he 吹戲 the sound of the voice; to laugh.

歔 YING. Breathing forth anger.

歔 TSŪH, Woo tsŭh 歔歔 the appearance of taking breath; sucking in air. Tsŭh tä | 歔 noise; voice.

歔 TSĀ. To cry; the voice of any animal.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

歡 HWAN. From *plants*, *mouths*, *birds*, and *aspirations*. A jocund assemblage of birds; joy; satisfaction; joy, displayed by tones and jestures; delight.

糶 TSEÁOU.  
To pour out the whole of the wine.

歔 YĖ, and Ch'hě. To take. Chě chě 歔 歔 to pant or palpitate; heaving or motion, caused by breath.

歔 TSĀ. Noise; voice.

歔 Same as 色 Sĭh.

歔 Same as 歔 Heu.

歔 Same as 歔 Kwän.

繳

LWAN. The appearance of yawning, or of some defect; the appearance of the mind being deceived and insensible to the real state of things.

歎

Same as 歎 Yüh.

歎

KWAN. Kwän yu 歎于 something that cannot be known; unintelligible. Name of 禹 Yu's father.

歎

Same as 歎 Tan.

## SEVENTY-SEVENTH RADICAL.

止

CHE.

止

止

To stop, either as an active or Neuter Verb. To desist; to be still; to rest or abide in a certain place, or given circumstances; to stop at a certain point; hence Only the point at which any transaction closes.

少

T'HÄ. To tread upon.

正

CHÍNG, or Ching. § I

正

From *to rest in and one; to be uniform; not ambiguous, no duplicity.* An apartment fronting the light; the name of a bird. Name of an office. In the centre or middle place; not inclined to either side; not deflected from the straight line. The first; the principal; correct; regular; adjusted; to correct; to justify or put in right order; just at a given point of time. To execute the laws. A surname.

此

WAN, and Kae. The appearance of walking.

五

Same as 乏 Fä.

正

An ancient form of 正 Ching.

此

TSZE. From *to stop and arranged in order.*

Something near; this; these; here; now; the thing last mentioned.

步

Same as the preceding.

岫

SIN. To wait for; or wait on.

步

An ancient form of 會 Hwuy.

步

POO. In ancient times denoted A single pace;

it now expresses the distance taken in by a step with each

foot; it is commonly called six cubits. To walk; to go; the course or ways of; to go on foot; to travel in a vehicle moved by men instead of horses; to walk leisurely. A footing or landing place by the side of a river; an anchorage for trading boats. Malevolent spirits that injure men or animals. A surname. Occurs in various proper names; a certain kind of dress; a sword; ornaments of a women's head dress, &c. Sin poo urh tséen 信 1 而前 go forwards without knowing whither one is going. Poo swan che tau 步算之道 the principles of Astronomical calculation.

𡳿 Same as 𡳿 Ch'ih.

𡳿 WANG. The name of a valley.

𡳿 FOO. To boil.

𡳿 Same as 幻 Hwan.

𡳿 Ancient form of 近 Kin.

𡳿 An ancient form of 戰 Chen.

𡳿 An ancient form of 旅 Leu.

武 WOO. 武 𡳿 𡳿 𡳿

From a spear and to stop. To put a stop to anarchy by military prowess. Strong; dignified; warlike. Whatever is connected with the army, Martial; military; a designation of high honour in epitaphs. A trace or footstep; the footstep of a cow. The name of a cap; of a river; of a district;

of a star; and of a lake. Woo ho 武火 a martial fire, denotes in Chemical language, a 'strong' heat applied to any substance, in contradistinction from Wán ho 文火 a civil fire; i. e. gentle heat.

Woo-she 武氏 or Ts'ih t'een shun shing hwang how 則天川聖皇后 a concubine of Tae-tsung 太宗 who on his death shaved her head and became a nun; but on the accession of the son of her husband, she consented to let her hair grow again and entered his harem. She had by him a daughter whom she pressed to death soon after its birth, and laid the blame on the emperor's wife.

𡳿 Same as the preceding.

Also an ancient form of 魯 Loo.

𡳿 TS'ËEN.

To progress in a boat without walking. Same as 前 Ts'een.

𡳿 Original form of 𡳿 S'ih.

𡳿 K'HE. A foot with more toes than usual, forked, diverging; a road parting off in two directions.

𡳿 Same as 魯 Loo, and 旅 Leu.

𡳿 Same as 步 Poo.

𡳿 An ancient form of 𡳿 Ching.

𡳿 TSOW. The same as 走 Tsow, say some others, that the meaning is not known.



𡵚 KE. Diverging roads.

𡵚 Same as 𡵚 Tǎ.

𡵚 An ancient form of 戶 Hoo.

𡵚 KANG. Yang kang 𡵚 without any support; or that on which to depend.

𡵚 An ancient form of 訶 Ho.

𡵚 WAE.

From *not* and *correct*. Distorted; twisted; irregular.

𡵚 K'HEU. To stop; to oppose; to seize and take from by violence; perverse; to over step; to go to.

𡵚 An erroneous form of 𡵚 Wang.

𡵚 PE.

The meaning is lost. One says, To receive, or a covering.

𡵚 An ancient form of 前 Tséen.

𡵚 CH'HE. To halt; to stop; to hesitate. Che

choo 𡵚 or Choo 𡵚 irresolute; indetermined; unable to

make progress. The phrase is variously written. To be supplied with provisions is expressed by 供峙 Kung che.

𡵚 KĀN. The heel of the foot.

𡵚 An ancient form of 箸 Choo.

𡵚 TSZE. A strange queer and weak appearance.

𡵚 Same as 涉 Shě.

𡵚 Same as 近 Kin.

𡵚 An ancient form of 齒 Che.

𡵚 One of four characters found on Indian coins; the sense of which is not known.

𡵚 An ancient form of 戰 Chen.

### SEVEN STROKES.

𡵚 T'HOO. To stop; to desist.

𡵚 CH'HĀNG, or Tsǎng. To stand opposite or opposed to; to be situated opposite to. To tread or stand up and trample down.

𣎵

An ancient form of 死 Sze.

𣎵

CH'HÜH. To arrive at; the utmost point.

𣎵

Same as 歸 Kwei.

𣎵

TSUY. To wait on; to stand still.

𣎵

CH'HING. To stand still; to stop.

𣎵

CH'HOO. To put things into a vessel.

𣎵

Same as 踣 Tüh.

𣎵

TÄ. To tread heavily with the foot.

𣎵

An ancient form of 涉 Shě.

𣎵

This character is found in ancient poetry, neither sense nor sound is known.

𣎵

Same as 澀 Sîh.

𣎵

Same as 諸 Choo.

𣎵

TSËEN.

Cut even and regular; also an ancient form of 前 Tsëen.

𣎵

Same as 初 Tsoo.

𣎵

An ancient form of 虛 Heu.

𣎵

SÎH. Rough; the opposite of smooth. Dif-

ficult to turn; to speak with difficulty; an impediment in one's speech. Read Să, An ornament of the covering of a coffin. Same as 澀 Sîh.

𣎵

CHUNG. The heel of the foot.

𣎵

SUÝ. § 1 A pace, or to pace, and an astrono-

mical character. A measured space of time that includes the four seasons; a year; the produce of the year; the harvest; the planet Jupiter. Read Seüh, in the senses above given. Read So, A certain species of grain. Suy ching 歲成 the acts of the year, or the things incumbent to be done during the year. Suy sing 1 星 the planet Jupiter. Suy wan 1 晚 the last night of the year.

𣎵

FÜH. To stop.

𣎵

Same as 蹠 Choo.

𣎵

KEÄ. To stop.

## TEN STROKES.

嶼

HEW.

The sense is lost. Some say it denotes To desist.

嶺

TSIH. Correct; even; good.

整

Same as 整 Ching.

𪔐

Same as 𪔐 Twan.

𪔐

Same as 乾 Kan.

齒

Same as 齒 Che.

歷

LEIH. To pass by; over, through, or to; to

pass to a place, or to pass through successive periods of time; to overpass or transgress the law; a state of confusion; open; space between, said of the teeth; next in order; erroneous; to say the whole. Leih-leih, arranged in order; retired, as amongst hills, solitude, and silence. A metal vessel; a brass coffin. The name of a hill, of a district, and of a lake. Leih kea | 家 astronomers, mathematicians. Leih shan 歷山 hills in Shan-se, where Shun 舜 ploughed.

壘

Name of the spirit of a western mountain. The

sound is not known.

崎

Same as 崎 Keaou.

蹲

Same as 蹲 Tsun.

𪔐

Vulgar form of 𪔐 Kwei.

踖

Same as 踖 Choo.

壁

PEIH. A man unable to walk; lame.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

壓

Same as 壓 Yen.

歸

KWEI.

歸

To revert to; to return again to; to return to the same place, or state; to throw one's self on, or attach one's self to; to go to the bridegroom; to be married, said of a woman. To throw in; to send; to unite; to give to or promise; to terminate. Forms a part of various proper names. Kwei choo 歸除 to divide and give every one a share; addition and subtraction. Kwei e | 義 to return to right principles.

𪔐

KWEI. To wound.

𪔐

CHUY. The name of a hill.



𠂔

Same as 歸 Kwei.

𠂔

LEIH. To accumulate.

𠂔

Same as 轡 Pe.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Juy.

## SEVENTY-EIGHTH RADICAL.

𠂔

TAE. The opposite of whatever is good.

Perverse; rebellious; vicious. The southern barbarians express other persons and themselves, by the word Tae.

𠂔

TSÄ.

The remnant of an old rotten bone; a bare bone.

𠂔

Same as the preceding.

𠂔

TAE. The opposite of good; vicious; rebel-

lious; unreasonable; wicked. Tae 𠂔 is erroneously used for this character.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Chă.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Hew. Organization destroyed; rotten;

dead; stinking. To cut. Hew too 𠂔 塗 the name of a place; the name of a hill.

死

SZE. From *man* and *evil*, that evil which

befalls men. The dispersion of the principle of life; to dissolve as ice; to die; the act of dying; death, in respect of young persons and inferior men, it is expressed by Sze; in reference to old persons and Princes, it is expressed by 終 Chung, *to come to an end*. A surname. Sze pŭh ming 1 不明 to die without a manifest cause, a legal phrase; a death suspected not to have been by natural means. Sze pŭh 1 白 a pale livid complexion, like a corpse.

𠂔

Same as the preceding.

𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

𠂔

Same as the two preceding. Read Keuě, Short; this

idea is however deficient in proof, and should not be followed.

𠂔

An ancient form of 殄 Tēen.

𠂔

TSAN. Broken; having holes in it.

𣦵

Same as the preceding character.

𣦵

An ancient form of 夙 Sūh.

𣦵

An erroneous form of 殞 Hew.

殒

Same as 弘 Hung.

殍

HEW. Putrid; stinking, as a dead carcass.

殒

THE. The extreme point or degree. To

pant. Te kwei 殒殒 extremely fatigued; wearied to complete exhaustion.

死

Same as 殒 Too.

𣦵

NEIH. The appearance of water flowing.

𣦵

Same as 殒 Te.

殒

HEUE. Exhausted; terminated.

殒

Same as 死 Sze.

## FOUR STROKES.

𣦵

CHĚ. To die very early; an untimely death.

殒

Same as 殒 Yih, or Neih.

殒

MŎ, or Mŭh. Ended; terminated; dead.

Read Hwŭh, Exhausted; ended. Read Wăn, Same as 殒 Wăn.

殒

MŪH, or Mŏ. To terminate; to end; to

die; the dead. The same as 殒 Mŭh. Pŭh fun tsun pe tsun mŏ 不分尊卑存殒 without distinguishing superior from inferior; or whether alive or dead.

𣦵

NEW.

Yew new 殒𣦵 appearing desirous to die.

殒

TSZE. Dead and coming to life again.

殒

Same as 殒 Heuě.

殒

YAÓU.

To die early; short lived; to kill the young.

殒

K'HAOU. To inflict a beating; to torture.

殒

CHĀ. An epidemical disease.

殞

TSAN, Wǒ, and Pǒ.

Fragments of food left by brute animals.

殞

NŪH.

Wan nŭh 殞 the heart in disorder and confusion.

殒

KWEI. The moon approaching its close.

To close; the termination of; to die.

殒

An ancient form of 兇 Heung. Used also for 兇

Heung.

殒

CH'HUEN. Spoiled; exhausted; two sleep-

ing opposite to each other. An ancient form of 布 Poo.

殒

Same as 殒 Mŭh.

殒

An ancient form of 州 Chow.

殒

Same as 殒 Hew.

殒

Original form of 夭 Yaou.

殒

CHǎ. An epidemical disease.

殒

Same as the preceding.

FIVE STROKES.

殒

TSOO.

To depart this life; to die falling like a leaf from a tree.

殒

TSEW. Spoiled; rendered useless.

殒

YANG.

𣦵

Fault; punishment; calamity; judgement; ruin.

殒

CH'HE. Demons, sprites, and devils, which

frequent houses and mountains.

殒

MĒEN.

To compassionate. Same as 殒 Hwǎn.

殒

T'HĒEN. To end; to terminate; to exter-

minate; to destroy; to overthrow.

殒

A vulgar form of 殒 Tĕen.

殒

HEUĚ. Ended; terminated; exhausted.

殒

A vulgar form of 殒 Tĕen.

殒

Yĭh, or Neĭh.

Dangerous. Read Lǎ, Rotten and broken.



殊 MÖ. The residue of a rotten thing.

殀 KO. The appearance of death.

殁 SĀNG. Dead and coming to life again.

殍 YEW.

Yew new 殍 殍 desiring to die; or near death.

殍 KEAOU. Short life; untimely death.

殍 P'HÖ. Putrid vapours.

殍 TSZE. The bones of dead birds; human  
dead bones with the flesh on them.

殍 An ancient form of 終 Chung,

破 P'HĒ. Broken through; or broken off. To  
cut open the flesh of an animal.

𪔐 K'HOO. Rotten; calamity or misery.

𪔑 K'HEÜH. To die and not corrupt.

𪔒 An ancient form of 殍 Tsoo.

殆 T'HÄE. To begin; to approach; to be  
nearly about; on the limits of; dangerous.

𪔓 HEW, or Kow. Rotten.

𪔔 Same as 殍 Yö, or Gō, Sudden death.

𪔕 Same as 殍 Koo.

𪔖 An erroneous form of 殍 Nüh.

SIX STROKES.

殊 ME. Rice half spoiled.

𪔗 LÖ. To fall; the residue of. Yö lö 殍 殍

殍 YU. See 殍 Yu,

殍 HEUE, Heih, and Yih. Bird's eggs  
broken, or not hatched to perfection.

殍 SEUE. Exterminated; ended.

殍 TO. Poor even to death.

殒 Same as 殒 Peaou, Read Pow, Same as 菱 Peaou,  
To fall down.

殒 SHING, or Sing. Sing sing 殒殒 the  
appearance of the near approach of death, or of wishing to die.

殒 TSZE.  
Diseased Dying and coming to life again.

殒 NÉ. A spring sacrifice intended to expel dis-  
ease. To clear away the feathers from the ear of a bird pre-  
viously to shedding its blood in sacrifice, which ceremony  
is intended to prefigure the divinity's opening his ear to the  
prayer of the penitent. To shed blood in sacrifice.

殒 SĒEN, or Shan. A foreign Tartar name.

殒 Original form of 殒 Tsan.

殒 KWEÌ. From *bad* and *dangerous*. Fatigued;  
wearied. One says, The feet stretched apart.

殒 NAOU. Anger; indignation.

殒 SEÚN. To follow the dead to the grave and  
be interred with them, once the partial usage of China; to  
pursue an object immoderately and seek the attainment at any

risk, even that of life, either in a good or bad sense, according  
to the object sought.

殒 MĒEN. Same as 殒 Mēen, an erroneous form.

殊 SHOO, or Choo. To kill; to cut off; to  
put an end to; to exterminate; to wound but not destroy; to  
distinguish or separate; differing from; to exceed. A par-  
ticle marking strongly the superlative degree; an expletive.  
Name of a pavilion of the Sēen 仙 genii.

殒 LE. Sickness; disease.

殒 LWAN. From *not* and *die*. The period  
when death becomes awful, in articulo mortis; the confusion  
and stupidity that precedes death.

殒 Same as 殒 Tsze.

殊 Same as 殊 Tsze.

殒 LUY. Sickness; disease.

殒 MAOU. Same as 餽 Paou.

殒 KEUĒ, and K'hing. To die.

殒 MAOU. Vicious; bad.

**殍** PEAOU, or Fow. To die of hunger; to be famished to death. Trees or plants decayed or rotten and falling to the ground.

**殍** Vulgar form of 殍 Peaou.

**殍** HĀNG. Pǎng hǎng 殍 殍 fleshy; fat.

**殍** TSĪH. To split or rend asunder; to break off.

**殍** An erroneous form of 殍 Seih.

**殍** LANG. A dead thing.

**殍** Same as 殍 Yen.

**殍** K'HEĀ. Rotten.

**殍** K'HEW. The end of; the termination of life.

**殍** KŪH.

Kūh sūh 殍 殍 bad; afraid at the hour of death.

**殍** T'HUY, and Nuy.

Wei tuy 殍 殍 weak; slender.

**殍** SŪH, and Sŏ. Kūh sūh 殍 殍 bad; the body not corrupting after death; it is said that some bodies are found uncorrupted after seventy or eighty years, when friends re-enter their relatives. Such bodies are supposed to become a sort of vampires.

**殍** K'HING. King sēen 殍 殍 the appearance of wishing to die; or approaching to death. Drawing in or contracting one's self. Ling king 殍 | a demon going forth. Name of a river in the west.

**殍** TSO. The sun going down in the west.

**殍** Original form of 殍 Mūh.

**殍** An ancient form of 殍 Tsoo.

**殍** An ancient form of 殍 E.

# EIGHT STROKES.

**殍** An ancient form of 殍 Tsoo.

**殍** SEĪH. Peih seih 殍 殍 coming to the extreme point; appearing about to die; breaking up.

**殍** Same as the preceding.



殒 YAOU. To injure other creatures.

痿 WEI. From *disease* and *bent down*. Disease; to fade or rot; rotten and dead. Also Weakness; lameness; impotency. A stupid foolish person; ignorant of business.

殒 Same as 殒 Yě.

殒 E. To inter the dead; to inter for the time being; not permanently.

殒 TSŪH.

The termination of human existence; death.

殒 MÁ, or Máy. Not possessing; destitute of.

殒 YU, or Heu. To fade; to rot.

殒 FUNG. To die; death.

殒 E. To cut down or eradicate plants or trees.

殒 TSIN. Plants or trees fading and dying.

殒 YŌ. To die suddenly.

殒 K'HEÜH, or Kwŭh.

A dead body remaining uncorrupted.

殒 FOW. To ruin; to spoil; to corrupt; to become putrid. Read Pĭb, Same as 跽 Pĭh. To die; to fall down dead.

殒 K'HEANG. Same as 殒 Keang.

殒 HEUE, or Hwĭh.

To ruin and spoil; remnants of a thing.

殒 LING. Ling king 殒 a demon going forth; the appearance of disease; wearied and languid. Ling tǎng | 殒 languid under the influence of disease.

殖 CHĪH. To fatten; to enrich, as by steeping in fat; to plant; to grow; to erect and make to grow; to erect and make to prosper. To increase; to flourish; to increase wealth and riches. To be covetous of gain and prosperity. Chĭh chĭh, Even; to level; to confer office upon.

殒 K'HE. To reject; to cast off, or send away.  
Ta ke 大殒 death; to die.

殒 TSAN. From *evil* and *two spears*. Evil induced by the use of weapons; to rob; to plunder; to mangle; to tread upon and spoil; spoiled; pillaged; slaughtered; to cast out after killing; bad; wicked; cruel; broken meat;

leavings of food ; boiled meat ; fallen to pieces ; deficient ; wanting.

**殍** Same as 殍 Pǎng, A dead body swelled out.

**殄** YĚ. Sick ; diseased. YĚ yě 殄殄 slight disease. To die. One upon another ; successive strata of. Read Yen, Defiled and offensive.

**殒** HWĀN. Obscure confused vision ; proud. Diseased ; to die before having established a name in the world. Read Mun, The breath cut off.

**殓** WAN. The appearance of a person dying. Read Wǒ, Stinking vapour.

**殒** Same as 殒 Lĕen.

**殒** An ancient form of 殒 Tsĕen.

**殒** Original form of 殒 Hwǎn.

**殒** LAN. Ruined ; spoiled.

**殒** Same as 禍 Ho.

**殒** T'HOO. To ruin ; to spoil.

**殒** KEĪH. To criminate ; to punish ; to reject ; to give up to death. To kill ; to leave ; to perish.

**殒** WEI. Wei tuy 殒殒 unable to know or distinguish persons. Weak.

**殒** HEANG. Dead and corrupted.

**殒** SWAN. An egg not hatched to perfection, from which a bird is never produced.

**殒** Same as 殒 Mei.

**殒** YĚ, and Chĕ. Yen chĕ 殒殒 slight disease ; half lying down and half sitting up.

**殒** GAE, and Kǒ. To die ; a delicate word to express death. Read Kǒ, To lean or depend upon.

**殒** HWUY. Extremely wearied ; languid and diseased.

**殒** LE. The same as 痼 Le, An epidemical disease.

**殒** KŪH. The sense of this character is not known.

𣎵 An ancient form of 禍 Ho.

殄 Same as 唁 Yen.

𣎵 K'HAOU. Faded or rotten.

TEN STROKES.

殄 GAE, and Kae. To kill a sheep or goat and take out the uterus, with the embryo enclosed in it.

殄 TSIN.

To terminate; to make a complete end of.

殄 YIN, or Yun. To fade; to fall; to perish; to die; to fall as a withered leaf in the evening.

殄 WÜH. To die in the womb; disease; death.

殄 TSAE. To extinguish; to destroy entirely.

殄 Same as 湍 Kō, and 殄 Gae.

𣎵 K'HAOU. Koo kaou 𣎵 scorched or withered with the fierce rays of the sun.

殄 HWUY. Hwuy tuy 殄 殄 not level; uneven; an ignorant appearance.

殄 CH'HOW.

The smell of any thing putrid; a stinking smell.

殄 E. To die of itself, as trees or plants; to fade; to be wounded or cut, so as to cause death. A slight disease of the hands or feet.

殄 A vulgar form of 冥 Ming.

殄 Same as 腐 Foo.

殄 Same as 瘥 Tso.

殄 An ancient form of 殄 E.

殄 A vulgar form of 戮 Lüh.

殄 T'HE, and He.

Extremely wearied; great lassitude.

𣎵 MÖ, or Mih. Still; quiet; silent.

𣎵 Same as the preceding.



**殓** K'HIN. To die of hunger; to die on the high way; to be buried in the high way.

**殮** LÜH. Löh wei 殮 痿 to put aside deer till it stinks, and then eat it.

**殞** Same as 縮 Shüh.

**殛** TSUY. Broken and spoiled.

**殤** SHANG. To die before arriving at the age of puberty; untimely death; to die.

**殪** Same as 僦 Tsaou, To come to an end; to die.

**殲** Vulgar form of 剿 Tseaou.

**殲** KWAN. To kill entirely; to exterminate.

**殲** TSZE. Diseased animals; birds and beasts dying; the bones of dead animals.

**殲** SOO.

Broken and tattered, as over-done meat, or fish.

**殲** Same as 衰 Shwae.

**殲** An erroneous form of 殲 Luy.

**殲** YIN. Remote; distant. Pă yin 八殲 eight imaginary regions in Chinese ancient geography.

### TWELVE STROKES.

**殲** TSÜH, and Tsă. To come to an end; to die. Read Tsew, To be cut off entirely.

**殲** Same as 殲 Hēen.

**殲** An erroneous form of the preceding.

**殲** HWUY. Broken; opened as a swollen ulcer.

**殲** FUN. Bad; spoiled and torn to pieces.

**殲** T'HANG.

Ling tǎng 殲 殲 the appearance of languor and sickness.

**殲** LEAOU. Ruined; spoiled.

**殲** TSWAN. Presents of victims and other proper offerings to a family, where a person has died; which offerings are presented at his tomb.

殄 SZE. To die; to terminate completely.

殍 TSUY. Lean; emaciated and sickly.

殪 É. To kill by one spear or arrow; to throw down; to destroy; to exterminate, or cut off; to terminate; to die. To shade; to overhang or overshadow. To cover over; to bury.

殢 A vulgar form of 殢 Yě.

殣 PĀNG. The swelling of a dead body.

殫 TAN. The utmost degree of; the last stage; the termination of; to destroy entirely. Tan leih 殫力 with the whole strength of.

殫 A vulgar form of 殫 Yě.

殛 PEĪH. Peih seih 殛殛 bad; approaching death, wishing to die.

殛 Same as the preceding.

殛 KEANG, and K'heáng, Remaining uncorrupted after death for many years, which is said to be the case with some Chinese bodies buried in particular places;

these bodies are said to rise and seize on living persons, and from whose grasp it is difficult to be extricated.

殛 TOO. To injure; to spoil.

殛 WEI. Tsan wei 殛殛 a dead thing.

殛 YĒ. Yen yě 殛殛 disease; sickness.

殛 LĒEN. To shroud the dead; to dress for the grave. It is the Chinese usage to dress out the corpse with the finest and warmest clothing that the person's circumstances will admit of; the clothes are of the same fashion as those worn by the living. A shroud surrounds the whole, and is sometimes bound to the corpse with cords. Show lēen 收殛 to shroud and coffin.

殛 Same as 殛 Tsze. Sickness; disease.

殛 MŎ, or Mŭh. A creature's being about to die is expressed by 殛 Mŭh lwan.

# FOURTEEN STROKES.

殛 Same as 殛 Yen.

殛 GAE, and Kō. To die; to depart this life; to comply with the decree of nature. Kō she 殛逝 to die.

殤

T'HEAOU. Kine and sheep dying.

殯

PIN. To put the dead in a coffin and carry

it forth to the grave; to perform funeral rites; to inter. Yu  
pin 虞殯 funeral songs. Chŭh pin 出 1 to carry from  
the house to the grave with the usual funeral processions.

殯

Original form of 殯 Kin.

殯

Same as 殯 Tsan.

殯

K'HEANG. To fall down dead.

殯

T'HÜH. Destroyed in the womb; destroyed

before birth; an abortion.

殯

SOO. Putrid and spoiled, like spoiled fish.

殯

LEIH.

Leih seih 殯 about to die. Terminated; exhausted.

殯

Same as 殯 Hwae.

殯

LEU.

Originally written 殯 Leu. The skin of an animal.

殯

YÜH. A crooked short appearance.

殯

Vulgar form of 殯 Hwae.

## SEVENTEEN STROKES.

殯

Same as 殯 Lan.

殯

TSEEN. To destroy entirely; to exterminate.

殯

Same as 殯 Hwuy.

殯

LO, and Luy.

殯

Sick; diseased. An epidemic amongst brute animals.

殯

LO. Same as 殯 Lo.

殯

T'HEEN. To die, to perish.



# SEVENTY-NINTH RADICAL.

殳

SHOO. To sink. A military weapon of the

spear kind; the handle of a spear; an appellation of an ancient form of the character. Shě shoo 攝殳 a sort of flail. To be distinguished from 殳 Mǎh.

殳

HAE, and Kae.

Kae hae 殳 to expel demons or noxious influences.

殳

CH'HIN.

To stand in a lower place and strike at what is higher.

殳

This character is thought by some an ancient form

of 般 Pan; others read it Pan or Pēen, and think it represents Propelling a boat with a pole.

## FIVE STROKES.

殳

T'HWAN. From *to spear*, and the *sound*

*Twan*. A piece of silk; a distinct separate piece. A section of history; a piece of business or work. Name of a horse and of a valley.

殳

KAE. Kae kae 殳 or Kang maou 剛

卯 a piece of stone or precious metal made in the form of a

seal, and appended to the girdle, on a certain day in the first moon, afterwards worn as a kind of charm.

政

Same as 政 Gow.

殳

Same as 殺 Shǎ.

殳

CHOO. Same as 注 Choo.

殳

K'HAE. The noise of laughing. Much or many.

殳

K'HŌ. The skin of any thing which is hollow;

the bark of a tree. A shell of any kind; a nut-shell; an egg-shell. Yun moo kō 雲母殼 mother of pearl.

殳

YIN.

殳

殳

From *turning to virtue* and a *weapon*. Diligent; abundant; flourishing; affluent; complete; large; numerous; in the middle; right; correct; name of an ancient dynasty.

殳

T'HOW. To strike or attack at a distance.

殳

Read Tuy, Same as 祓 Tuy.

殺

Same as 救 Kew.

殳 CHIN. To strike.

𠂔 K'HING, and K'hǎng. Used for 磬 King.

Read K'hǎng, An enemy. An ancient form of 聲 Shing.

毆 E. Sound of hitting something in the middle; sound echoing. Occurs as a mere expletive; also denoting a curtain or canopy.

殳 Original form of 殿 Tēen.

𠂔 An erroneous form of 𠂔 Kǒ.

殺 SHĀ. From *hand*, *a club*, and *a spear*. To overcome; to seize; to wound; to kill; to murder; to be destroyed or forgotten. To die; to destroy by the application of caustic. Murderously; used to denote the superlative degree. The hoar frost killing vegetable life. The name of a lance. Read Sǎ, To disperse; to scatter; to sweep away entirely; to hang down, as any thing suspended. Read Shae, To pare off; to degrade; to cover with the feathers or wings. Used to denote the tone of grief and distress. Read She, To murder a superior. Shǎ keun min soo wan 殺軍民數萬 killed of the army and people several tens of thousands.

殲 K'HUNG.

To strike. Read Chung, To kill or slay entirely.

𠂔 CH'HĀNG, or T'sǎng.

To push from; to propel suddenly; to rush against.

𠂔 KEW.

To twist and distort; to strike violently.

𠂔 An ancient form of 敢 Kan.

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Chow.

𠂔 K'HŌ, or Kūh. The skin of any thing empty or hollow; the bark of a tree; the shell of an egg or a nut; a shell of any kind. Read Heō, A hooting or harsh manner of speaking to.

𠂔 HEAOU. Mixed; blended; confused. To mix metals; pulse, employed as food; victims; flesh and bones. The name of a place. Occurs in the sense of 效 Heaou.

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Kew.

𠂔 SEUN, or Tseun.

To beat down earth in forming a mud wall.

𠂔 K'HEIH. To attack; to fight with. Read Ke, To feed. Same as 繫 Ke.

殿 T'HEÉN. A large lofty hall; a palace. Fixed; settled; the front of an army is called 啓 Ke; the rear is called 殿 Tēen; which also expresses the rear scampering off when a defeat takes place. Tēen is used to denote. An

inferior degree of merit. Chung téen 重 | a palace with front and back suits of apartments.

殳 Same as 殳 Wei.

毀 HWUY, and Hwúy. 毀 毀

From *to strike, earth, and a mortar*. To break to pieces or be broken; to fall down, as a house, or to be pulled down; to be laid in ruins; to pull to pieces a person's character; to slander and vilify; to put away from one; to put away calamities by prayer; to lose, as children do their teeth.

殳 T'HANG. The sense of this character is lost.

殺 Same as 殺 E.

勢 LE. An erroneous form of 勢 Le.

TEN STROKES.

殺 TSAE. To kill; to slaughter.

設 T'HUNG.

The noise of striking something empty.

殳 Same as 殳 Wăn, or Hwăn.

殳 Same as 殳 Gae.

殳 K'HÖ, or K'heaou.

To strike the head; to grasp crosswise.

設 KE. To wound; to hurt; to exterminate.

Read Kō, To disgrace or insult; to strike.

殳 KEIH. To strike and hit; to exert strength.

A weapon of the spear kind. To put a bow in order, when about to string it.

殺 An abbreviated form of 殺 Tsō.

殺 Same as 殺 Hō, or Kō.

殺 E. A firm unbending mind; greatness of mind; fortitude; magnanimity; intrepidity. Power of suffering, or acting well. The name of a place, and of a bird. A word used in playing at chess, denoting a certain move.

殳 CHAN, or Tsan. To strike, to attack.

毆 GOW. A kind of club or bludgeon; to strike

or beat with a stick or cudgel. It is used for fighting with the fist. Gow pe min jin urh ming 毆斃民人二命 beat to death two natives.

毀 An ancient form of 毀 Hwuy.



穀 An abbreviated form of 穀 Kow.

穀 Same as 穀 K'hǒ.

穀 TSŪH. To bore into; to bore through.

穀 HWUY.

To pound down rice to a smaller quantity.

穀 CHĀNG, or Tsǎng.

To strike against with violence.

穀 T'HWAN. Eggs not hatched.

穀 Same as 穀 Keaou.

磬 LING. Many noises; numerous sounds.

穀 Same as 穀 Chow.

磬 SHAOU. Name of a musical instrument.

Read T'haou, Name of a drum.

穀 CH'HĀNG, or Tsǎng.

To rush against abruptly.

磬 Vulgar form of 磬 T'hung.

穀 KŪH. Earth; mould.

穀 Same as 穀 Keaou.

穀 NOW, or Kow.

To suckle a child. Ignorant. Same as 穀 Now.

穀 K'HEŌ. A bird hatching eggs; eggs already hatched; the first bud of any thing.

# FOURTEEN STROKES.

穀 CHOW.

To strike something which is suspended, as a bell.

穀 TS'HAN. A small beater or pounder.

磬 K'HĀNG.

That which may not be approached; unapproachable.

穀 K'HŪH. Hemp undressed.

穀 An erroneous form of 穀 Juy.

Profound intellectual discernment.

𡗗

Same as 𡗗 Keō.

𡗘

E. The name of a tree.

Same as 醫 E; 醫 E; and 鑿 E.

𡗙

E. Excellent; good of its sort.

𡗚

Original form of 毅 E.

𡗛

TSŌ. Same as 鑿 Tsō.

𡗜

Same as 詔 Taou.

𡗝

K'HAN. To strike a drum.

𡗞

LEEN. The mirror and dressing case of a bride.

𡗟

HEAOU. A large stone suspended, used as a musical instrument. The coulter of a plough.

𡗠

LUNG. Sound; noise.

𡗡

T'HANG. The sound of a drum.

𡗢

A man's name. The sound not known.

𡗣

Same as 系 He, and 𡗣 Ke.

𡗤

LEIH. To separate; to distinguish.

## EIGHTIETH RADICAL.

母

WOO. From the character 母 Neu, a wo-

man, with a line of separation, denoting A prevention of illicit practices. A prohibitive particle, forbidding the doing or exercise of, it corresponds to the modern word 莫 Mō. A particle of interrogation. A surname; the name of a place

母

KWAN. Things stringed together. Kwan

kew 母丘 the name of a place.

母

MOO, or Mòw.


𡗗 𡗘 𡗙 𡗚 𡗛 𡗜 𡗝 𡗞 𡗟 𡗠 𡗡 𡗢 𡗣 𡗤

The character is said to represent the female breast. A mother; figuratively, that which produces. Moo tsin 母親 a mother. Ke moo 繼 | a step mother. Tsou moo 祖 | a grand-mother. Joo moo 乳 | a wet nurse. Foo moo 父 | father and mother. Ta foo moo 大父 | heaven and earth. Ke kung 雞公 a cock. Ke moo 雞 | a hen. Tēn-chūh tsze moo, woo shīh tsze 天竺字

卅 十字 the mother characters of Sanscrit are fifty.  
 Moo ting heang 母丁香 'mother cloves;' they say also,  
 Kung ting heang 公丁香 'father cloves.'

毋 MOW. Same as 蒙 Mung.

Some think it an erroneous form of 母 Moo.

每 MEI. 

Grass growing or springing up; each; every; commonly;  
 on every occasion; constantly; always; although; notwith-  
 standing; to covet or desire; a surname. Mei jin 每人  
 each person.

每 Vulgar form of the preceding.

毒 GAE. Clinging to; not possessing; the mind  
 dwelling on some illicit attachment. Gae jin 毒人 a foolish  
 foolish person.

#### FOUR STROKES.

馳 An ancient form of 姐 Tseay.

毒 T'HÜH. From plant and vicious; also from  
 mother and to bear. Poison; poisonous; noxious; injurious;  
 painful; to poison; a poisonous plant. To hate; to be in-  
 dignant against. To rule. Name of a medicine; and of a

wood. Pēen tūh 便毒 ulcers in the perinæum. Chuen  
 ke tūh urh hae jin 傳其 一 而害人 communicate the  
 poison and hurt other people. Tūh e san 一 易散 the  
 poison is easily dispersed. Tsēen koo tūh wūh 千古 一  
 物 the most malicious creature that ever existed in all anti-  
 quity, said of. Woo-how 武后 who squeezed to death her  
 new born infant beneath the clothes, and laid the blame on  
 the empress.

毋 An ancient form of 蹯 Fan.

肥 TSZE. A mother.

毒 HWUY. A surname. Same as 蜀 Hwuy.

毒 A name of one of the diagrams of Fūh-he, the sound  
 is not known.

毒 Same as the preceding.

毓 YÜH. To cause to grow. To bring up a child  
 in virtuous habits; to nurse; to nurture; to educate; to soothe.  
 Same as 育 Yü. See above.

萌 YÜH.

To cherish; to nourish; to sooth; to train up.

婁 Same as 婁 Loo.



# EIGHTY-FIRST RADICAL.

**比** PE, Pè, and Pě. From *two spoons* uniformly arranged on a table. To compare one thing with another; to put in order; to classify; to collate; in epitaphs denotes To select and follow a virtuous course. To provide; to prepare; to make; to approach near to; nearly related, or contiguously situated; to reach or extend to. To refer to; to equal; even; regularly placed; according with; corresponding or answering; close. The point of an arrow. Pe, is further found in connection with various other characters. Pe fang 比方 a comparison; an analogy. Pe-kan 干 a statesman who remonstrated with the ancient king Chow-wang 紂王 who in consequence had him killed and ripped open to view his heart. Pe kew 丘 certain priests of the Budh sect.

**𠂔** An erroneous form of 勞 Laou.

**𠂔** An ancient form of 比 Pe.

**𠂔** PEI. The name of a place in Japan.

## FIVE STROKES.

**𪚩** CH'HŌ.

Name of an animal resembling a rabbit or hare.

**𠂔** PE, or Pěi. Careful; heedful; attentive; laborious; pains taking; the appearance of water flowing from a spring.

**毗** PE. Adjoining, as contiguous fields; clear; manifest; substantial; to assist; the heart full; the navel. Forms part of the name of hills; name of a district. Kwa pe 夸毗 to crouch softly or servilely. Pe shay fow Fūh 毘舍浮佛 the third Budh, he appeared Jin show lew wan suy she 人壽六萬歲時 when human life was 60,000 years. Pe po she Fūh 毘波尸佛 the first of seven Budh's enumerated in the work Che-yuě-lŭh 指月錄 in his time human life extended to 80,000 years.

**毘** Same as the preceding.

**毗** Original form of 毗 Pe.

**毘** Same as the preceding.

**𠂔** An ancient form of 拜 Pae.

**𪚩** A vulgar form of 𪚩 Chō.

𪛗

An ancient form of 次 Tsze.

𪛘

KEUE. The name of an animal which according to some resembles a fox.

𪛙

K'HEUEN, and Joo. Soft hair.

𪛚

SHE. Name of an animal resembling a fox.

## TWELVE STROKES.

𪛛

An ancient form of 拜 Pae.

𪛜

SZE, or She. Name of an animal.

𪛝

CHAN, or Tsan. An artful crafty rabbit or hare. The name of a tree. Name of a star. Tsan too 兔 a crafty hare. Tsan tan 檀 name of a tree that belonged to Confucius.

𪛞

SEAY, Yu, and Woo.

𪛟

Same as 毗 Pe.

𪛠

PIH.

The appearance of swiftness; speed; velocity.

## EIGHTY-SECOND RADICAL.

毛

MAOU.

𦍋 𦍌 𦍍

The hair on the eye-brows; the hair of brute animals; feathers; down; nap of cloth; the short hair on the human skin; grass or herbage; the grain on the earth; to deprive of the hair. The name of a bamboo. Jow maou 柔毛 sheep-wool. Hwuy maou 回毛 curly hair. Püh maou 不 1 victims not of an unmixed colour. Ta maou shay 大 1 𦍎 name of a wild plant; a species of Amaranthus. Maou fä sung jen 1 髮 悚 然 hair bristling up through fear. Maou neu 1 女 a young woman whose face has not been

shaved; in the north no unmarried woman shaves her face.

Yin maou 陰 1 and Maou tse 1 際 the pubes.

𦍎

SAN. Name of a divinity; name of a village.

𦍇

A form of 禿 Tüh.

𦍈

NING. Ping ning 𦍈 𦍈 dog's hairs.

𦏧

Same as 麾 Hwuy.

𦏨

Same as 𦏩 Paou

𦏪

HOO. From *mouth* and *hair*. A vulgar form of  
Hoo 鬍 The beard.

𦏫

FUN. Fun-fun 𦏫 𦏫 the hair falling off.

𦏬

CHE.

The appearance of light hairs; a sort of felt.

𦏭

PE. A sort of felt, or hair cloth.

𦏮

PEI, or Pae.

Pei nae 𦏮 𦏮 the appearance of a great quantity of hair.

𦏯

KEAE. Fine hair of an animal.

𦏰

Same as 𦏱 Loo.

𦏲

SĀ.

Kō 𦏲 𦏲 the appearance of long eyebrows.

𦏳

JEN. The hair on the cheeks; the whiskers.

𦏴

P'HAOU, and P'heaou.

The appearance of hair rising up; light.

𦏵

Same as 𦏶 Pe.

FIVE STROKES.

𦏷

T'HEAOU. Teaou seaou 𦏷 𦏷 the fea-

thers of a bird's tail rising up. Wings in a disordered ill-look-  
ing state.

𦏸

LING.

Hair or feathers in a disordered ruffled state.

𦏹

SĀNG. Sāng shoo 𦏹 𦏹 the appearance

of hair or feathers rising up.

𦏺

TSIN.

A regular appearance of the hair of the head.

𦏻

KEA.

Hair garments worn by Budh priests.

𦏼

PE. Hair.

𦏽

MOW. Hair thick or close.



𦏧

Same as 髻 Pei.

𦏨

P'HAOU. A bird hatching eggs.

𦏩

CHĪH. Hair beginning to grow.

𦏪

CHEN.

A carpet or cloth for a floor. Vulgar form of 氈 Chen.

𦏫

PAOU. A bird hatching eggs.

𦏬

Same as 紕 Pe. A sort of felt or hair cloth.

𦏭

K'HEU. A sort of hair cloth, or carpeting.

𦏮

JOO. Hair.

𦏯

Same as 旄 Maou.

𦏰

A character found in connexion with 囿 Chin.

𦏱

LOO, or Leu. A sort of felt or hair cloth.

𦏲

SAE. Pei sae 毳 毼 the wings of a bird

extended; an exhibition of anger.

𦏳

MŪH. The appearance of thinking; good.

The appearance of wind. Feathers damp or wet. Read Maou, A small pupil of the eye.

𦏴

Same as the preceding.

𦏵

KŌ. The appearance of long eye lashes.

𦏶

YUE. Same as 髒 To.

𦏷

SEUN. The appearance of hair beginning

to grow. Bird's wings quick in their motion.

𦏸

NE. Feather ornaments; ornaments of helmets

or caps. Name of a hair brush; of a kind of silk; of a fragrant plant; and of a creeping rattan plant.

𦏹

JUNG.

Small fine hairs; felt or other stuffs woven from hair.

𦏺

Same as 𦏸 Ne.

𦏻

SĒĒ. Sleek feathers of birds, or hair of animals.

𦏼

Same as 毳 Maou.

𦏽

Same as the following.

毳

SĚEN. Smooth and in order like the feathers

of birds and the hairs of animals.

髡

NOO, or Neu.

The appearance of a dog with a great quantity of hair.

毳

CHEN. A sort of hair carpet.

毳

SHOO. Hair.

毫

HAOU. Long soft small pointed hair or down;

any thing very small. Name of a small weight; a pencil to write with; a surname. Haou pŭh yung wei 毫不容 偽 not suffer the least guile.

毳

SĚEN. SĚen che 毳 毳 a sort of felt or

hair cloth. SĚen che 1 翅 a fine sort of grass cloth.

毳

LUY, and Leuě.

Hair of different colours. A piebald horse.

毳

SEAOU, and Sew, Teau seaou 毳 毳

the tail of a bird bristling up; feathers ruffled and disordered.

Keau seaou 毳 1 a sort of hair cloth or carpet.

毳

Same as the preceding.

毳

Same as 毳 Jung.

毳

K'HEW. A ball made of leather, filled with

hair; now made of a bladder filled with air and covered with leather. A ball to play with; name of a sash or girdle; name of a fish; of a staff; of a lamp; of a fruit; of a kind of cloth; and of a species of silk. Kew tsze sin chang, kwān shang, kwān hea 毳子心腸滾上滾下 a globular heart, that rolls up and rolls down: a person whose purposes are constantly changing. Te kew 地 1 sometimes denotes a globe or ball lying on the ground, at which cavalry archers shoot at full gallop.

耗

Same as the preceding.

耗

FOO.

A bird casting it's feathers. A sort of felt or hair cloth.

毳

SHOO, A sort of hair cloth or rug.

耗

Same as the preceding.

耗

Same as 睫 Tsĕě, The eye lashes.

耗

P'HŌ, or P'hŭh.

P'hŏ tsŭh 耗 耗 the appearance of short hair.

耗

A vulgar form of 髡 Hŏ.

耗

An erroneous form of 髡 Keu.

毳 TOW. Pun tow 毳 a sort of hair cloth  
or rug. Read Nǎ, A very fine sort of cloth that keeps off rain.

毳 Same as 毳 Sow.

毳 HAOU. To contort; to twist and twine.

毳 SHA. A hair cloth garment worn by the Buddh  
priests. The appearance of long hair.

毳 NAOU. Naou jang 毳 the hair of a rug  
in a disordered ruffled state.

毳 YEN.

Yuě yen 越毳 a sort of silk of various colours.

毳 An ancient form of 尿 Neaou.

# EIGHT STROKES

毳 CHE.

The hair of an animal abundant; shaggy; hairy.

毳 T'HAN. A sort of hair rug.

毳 Same as the preceding.

毳 K'HEÜH.

A bird with a short tail. A vulgar form of 屈 Keü.

耗 LE, and Lae.

Hair bristling or rising up. The name of a dog.

耗 T'IH. A small quantity of hair.

耗 Same as 麓 Le.

毳 PEI. The appearance of wings spread out.

毳 K'HEÜH. A hair skin ball,

毳 JUNG. Same as 隼 Jung.

Read Maou, same as 毛 Maou, Abundance of hair or feathers; light hair.

耗 SÜH. P'hö süh 耗 a hairy appearance;  
fine short hair. Read Tsüh, The appearance of hair growing.

毳 TÖ.

A sort of hair cloth woven by certain barbarians.

毳 TSÉE.

Same as 睫 Tsě, The hair on the eye lashes.



接 Same as the preceding character.

毚 KWĀN. Hair curling or turning round.

毳 TSUY. From *hair* and *feather*, thrice repeated. The soft hair or fur of animals fit for making into stuffs; the down or soft feathers of birds; any thing delicate, soft, beautiful, fragile, and small; weak. Name of a kind of crown; of some stuffs; and of priests garments. A surname.

毼 TSĒEN.

A certain manufacture of the cloth kind.

毽 PĪH, or Peih. Something made of hair.

毿 Same as 睫 Tsě.

毸 Same as the preceding.

毹 KEU.

A sort of rug of hair or felt, for sitting or sleeping on.

毺 PANG.

Pang hō 毺 毺 a sort of hair cloth or felt.

毽 TĒ.

A hair or woollen cloth made in a western nation.

毽 KEŨH. An erroneous form of 毽 Keüh.

毽 Same as 毽 Keüh.

毽 YING. A hair or woollen cloth.

毽 Same as 毽 Jung.

毽 JUNG.

Soft, fine hair or down. A vulgar form of 毽 Jung.

毽 MAOU. To open out.

毽 Same as 釐 Le.

毽 KEA. A kind of hair cloth or camlet; the name is now applied to cloth. Kea sha 毽 毽 or Kea sha 1 裘 a kind of cloak without arms, worn by the Buddh priests.

毽 NAE. Pei nae 毽 毽 much hair; the hair of an animal thick and close.

毽 An erroneous form of 毽 Sēen.

毽 Same as the following.

毳 YU. Keu yu 毳 毳 hair or wool woven into  
a sort of rug to sit or sleep on.

毼 SOW. Keu sow 毼 毼 a cloth woven of  
hair or wool, variegated with different colours.

毽 SUY. Pei suy 毽 毽 to spread or extend the wings.

𦘒 T'HO. To open or spread out as a bird its  
wings, or a quadruped bristling up its hairs.

𦘓 HŌ. Certain embroidery or leather, done by  
women; the doing of it; wide and elegant; a kind of felt or  
hair cloth; a certain wooden vessel unornamented.

𦘔 PĒEN. PĒen pūh 𦘔 𦘔 hairs in confusion or disorder.

𦘕 Same as 眉 Mei.

𦘖 Same as 𦘖 Sow, which is no where defined. Same  
as 毳 Yu.

𦘗 An erroneous form of 𦘗 Tih.

𦘘 Same as 𦘘 Kea.

𦘙 Same as 𦘙 To.

𦘚 Same as 𦘚 Maou.

𦘛 KEŪH. A skin hair ball.

𦘜 KĒEN.

A play thing which is kicked by the foot.

TEN STROKES.

𦘝 Same as 𦘝 Sow.

𦘞 Same as 𦘞 Ke.

𦘟 SHWAE. Long soft hair. One says, the ap-  
pearance of a fox; or a suspicious appearance.

𦘠 K'HE. Elegant and variegated hair and feathers.

𦘡 HŌ. A species of hair cloth.

𦘢 T'HĀ, or T'hŏ. Tă tǎng 𦘢 𦘢 a fine sort  
of cloth, said to be brought from India, a sort of hair or wool-  
len cloth.

𦘒 Same as the preceding character.

𦘓 Same as 𦘒 Těě.

𦘔 T'HANG. Tang ne 𦘔 𦘔 a sort of hair rug with curling hairs, or nap. The ornament of a cap.

𦘕 HAN. The hair on a quadruped; long hair.

𦘖 Same as 𦘕 Tang.

𦘗 MAOU. A hairy appearance.

𦘘 JUNG. Süh jung 𦘘 𦘘 a net made of hair; certain ornamental feathers; ornaments made of hairs or feathers.

𦘙 JÜH. Jüh, or Chen jüh 𦘙 𦘙 a couch or mattress.

𦘚 SO. Hairs or feathers bristling up.

𦘛 JUNG. Abundance of hairs or feathers.

𦘜 JUNG.

Tä jung 𦘜 𦘜 mixed confused; base; degenerated.

𦘝 WÜH. Wüh süb 𦘝 𦘝 a hairy appearance.

𦘞 JUNG. Fine hair.

𦘟 An erroneous form of 𦘟 Maou, The downy feathers of a bird.

𦘠 Same as 𦘠 Keu.

𦘡 Same as 𦘡 Pang.

𦘢 LE. Tsëë le 𦘢 𦘢 a white sort of felt cap.

𦘣 SAN. The appearance of long hair.

𦘤 Same as 𦘤 Tsëë, and 𦘤 Tsëë.

𦘥 Same as 𦘥 Keih, or Kei.

𦘦 SUY, and Tsuy. The appearance of wings extended; the appearance of hair.

𦘧 TSUNG. A sort of rug or hair cloth.

𦘨 MUN. A red sort of hair cloth.



毳

SE. The appearance of hair hanging down.

毼

LOO. Loo hō 毼 毼 a kind of work with diagonal lines or streaks; nets or hair cloth done by women.

毹

MOO. Feathers folding over each other, as in the natural state of birds.

毳

LE. The tail of a cow or of a horse; strong curly hair; long hair; hair mixed in a confused state; any thing very small or minute.

毼

Same as 毼 Loo.

毼

MANG. A sort of hair cloth.

毼

NAE.

The appearance of a great quantity of hair.

毼

Same as 毼 Tsěě.

毼

Same as 毼 Suy.

毼

Same as 毼 Tsěě.

毼

Same as 毼 Pei.

毼

Same as 毼 Keüh.

## TWELVE STROKES.

毼

Same as 毼 Keu.

毼

K'HEAOU.

Keaou seaou 毼 毼 a species of rug or hair cloth.

毼

T'HUNG.

The appearance of dishevelled hair.

毼

T'ANG. A sort of hair cloth, carpet or rug.

毼

PŪH. Hair or feathers in a state of disorder.

毼

Vulgar form of 毼 San.

毼

FUN, or Pun.

An ancient species of woollen cloth.

毼

JUNG. Fine hair, fur or down; warm and soft; hairy. Jung maou 毼 毛 or Tze jung 子 | fine soft hair.

毼

SŪH. A sort of hair cloth or rug.

毳 TSEAOU. The feather ornament at the top of a helmet or military cap. Broken feathers.

毼 CH'HANG. A bird's wings; a sort of garment made of feathers.

氈 PANG. A sort of hair or woollen cloth made in the west.

氍 Same as the preceding.

氎 Same as 氎 Tan.

氏 An erroneous form of 氎 Tă.

氐 NANG. Same as 氐 Nang.

民 Same as 民 Keu.

氒 HŮ. A certain edible water plant. Read Lěě, A sort of covering from the wind and dust, for a carriage.

氐 CHEN. Hair worked up into a kind of cloth or felt; of this the Chinese make caps, coverlids, and carpets, also the soles of shoes; for this last purpose cotton is also worked into a felt.

毳 SAOU. Hair; stiff hairs.

毼 Same as 毼 Tsě.

氈 SHOO. A sort of hair cloth; rug or felt.

氎 Same as 氎 Kew.

氏 TSUY. To cut off.

氐 MUNG. A hairy appearance.

民 YĚ. A great quantity of hair.

氒 PING. Ping ning 氒 the hair of a dog.

民 YEN, and Lan.

Dishevelled hair; hair or feathers disordered and spread out.

氐 A vulgar form of 氐 Loo.

氐 NĀNG, or Ning. A hairy, shaggy dog.

氐 TSĚĚ. The hair on the eye lashes.

𦘒 Same as 𦘒 Yu.

𦘓 Same as 𦘓 Keu ; also a man's name.

𦘔 KEU. Fine hair.

𦘕 LĚĚ.

The hair on a quadruped's neck ; the mane.

𦘖 T'HŮH.

The great colour or standard of an army.

𦘗 LO, and LOO. Pang lo 𦘗 𦘗 a sort of

hair or woollen, manufactured by the *Too-fan* 吐蕃 people, on the western frontier of China.

𦘘 Same as 𦘒 LĚĚ.

𦘙 Same as 𦘓 TĚĚ.

𦘚 Original form of 𦘒 Sŭh.

𦘛 SĚEN. Hair or down.

𦘜 JANG. The hair in the utmost disorder.

Kwang jang 𦘜 𦘜 disheveled hair.

𦘝 A vulgar form of 𦘒 TĚĚ.

# EIGHTEEN STROKES.

𦘞 An erroneous form of 𦘒 Keu.

𦘟 JĚ. The appearance of soft weak hair.

𦘠 K'HEU. Keu yu 𦘠 𦘠 cloth rug or carpet made from hair or wool.

𦘡 SHOO, or Yu. Hair bristling up ; a hairy manlike monkey, or the hairs on such an animal.

𦘢 Same as 𦘗 Lo.

𦘣 T'HĚĚ. Fine hair or wool cloth, manufactured on the western side of China, for garments, napkins, &c.

𦘤 Same as 𦘒 Jen.



## EIGHTY-THIRD RADICAL.

氏 SHE.

𠂔 𠂕 𠂖 𠂗

A family, in the larger sense of the word. Kindred; one of a family or clan; collectively they are called 族 Tsūh. The surname of females. The family names of women, formerly only applicable to persons of family. The poor had 名 Ming, Names, but not 氏 She. This character was applied to women, as Sing 姓 to men. Chă-le she 刹利 | the family of Budh were kings in every age, Tsze tēn te kǎng che, 自天地更始 since heaven and earth again commenced; i. e. ever since the beginning of the present kulpā; but Shih-kea Mow-ne Budh, himself cultivated virtue through many successive kulpas, before he attained perfection. (Compare with 行 Hing.)

氏 TE.

𠂔

From to descend and a line denoting the ground. Reaching to the ground; low; mean; radical; fundamental; to revert or come to again; to arrive at. The name of a star. To pass the night. Kǎn te 根 氏 the root of a tree. Hwuy te 回 | the god of ink.

民 MIN.

𠂔 𠂕 𠂖 𠂗

A general budding forth or growth; growing up, or vegetating merely, without knowledge. The people or subjects of a country, in contradistinction from those in the service of government, or who possess rank. The prince is the *mind* or *soul* of the people, and they are his *body*. Kwǎ e min wei pun; min e shih wei tēn 國以民爲本 | 以食爲天

the people must be considered the fundamental part of a nation; and food is the people's heaven. Kih min e fung keun; yew kǎ jow e chung fūh 刻 | 以奉君猶割肉 以充腹 to carve from the people and offer to the prince, is like a man's cutting off his own flesh to fill his belly; saying of the first Emperor of the Tang dynasty. Ke jin kwo ke min jin che tsze wei tsze 旗人過繼 | 人之子爲嗣 Tartars adopting the children of Chinese to be their heirs; is prohibited by law. Several thousand Tartars convicted of doing so were degraded by the Emperor Taou-kwang from the dignity of Tartar subjects to the lower place of Chinese subjects. The Tartars use the word Min 民 as the English, in India do, Native. Min poo 民部 formerly the board of revenue, now called 戶部 Hoo poo.

𠂔

KEUE. An ancient form of 厥 Keue.

𠂔

MĀNG, or Mang. People who remove into the territory and become the subjects of another country; people who are naturalized. Used for 萌 Ming.

𠂔

Same as the preceding.

## FIVE STROKES.

𠂔

SHE. To spy and watch a person.

𡗗

MIN. Even ; level.

𡗘

WĀN, or Min. Rich ; or it is supposed to

be an erroneous form of 𡗙 Mǎng.

𡗚

T'HĒĒ. To rush or bounce against. Read

Ch'hīh, To snatch or pull out a thing with the hand.

𡗛

TE. Large ; great.

𡗜

An ancient form of 於 Yu.

𡗝

YIN, and E.

To lie down ; to sleep. Read Che, To go, or repair to.

𡗞

Same as 𡗝 Yin.

𡗟

HEAOU.

Mistaken or erroneous. Read Haou, The name of a place.

## EIGHTY-FOURTH RADICAL.

气

K'HĒ. Vapours or light floating clouds, which the character is intended to represent. Air ; breath ; steam.

𡗠

Same as 𡗠 Ke.

𡗡

FUN. Fume ; vapour ; breath ; air ; shadowy appearance, both felicitous and infelicitous.

𡗢

A vulgar form of 陽 Yang.

𡗣

A vulgar form of 陰 Yin.

𡗤

An ancient form of 𡗤 Ke.

𡗥

An ancient form of 氣 Ke, Steam ; vapour, &c.

𡗦

CHUNG. The aura about the heart.

𡗧

Same as 𡗧 Yin.

SIX STROKES.

𡗨

Same as 霄 Seaou.

氣

K'HE. § 1

From *rice* and *vapour*. Vapour

or fume ascending from fire, operating on water or moisture. Fume; vapours; exhalations; cloudy vapour; halo; ether; ethereal; the primary matter; original substance of animate and inanimate creatures. The breath; spirit, in a low sense, as the *anima*, or animal soul of brutes and of human beings. An apparition. The animal life; vegetable life, any subtle fluid; nervous fluid; animal spirits. Influence of the planets; attraction; magnetism; subtle qualities or medicinal powers. The spirit or temper; the feelings; sentiments; principles or movements of mind, particularly anger; habitual disposition of mind; ardor; elevation. Vehemence; courage; vigour of mind. The *two ke*, are the imaginary principles Yin and Yang; the *five ke*, are the different airs or climates in the four quarters and centre of the world; the *six ke*, are the Yin and Yang, wind and rain, obscurity and splendour; the *twenty-four ke*, are twenty-four terms into which the year is divided. The sect *Taou* speaks of eating Ke; i. e. stifling the breath for a length of time, and various other tricks. There is a class of magicians who divine from observing the *halo*, or *ke*, around the sun. Tow ke 抖氣 to catch breath as when rising out of the water. Shoo ke 舒 | or Chüh le 出 | to relax or ease one's feelings. Ke sze | 死 to die of anger. Ke kaou maou 氣高貌 haughty, lofty manner. Ke sěē hea | 泄下 to pass wind backwards. Yen leaou ke 噤了 | to breathe one's last. Ke seih fow heaou | 習浮囂 a temper and conduct full of levity and noise, deemed a sufficient cause of being expelled from office.

氤

YIN.

From *vapour* and *cause*. Warm genial

air or vapour. Yin yin 氤氲 warm genial vapour formed by the junction of heaven and earth, and from which, according to the Chinese theory, creatures emanated. The generative or productive stimulus.

氐

SEUN.

Air or breath going opposite to the natural course.

氦

A vulgar form of 氛 Fun.

氩

YUN.

From *warm* and *air*. Vapour; genera-

tive influence. See 氲 Yin.

氪

Same as 消 Seaou.

氬

Same as 氙 Chung.

氪

Same as the preceding.



## EIGHTY-FIFTH RADICAL.

水 SHWŬY.



Intended to represent *streams* of water. One of the five Chinese elements: Water; a stream of water. Used for tide; a tide; a voyage; an occasion of bringing to market. Shwŭy 水 is used in contradistinction from 河 Ho, a river, means a small stream or rivulet. Shwŭy kwei hwa 水桂花 a species of Plantago. Shwŭy moo 水母 Medusa Pulmo, or sea nettle. E shun shwŭy hing chow 以順水行舟 to go with the stream; to comply with the course, which circumstances impose. Shwŭy hung 水紅 light rose colour. Shwŭy ung tsze 楡子 name of a wild red berry. Ting shwŭy 停 stagnant water. Shwŭy loo 路 road by water. Shwŭy chung yuě 中月 the moon (reflected) in the water. Shwŭy yin pŭh ko kin yin 銀不可近陰 mercury should not be allowed to come near the genital organs, because it weakens them. Foo yin yuě shwŭy pŭh tung 婦人月不通 a stoppage of a woman's monthly courses. Shwŭy sing foo yin 性婦人 a water dispositioned woman; is an expression always understood in a bad sense, for a female of easy virtue.

承 CHING. To assist and deliver a person. To

receive. Name of a district; and of a man. Name of an ancient principality.

永 YUNG. Represents *streams* and *flowing*.

Ever-flowing; perpetual; everlasting; eternal; distant; remote; applied to time, Forever; always. Name of a district.

汜 HEĪH.

Water dried up; or run off entirely.

冰

A vulgar form of 冰 Ping.

汎 KE.

The bank or the side of a stream.

汧 LĪH.

The gurgling noise of a spring; or murmuring of running water.

永

Same as 永 Yung.

汔 TSEĪH.

Water issuing forth; to sprinkle with water.

汔 PŪH.

Water, or the name of a stream.

休 NEAOU.

From *man* and *water*. An ancient form of 溺 Neau, Urine; and to drown.

爻 NEAOU.

From *man* under *water*. Same as the preceding.

𣶒

TUN. From *man on the top of water*. To

float on the surface of water.

汜

FAN. To overflow; to inundate. Unsettled; in

motion; shaken; agitated. The name of a river. A surname.

The name of a country. Same as 汎 Fan.

洿

KWEI. Water dried up; rotten earth or

mud by the side of a stream. A spring or stream issuing from the side of a cavern, or of a larger stream; the margin of a stream; a bank.

汀

T'HING. A level shore by the side of a river.

The name of a river, and of a district.

汁

CH'ĪH. Juice; gravy; the good of any thing

obtained in a liquid form, by steeping or expressing, or boiling; thick liquor. Used metaphorically for any piece of writing which pleases the mental taste. Snow and rain blended; sleet.

求

K'HEW. To search for; to seek. To beg;

to supplicate; to entreat; to endeavour; to seek to attain; to invite to come; to class or sort with. Name of a mountain stream; a surname. Kew tsze new 求子牛 a cow in heat; applied also to the male wanting to bull. Kew tsze

求嗣 to use means to obtain an heir. Kew tsze che fā mǔ sēen teaou king 1 子之法莫先調經 of the means of obtaining a son, none precedes that of regulating the menses. Kew tsze 1 子 desiring young is used to denote animals being in heat. Wang wang kew fūh urh che tsae 往往求福而致災 it often happens that

endeavours to attain happiness, lead to misery; said of those who do not observe the rules given in fortune-telling books.

汭

PIN.

Name of a country, and of a river, in the farthest west.

汭

GAE, or E. Name of a stream or river.

汭

Same as 汭 Ch'ih, or Ts'ih.

汭

A vulgar form of 汭 Mēen.

汭

An ancient form of 貨 Ho.

### THREE STROKES.

汭

CH'HA, or Tsa. Water diverging into several streams. Forms part of the name of a place.

汭

TSŌ, or Chō. The noise of dashing against water. The name of a stream; and of a place.

洲

CH'HUEN.

Water flowing in streams; name of a river.

汎

FAN. To float; to be driven by the winds and

waves without opposition; levity. The name of a river; the name of a country village. Read Fung, in the same sense.

Read Fă, Delicate; the noise of waves dashing. Fan gae chung 汎愛衆 exercise a general love to all mankind. (Lun-yu.)

汜 SEĒN, or Tsĕen.

The appearance of waves.

洿 HWAN.

Hwan-lan 洿瀾 to weep and shed tears.

汰 THAE, Thă, and To. To wash; to scour; to agitate in water; waves striking against and passing away.

汐 SEĪH.. The tide rising in the evening; the evening tide, in contradistinction from Chaou 潮 which denotes the morning tide, but it is used for tide generally.

沍 TŌ. Smooth; slippery.

洑 CHUNG. The name of a stream or river.

茫 MANG. Wide, extensive as the surface of the ocean. Mang yang 茫洋 extensive; ocean-like.

汙 TSEW, and Yew. To float on the surface of water; to swim. To float as a banner in the wind.

求 P'HAE. Separating the skin of the hemp plant.

汔 HEĪH.

Water dried up. Used for 幾 Ke, How? nearly.

汕 SHĀN, or SĀn. Fish frisking in water; to amuse; to take fish with a kind of wicker-work net. Name of a river.

汗 HAN. Perspiration; sweat. The name of a some ancient districts. Chŭh han 出汗 Fă han 發汗 to perspire. Pwan han 汗 or Han han 汗 appearance of a boundless expanse without a shore. Haou han 濔 dazzling showy effect of various colours. Lan han 瀾 a long appearance. Chih han 質 name of a medicine. Ko han 可 the Persian and Tartar word K'han. Hwăn shin han joo yu hea 渾身如雨下 over her whole body, the perspiration fell like rain. Fung-tseay hĭh, yĭh shin lăng han chŭh leaou 鳳姐嚇一身冷汗出了 Fung-tseay was so frightened that a cold sweat burst forth all over her. Han chŭh lin le 出淋漓 a profuse perspiration.

汗 TS'HEEN. The name of a river,

汙 WOO. From water and steam rising. Stagnant water; foul; muddy; impure; unclean; in a physical or moral sense To do anything impure. To stain; to defile; to debauch. Low; filthy; depraved; severe.

污 Same as the preceding.

汜 SZE. A river parting into two branches, and afterwards joining again. Also a stream entirely spent. Name



of a river in Ho-nan. The name of a Hëen district; and of a Chow district. Mung sze 濛汜 the place of the setting sun.

**汎** SĪN. From *swift* and *water*. To sprinkle with; the appearance of water; speed; velocity; applied to the wind, and to military stations, which, as well as answering other purposes, expedite important information to the chief seat of government.

**汭** NĒEN. Name of a river. Read Shang, also The name of a river. Read Jin, Damp, applied to damp.

**汝** JOO. The name of a river in the north of China; name of a Chow district, and of an ancient state. Occurs for 女 Neu, A woman; and is commonly used in books for *Thou, thee, you, and your*. Joo kea 汝家 your house.

**汞** HUNG. Quicksilver; mercury; that which in Chinese phraseology is produced by a transmutation of 丹砂 Tan-sha, Cinnabar, or the native ore of quicksilver.

**江** KEANG. A large river; name of a district; and of a star. A surname. Keang, in Chinese history, commonly refers by way of eminence to the great river called the Yang-tsze-keang. Keang nan keŭh 江南菊 Aster Chiensis.

**汎** KEW.

A place where numerous mountain streams meet.

**汭** Same as 汭 Heŭh.

**池** CH'HE. A pool; a pond; a ditch or fosse; a receptacle for water, or any liquid. The sea. Ornaments for a coffin; joined with various proper names; a surname. Che chow foo 池州府 a district in Keang-nan province.

**采** TSUY. Northern regions.

**宋** An ancient form of 雨 Yu.

**沱** Same as 沌 Tun.

# FOUR STROKES.

**波** CHE, Pe, and K'he. Streams branching out: One says, streams uniting. Waters or streams that are managed with difficulty.

**沝** CH'HE.

Stopping in a certain place. Che che, A regular appearance.

**汧** A vulgar abbreviation of 汧 Këen, or Nëen.

**汨** MEÏH. Name of a certain branch of a river where it rejoins the principal stream. The noise of water; confusion. To sink and be lost. Read Hŭh, or Hwŭh, Waves agitated. To be distinguished from the following.

**汨** YĪH, or Meïh.

Water flowing along; the appearance of rapidity.

𣶒 An ancient form of 阱 Tsing.

汪 WANG. From *water* and *royal*. A large still expanse of water; tranquil; deep; wide; vast. A lake or pond.

井 KING. King ting 井 涎 the appearance of a small stream. Read Tsing, Tsing ying 𣶒 the appearance of water.

汭 JUY. From *water* and *within*, or *to enter*. Some say an islet surrounded by water; others say, a rivulet in Shan-se, which *enters* the Yellow river.

洵 KIN, and Keun. Name of a river.

泓 HING, or Hung.

A rapid current. A shallow sandy unnavigable stream.

汰 T'HAE. Slippery; waters flowing to excess; rushing over and washing away. Excess; to boast. Taou-tae 汰 to wash or cleanse. Sha tae 沙 𣶒 to cleanse with sand.

𣶒 KEUEN, or Heuen.

The appearance of water falling; the name of a stream.

汲 KEIH. To draw water out of a well; to draw; to draw forth; to lead; to drag. Keih-keih 汲 汲 unremit-

ting effort, like pulling hand over hand; constant endeavour, to attain.

浅 KWO. The name of a river.

派 PĒÉN, Fán, or Pán. A famous river which rises in some mountains in the province of Ho-nan, from whence it runs north-east till it enters the Yellow river.

汴 Same as the preceding.

汧 KAN. Same as 淦 Kan. Water entering the leaky places of a boat. The name of a river.

𣶒 An ancient form of 飲 Yin.

汶 WÁN. The name of a river which rises on the south-west side of 泰山 Tae-shan mountain, in the province of Shan-tung. Wán-ho 汶河 the above named river in Shan-tung, which falls into the great canal at right angles, and sends forth its waters in two directions.

波 YEW. From *a pole* and *water*. To travel on the water; to move quickly over its surface; cheerful; jocund. A place; the place which; that which; who or which, as relative pronouns; an euphonic particle. To be far off; hanging in dangerous suspense.

汭 FANG. Two boats sailing together. The name of a river. Same as 滂 Pang.

涵 Same as 洵 Heung.

派 [TSĪH.

The appearance of water running or dashing about.

決 KEUĖ. The name of a river; different streams

flowing in different directions; to flow as water; to open or spread out; to stretch; to cut off; to decide; decided; determined. Choo keūž peih 處決畢 the execution (infliction of death by law) was completed. Pūh e keūž e; pūh e ho pūh 卜以 1 疑不疑何卜 divination is to determine doubts, if no doubts exist why divine?

汧 HOO. The side of a river; a bank or shore.  
Read Hang, A surname.

汧 NEW, or Yew.

The name of a river; a stream of water.

汽 HEĪH, and Kae. Same as 沆 Heih. Nearly;  
about. Read Ke, Vapour arising from water. Read Yih,  
Water dried up.

沁 TS'HIŃ. From water and heart. To fathom  
the depth of water with any thing. The name of a river  
and of a district.

汾 FUN. 汾 汾 汾 汾

Name of a stream or river; name of a territory; and of  
a kingdom, in allusion to a certain king of which state,

who attained a great age, and had a numerous progeny, it is  
now used on birth days as a compliment to a person. Fun-  
chow foo 汾州府 a district in Shan-se province.

汧 Same as 沿 Yuen.

汧 SEU. A ditch or drain.

汧 SEU. A surname.

沂 E. Name of a river; of a district; of a hill; and  
of a country. A surname. Occurs in the sense of 銀 Yin.

沃 YŪH. To apply water to in order to mollify,  
enrich, soften, or cleanse; figuratively applied to the mind  
being expanded. Soft rich mould, or earth. To wash. The  
name of a spring and of a river. One of nine regions. People  
of Canton and Fūh-kēen used it for the rain watering plants.  
A surname. Free growth; luxuriant vegetation.

汨 WĀN, or Yun. A winding current; an  
eddy. Water dashing and making a noise.

沅 YUEN. The name of a river. Name of a  
Chow, and of a Hēen district.

沅 YUEN, Yen, and Yin. The name of  
a river Yuen yuen 沅沅 the appearance of water flowing  
along. The name of a district. Read Wēi, Wei yung 1  
溶 water flowing in a deep ravine.



**沆** HANG, and K'hàng. Appearance of flowing. Mang-hang 莽沆 an extensive sheet of water; a large lake.

**沈** CH'HIN. To sink. To cause to sink under water. Chin sze 沈思 deep thought.

**沉** Same as the preceding.

**𣶒** T'HAN. Tan tan 𣶒𣶒 the noise of water.

**沈** YEW.

The name of a river; fish playing in water.

**沌** T'HUN. From water amongst plants, as in a swamp or marsh. Unable to discover the source or root from which, or the end whither; all confused. Rushing in confusion as a torrent. Read Chuy, The name of a river. Occurs read Shun, for Unmixed. Hwăn tun 渾沌 chaos. The name of one of four famous bad men.

**洄** HOO. Closed or shut up; fast bound by cold or ice. Cold; the appearance of a sheet of water. Man hoo 漫洄 watery appearance.

**洑** Same as the preceding.

**洑** HOO. Water running slowly.

**泚** HO. The name of a river.

**淬** Vulgar form of 淬 Tsuy.

**沔** TS'HEË, and Tseih.

The noise of water; water flowing rapidly. To rub.

**沝** LEÏH. Water congealing.

**沐** MŮH. To wash and oil the hair; to enrich, as by dews or precious ointments; to be enriched; to receive favors or blessings; to regulate. A surname. Ming mŭh 溟 沐 gentle small rain.

**汩** JOW. Damp; warm. Read Tŭh, Shŭh tŭh 縮汩 the ripple or water gathered to one spot.


**沒** MŮH, or Mō. To exceed or transgress; to covet; to sink; to terminate; to end; to die; a negative particle. Name of a river. Kan mŭh 乾沒 Kan, expresses To enrich; Mŭh, To impoverish; to enrich one's self at the expense of another person. Min mŭh 泯 1 to sink to utter oblivion. Wang mŭh 亡 1 to die; to perish. Mŭh seay tsing fun 1 些情分 not the least affection.

**沓** T'HÄ. From water falling into a receptacle. The monotonous sound of water falling; a person echoing whatever is said to him; to join or unite. Reiterated, Reviling; backbiting; rash; audacious; blindfold or fool-hardy. Ava-

ricious, sluggish, sleepy. Name of a river. To march beating a drum.

**次** Original form of 涎 Yen.

**汜** LEW. An ancient form of 流 Lew, To flow as water in a river.

**洒** MEEN  The name of a river; an excessive quantity of water.

**沕** WŮH. Wǎh mǔh 沕穆 exceedingly minute and abstruse; recondite; a small particle of dust; an atom.

**冲** CH'HUNG. To shake; to agitate; to fly up; concord; deep; hollow. Written 冲 Chung, the same as with three dots; and also Delicate; young; to fly up to heaven, or to dart suddenly to a place; the sound of pieces of ice rushing against each other; ornaments which hang down.

**黍** Same as 添 Tēen.

**泚** PE. The name of a river.

**沙** SHA. § 1 From *water* and *small*. The small stones dispersed in water; sand; pebbles. An appellation of any thing small and sweet. Name of a district; of a hill; of a wood; and of certain pulse. A surname. Sha tsǎn 沙參 a medicinal root, decocted and drank as tea with hot milk and sugar, used instead of Ginseng. Sha tow 沙頭 on the sand; or banks of rivers where prostitutes reside.

**汙** CHE. A small island; a small pond in which is an island.

**泌** Same as 沙 Sha.

**沛** P'HEÍ, or P'háe. The appearance of moving, walking, or progressing; increasing; large; great; copious; super-abundant; rainy; copious showers. The name of a river in Leaou-tung. The name of a marsh; of a plant; of a district; and of certain streamers or banners. A surname. Precipitate; laid prostrate.

**汧** P'HWAN. Water flowing; a stream. An ancient form of 汧 Pwan.

**浬** CHUY. Two streams. An ancient form of 流 Lew, To flow. A Fǔh-kēen word for water.

**达** Same as 泣 Keih.

**沛** TSĀ. Become recently damp; the appearance of water splashing, or flying about as spray.

**沟** KOW. The sound of water.

**抖** T'HUNG. Name of a place.

**汧** T'HAN. Water destroying its banks.

派 Same as 派 Lew.

汶 An erroneous form of 務 Woo.

# FIVE STROKES.

沫 MŎ. Name of a river; name of a city; slightly obscure; one of the stars of Ursa Major. Used to denote spittle; slaver. Pih mŏ tsze 白沫子 white spittle.

沫 MEI. Name of an ancient city. Name of a river. Read Hwuy, To wash the face.

沫 SHŬH.

The name of a river; the name of a district.

沮 TSEU. The flowing or dripping out of water; to overpass; to injure; to destroy; to stop. A name of rivers, hills, and districts. Tseu che 沮止 to stop; to cease.

沔 HO. The name of a river.

沔 An abbreviated form of 沔 Tsŏ, or Tsă.

沔 K'HEW. A stream or river.

沔 T'HŎ. To fall down; to beat or pound. To drop.

沱 T'HO. A stream diverging from a larger river; the name of a river; the appearance of falling tears; a heavy rain.

沱 Same as the preceding.

河 HO. 河 河 河

The river; viz. the Yellow River, by way of eminence; said to arise from two sources. A river; name of a district; a certain wine vessel; a surname. Ho nan foo 河南府 a district in the province of Honan; N. L. 34° 50; W. of Peking 4°. Ho chung 河中 and Ho tung hŕen 河東縣 corresponds to the modern Ping-yang-foo 平陽府 in Shan-se. Ho keaou 橋 a floating bridge of boats.

沚 LÈ. Water flowing in an interrupted manner; a noxious vapour. Read T'ien, In confusion; in disorder.

沚 Same as the preceding. Also the name of a river.

沚 E.

The name of a river. Read She and Che, Name of a district.

沚 P'HO. The appearance of water.

沸 FÉ. To boil or bubble up; to bubble at boiling water, or as a spring gushing forth. The name of a river. Name of a well; and of a deep pit of water. Fe tang 沸湯 boiling water.



霰  
拔

Same as the preceding character.

F'Ä.

Cold; a cold wind; appearance of cold and ice.

油

YEW. From *water* and *by* or *through*. The

name of a river; oil; oily; glossy; grease; greasy; unctuous; lard; enriching as rains; the pleasing appearance of grain; cordial agreement; a cloudy appearance; oily extracts are called Yew. Yew jen urh tsin 油然而進 to enter (or advance) as if oiled.

涸

T'HËEN. Tëen tëen 涸涸 the appear-

ance of an extensive flood of water.

渾

YÄ. Yä chä 渾渾 damp down below.

治

CH'HE, and Ch'hé. 治 治

Name of a stream of water. To put in order. To heal; to rule; to direct; to govern a family or a nation; to form. Denotes some end being sought; experienced, or accustomed to; the petty affairs of prisons. The retired apartments of the sect Taou. Also read Tae and E. Che yŏ 治獄 to judge or try those committed to prison. Che le 痢 to cure dysentery. Nuy wae këen che 內外兼 1 to use internal and external remedies. Che choo mŭh tseih 1 諸目疾 to cure all diseases of the eyes. Che swan tsew fä 1 酸酒法 a method of curing sour wine.

沽

KOO, and Koò. Name of a river; to sell;

to buy; the coarse and bad of any commodity; to lessen or

abridge; to retrench. Kew shen kea urh koo 求善賈 而沽 to seek a good price and then sell,—applied to a person's abilities. Koo tsew 1 酒 to sell wine. Koo ming kan yu 1 名干譽 or Koo ming she yu 1 名市譽 to buy fame and solicit or purchase praise.

沼

CHÀOU. A pool of water; a pond. One says,

A pool with a winding margin. A piece of ground appearing in a pond; an island.

沾

CHEN. To moisten; to imbue with; to wet;

to tinge; to be moistened or wet by the dew or rain. To receive benefits from; to be recipient either of good or evil; to be affected or infected by. Read Tëen, The name of a river. To add to. Tëe tëe 沾沾 to adjust one's person; to arrange matters concerning one's self; gratified; pleased.

沿

YUEN. From *water* and a *pass*. To flow down

by water; to sail down along the shore; to go with the stream; to accomodate one's self to others; to make a tour or circuit; to alter for specific reasons.

洞

SZE, and E. The name of a river.

沢

CHE. Name of a stream of water.

況

HWÁNG. From Urh, Two, and Heung, An

elder brother. More; further. Hwang tseay 況且 still more; still; further. Ho hwang 何 1 how much more!

洞

HEUNG, or Hing. A barrier formed by

ice or water; to limit; to prohibit; phraseology used in the

northern regions. Deep; profound; remote. Name of a mountainous wilderness on the north east, in the midst of a great waste. The name of a marsh. Read Keung, Name of a certain region.

**洵** KOW.

The name of a stream or river. Also the noise of water.

**泄** É. Name of a river; streams spreading out; to disperse; to go away scattered; spread wide; expanded; ease; gentle flow or expansion of the mind; leisure; indulgence; many; a multitude. Read Sěě, To ooze; drip, or leak out. A bowel complaint. To issue forth and overtop. Rest, sloth, idle indulgence. Sěě shwŭy mun **泄水門** a gate or lock to let off water. Sěě tsing **精** emit semen. Mung chung e sěě **夢中遺** 1 emission of semen in dreams. Shě sǎng kea to yeu, mung mei shin yu fang laou **攝生家多言夢寢甚於房勞** many writers on health say that emission of semen in dreams is more pernicious than venereal excess.

**泗** NEW. The name of a river.

**泗** NEIH.

Shih neih **濕泗** the appearance of water.

**泗** TSEW. To swim, people who live near rivers, are Yung yu tsew **勇於泗** bold in swimming.

**洸** YIH. From *water* and *to-lose*. To overflow; excess; lascivious; the name of an animal; of a divinity; and of a bird. Read Těě, Dissipated; licentious; libidinous.

**洸** KEA. The name of a river.

**洸** Same as **洸** Chung.

**泉** TSEUEN. **𩺰** **𩺰** **𩺰**

From *white* and *water*. A spring of water; the source of a stream, which the character is intended to represent. Name of a district. A surname.

**泊** PŎ. From *water* and *white*. The glare of water; the appearance of water; a small wave; to anchor at the shore; to anchor or moor in a bay.

**沛** POO. Name of a place.

**汧** PEEN. To lead water and let it find its level.

**汧** HWUY.

Water flowing; the ripple or foam on the surface of water.

**泌** PE, or Pei. Water flowing between two banks; the appearance of water flowing as from a spring with constant uninterrupted motion, increasing and widening as it rolls. The name of a river. Read Peih, in a similar sense. Pe yang **泌陽** the name of a district.

**沣** PUN, or P'hun. Water running with velocity; the appearance of a spring bubbling up.



沍

SHĪH, or Tsĭh.

The noise of water falling on the ground.

渙

CHŪH. Appearance of water, or of water is-

suing forth. Read Kŭh, Water settled or stagnant. Occurs denoting to pass through or ford; to steep in water.

渤

LĪH. Rocks or stones dispersed in veins. One

says, Water dispersed into separate streams by the stones or rocks in its course; to congeal. Name of a deep water.

渤

YEW. The name of a river, of a lake, and of a hill. Glossy, smooth vessels.

洑

SHE, and Sze. Name of a stream.

洑

An ancient form of 滄 Kwae.

派

KOO.

The name of a river. Vulgarly confounded with 派 Pae.

泓

HUNG. Deep, clear, said of water; profound, extensive. Name of a river.

法

FĀ. A constant invariable usage; something

that bounds or restricts. A law; a rule; a precept; the regulations or rules of the Monks and Nuns of Budha. A set of Moral precepts. The infliction of the law; a punish-

ment. To make something a rule or law to one's self. The name of a star. A surname. Fă shin 法身 in the language of the Budhists, denotes an invisible existence in contradistinction to Sĭh shin 色身 the visible body.

取 1 於上 僅得其中.

取 1 於中 不免爲下.

Tseu fă yu shang, kin tih ke chung;

Tseu fă yu chung, pŭh mēen wei hea.

Taking the rule from superiors; one but just attains mediocrity; but

Taking the rule from mediocrity, one cannot avoid being inferior.

泔

KAN. The thick water in which rice has been

washed; a thick decoction of. Read Han, Full; filled with.

泔

Same as 泔 Tan.

泖

MAOU.

The name of a river. Read Lew, The appearance of water.

泗

SZE. The name of a river, and of a district.

Name of an ancient state. Te sze 涕泗 tears from the eyes are called Te; a secretion from the nose is called Sze.

浮

HOO. The name of a river.

坪

P'HING.


A valley; one says, The name of a river.

泚

TSZÈ. Clear, pure water; fesh and bright.



The appearance of perspiration issuing forth. The name of a river.

泛 FAN. 

To float on the surface; to flow down a stream. Read Fung. To overturn; to throw off as a vicious horse does; to set the rider a float; to spill him. Fan yen sze wŭh 泛言事物 a general vague mention of affairs or things.

氾 TÉ, and Che. The name of a river.

泝 SOO. In a direction towards. Same as 溯 Soo.

Soo tow 泝斗 a certain scoop or pail to bale out a boat.

淩 Original form of 決 Keuě.

汙 CH'HOO. Clear; pure; limpid.

淙 CHĀ, or Ch'hě. Chă chă 淙淙 the appearance of water flowing; the sound or noise of water.

冷 LING. The noise made by water and by wind. Reiterated, it implies the same. The name of a river, and of a city. Read Lēen, Long hair all tied together.

波 PO. From water and skin. A ruffled surface; water moved and agitated by the wind; a wave; a fall of water; the glare of water; shining brightness, applied to the eye and the moon; glossy; name of a river; and of a lake; an appellation of age. Occurs in various proper names. Po-sze-

neih 波斯匿 the king of the country in which Budha resided; viz. Wei kwō 衛國 the state Wei.

泡 P'HAOU, and P'haóu. The bubbles which rise on boiling or agitated water. Pustules or blisters on the skin. The noise made by water bubbling up. The name of a river; the name of a fish.

征 CHING. A red, or carnation colour.

泣 K'HEIH. Shedding tears without noise; to weep. Read Lēih, Peaou keih 森泣 impetuous.

洩 SZE. Same as 泄 Sze.

泥 NE, Nè, and Né. § 1 From water and mud mixed. Mire; to put in the mire; miry; rotten; soft; weak; thick; clammy; adhesive; stagnant; impervious; bigoted. Name of a river. A surname. Keu ne pŭh tung 拘泥不通 bigoted and impenetrable to reason and to argument. Tsze ne 紫 1 a certain national seal. To ne tae shwŭy 拖 1 帶水 dragged through mud and water—an obscure style.

泥 Same as 泥 Keu.


泥 KEÜH. The ripple on water.

洩 YUĖ. The appearance of conflicting torrents clashing and forming. Read Hō, Hō hō 洩洩 water flowing away.

**沆** KWEL. A spring issuing from the side of a hill.

**洎** SĀNG.

Water rising high. The appearance of an extensive deep water.

**注** CHÓO. 

Water flowing or shooting off in streams, to lead or be led; that to which the mind is directed; to record; to comment upon or illustrate by appropriate attention to. Choo e urb ting 注意而聽 to listen with attention.

**泪** Same as 淚 Luy.

**洎** HEUEN, and Heuèn. The flowing of water; the lustre of dew on flowers; dew hanging suspended from plants; the flowing of tears. A deep and wide expanse of water. The name of a river.

**洎** FOO.

Spokes of wood fastened together to form a raft.

**沆** JUNG.

Jung jung 沆沆 the appearance of water.

**泮** PWÁN. From half and water. A semi-circular pool of water in the front of Chinese colleges; seemingly to oblige persons to walk to the right and left. To scatter; to divide. Yew pwan 遊泮 to pass the pool, by means of a bridge thrown over. A ceremony performed on obtaining the lowest degree.

**沆** KEUĚ and Keuě. Water issuing with rapidity from an interstice or cleft. Name of a river. Hwuy heuě 回沆 depraved; vicious.

**泯** MÍN. The appearance of water; an extensive sheet of water; water flowing away; exhausted; exterminated; put an end to; destroyed. Name of a marsh.

**泰** T'HAĚ. Large; great; excessive; extravagant; an appellation of the western wind; the name of a hill; of a district; of a lake, and of the Imperial altar; a term of respect.

**泱** YANG, Yàng, and Yáng. Yang yang 泱泱 wide spread; vast; agitated and tossed about—applied to water and to the clouds.

**沛** An ancient form of 濟 Tsè; also The name of a place. Pure clear wine.

**洩** KWAE. The name of a river, or piece of water.

**洩** An abbreviation of 溢 Yih.

**洎** NAOU. Naou sha 洎沙 a medicinal stone.

**泮** CHĪH. Sound of the lips; the smacking of the lips.

泳 YÜNG. From water and *perpetual streams*.  
Constant wandering; always flowing; to dive and walk about under water.

沧 An ancient form of 滄 Tsang.

泉 An ancient form of 克 Kih.

盥 KWAN. Pure, or to purify; to cleanse the hands in water. A man's name. An erroneous form of 盥 Kwan

洼 TSEIH. Mire.

涖 Same as 涖 Chen.

沔 Same as 沔 Le.

SIX STROKES.

浪 YIN, and T'hun.  
Name of a river, the banks of a river.

洑 YIH. A surname. Also the same as 液 Yih.

洁 KEIH. Water; the name of a river.

洊 CHOW. A slight ripple on the surface of water. An ancient form of 盤 Pwan.

洑 HWUY. To mix water with flour; to knead.

洄 HWUY. Water turning round; running back again and forming an eddy. The name of a lake.

涇 CHÉN.  
Name of a place on the banks of a river.

洶 SHAE, and Tsuy. The noise of thunder

漉 Same as 渡 Too.

涇 CHING.  
Ching, or Tsên ching 潜 涇 to put under water; to sink.

洎 YIN. The name of a river or stream. Read Yih, The appearance of water flowing. Same as 涇 Yin.

浓 E. A certain stream or river.

漉 WEI, and Kwei. The name of a river.


洎 HOW. To moisten; to imbue.




**洊** TSĚEN. Water issuing forth; for water to extend or reach to. The name of a river and of district. Read Tsun, To approach.

**洋** YANG. 

From *water* and *sheep*. The name of a river in Shan-tung, now used to denote the sea and ocean. Vast; extensive; numerous; abundant; any thing that comes from beyond seas is expressed by Yang. The name of a district.

**冽** LĚĚ. Clear pure water or wine. The name of a river. Read Le, To push from on both sides. Used for  LĚĚ.



**泽** TSAĚ, or Chaé. A small stream or rivulet.

**洳** SZE. Same as  Sze.

**洌** CH'HUNG.


A spring at the bottom of a hill. The noise of water.


**洎** SÉ. The name of a river.

**洎** K'HE.  

The water in which meat has been boiled: thick soup-like substance, used in sacrifices. Joined together, as many officers going to court. The name of a river.

**洧** HĀNG. The water running in a ditch or gutter.


**洏** URH, or E. Water flowing in diverging streams; tears flowing.  incessant weeping.

**洊** Vulgar form of  Keuen,

**洑** FŮH. Flowing in a circuitous course. The name of an anchorage for boats, or of a bay.

**洒** SHAĚ, or Saè, and Shà.

To wash or cleanse; to sprinkle, used for the preceding. Read Sĕen, A respectful appearance; deep water; a steep bank. Read Săn, Afraid; apprehensive; frightened. Read Se, To wash. Occurs denoting Snow. Read Tsuy, A fresh appearance; lofty; eminent.

**洎** SĪH, or Tseih. A drizzling rain. The name of a river. Read Tsze, The same as  Tsze.

**洎** CHE. Waters diverging and leaving places dry; a small island; an island in the midst of a stream.

**洎** HEĪH, and Yŭh.

The appearance of water flowing.

**洎** YIN.

A small stream or river; the ripple on it's surface.

**洎** WOO. A man's name.


**洗** SĒ. To wash the feet. To wash physically or morally; to cleanse. Occurs in several proper names. A vessel to contain water. Se ho tan 洗火炭 expresses two people acting a lying part, to impose on a third, who is present.

**洇** K'HAOU. Water dried up.

**洙** CHOO, or Shoo.

Name of a stream of water, in Shan-tung. A surname.

**洚** KEANG, and Hung. Water or a stream deviating from it's course. The name of a river.

**洛** LÖ.  

The bright dazzling glare of water; the name of several rivers and streams of water in China.

**淩** GÁN. Hot water. Read Yen, A certain stream of water. Read Gǒ, Woo gǒ 淩安 low, crooked and uneven; damp and soft.

**洞** T'HÚNG, Thung and Tung. § 1.

A rapid stream. A ravine; an intricate valley; a den; a cavern; to pass through and through; deep; profound; to see through clearly; to understand secrets. Tung fang 洞房 a bridal bed chamber. Tung le 洞裡 in some books denotes the female vagina.

**洩** E. Watery excretion from the nose.

**濕** A vulgar form of 涎 Yen.

**渾** MOW. Pe mow 渾 a bank or shore.

**泊** Same as 堆 Tuy.

**洩** LUY. The name of a district. Damp communicated from one thing to another.

**伊** E. Name of a river in Ho-nan.

**洙** MĒ. The name of a river.

**洑** TSZE. Keu tsze 具洑 the name of a hill.

**淦** An ancient form of 泉 Tseuen.

**津** TSIN. From water and to accord with. To ford or cross a stream where facilities are presented; a ford or ferry. A creek or rivulet. To moisten and mollify; to split or rend wood. Name of a star, and of a territory.

**洧** WEI. In composition, the name of different rivers; and of a tract of country.

**洩** HEAOU. Name of a district and of a river.

涸

MĪH, and P'ihh.

Shallow water. An ancient form of 涸 P'ih.

汧

K'HĒEN, and King.

汧

The name of a river; name of a HĒen district. Read Yen, Clear or pure.

洩

E. Expanded; spread out, as streams of water;

expansion or dilation of the feelings, by which the Chinese generally mean Ease of mind; amused; gratified. E e 洩洩 a fair wind; flight that looks like a sailing motion. Read Sĕĕ, To desist as from anger; to be appeased. To flow out; to leak; to put away; to lessen the sum of guilt or blame. A surname.

洪

HUNG. Water rising contrary to its usual

course; a torrent of water; a deluge, or extensive inundation of water; water rushing against rocks. Great; vast; name of a river; and of a lake; of a bell; of a district, and of a hill. A surname. An irregular pulse. Hung leang keih 洪亮吉 and Yin chwang too 尹壯圖 are two names of modern statesmen who risked their lives, in strong remonstrance against the errors or vices of the despot.

洫

HEUĒ, or Heih. The gutters for water

that run amongst fields, the moat or ditch around a city wall. A kind of lock to stop or admit water; to overflow and destroy. Name of a river; a deep appearance.

洩

SHE. The name of a river.

洩

K'HWANG. Name of a river.

涖

SŪH.

Sŭh sŭh 涖涖 rain. Read Sŭ, A storm of wind and rain.

汪

Original form of 汪 Wang.

洩

YU.

Not clean. Read Yew, A black colour; to manufacture silk.

洩

T'HAOU, and Ch'haou. The name of

several rivers, and of a place. To wash and cleanse. Read Yaou, The name of a lake.

洩

KĒĒ. Name of a river; clean; pure.

洩

HĪH.

To expose naked to view; to expose to the light.

洩

HEW.

Appearance of water; water passing away.

洩

K'HEU. Many things in the midst of the water.

洩

URH, and Me. The name of a river.

洲

CHOW. An island; a place habitable for men

or birds in the midst of the water. Tsing chow 青洲 the Isle de Verde, at Macao. San-chow-tang 三 | 塘 provincial dialect Sam-chow-tong, or San-çiang.



洳 JOÓ.

To imbibe gradually; to render damp, in a gradual manner.

汧 Original form of 汧 Ping.

洵 SEUN. The name of a stream; faithful; sincere; distant; remote; to weep silently. Equal; even.

洶 SUNG, or Heung. The sound of water bubbling up, as from a spring; the noise of water rolling with rapidity and force; the sound of drumming and excitation.

洿 CH'HĪH. Water. Read Che, Damp.

洸 KWANG. From *water* and *light*. A kind of lustre issuing from water bubbling up. Name of a river; wide and deep. Used to denote Perturbation. Kwang kwang 洸洸 a martial appearance; an angry aspect.

洿 YUEN, and Hwan. The name of a river, and of a Hĕen district. Hwan hwan 洿洿 to flow. Ne hwan 泥 | the same as Nĕh pwan 泥槃 a certain state of existence, according to the Buddhists.

洛 MING.

The name of a river and of a Chow district.

活 HWŌ. From *tongue* and *water*, two things which are never at rest. Living; lively; moving; cheerful;

to vivify. The name of a river. Read Kwō, The noise of water flowing rapidly. To rhyme, Read Heuŕ. Hwō tsze pun 活字本 book printed with moveable-types. Hwō mae jin | 埋人 to bury a person alive; means To cause their death without just cause.

洩 PEAOU. The appearance of water.

洿 WA. The name of a river. Deep; tortuous. Read Kwei, A surname.

洽 HEĀ. To harmonize with; to combine or blend with; to instil gradually into the mind; to instil as if soaked or steeped in water; to extend; to pervade every part; saturated.

派 P'HAÉ. Water dividing into several streams; to ramify; to branch off; to appoint to various departments. Che pae 支派 to-branch off literally, or figuratively. Tsung pae 宗 | ancestors and the posterity that branches off.

洿 WOO, and Woó. Thick muddy stagnant water; a pool at the foot of a hill. To scoop out the earth and form a pool. Read Hoo, Deep water. Filthy; to stain other things; to bale out water.

油 KEŪH.

Keŭh che 油池 the name of a river.

流 LEW, and Léw. From *water* and *streamer*, the motion of water. To flow; to pass from one place to another; to descend on unrestrained; to fall into a certain

course of action; to cast off moral restraint; the course or progress of; to select; to beg or entreat. Occurs in proper names. Jūh chung lew 入中流 enter into the middle of the stream. Tsing ke che lew 旌旗之 1 the waving or flowing of banners.

沿 Same as 治 Che.

滋 An ancient form of 滋 Tszē.

湮 PUN. Water flowing rapidly, or impetuously.

湫 An abbreviated form of 潔 Kěě.

潤 KĒEN.

An opening by the side of a pond to admit or let out water.

粟 Same as 洒 Se.

沚 An ancient form of 法 Fă.

沚 The name of a stream; the sound of the character is not known.

泓 An abbreviated form of 滄 Tse.

汭 YĪH. The bank of a river.

汭 PE. The name of a river.

汭 PING. To cross a river without a boat.

SEVEN STROKES.

湑 LEUË. Mei leuě 湑 the bank of a stream; one says, water on the top of a hill.

涿 K'HEW. The name of a river.

渥 WE. We leu 渥 the sea breaking down dykes. The appearance of water flowing. The bottom of a spring.

浙 CHĚ. Name of a river. To wash or scour rice. Chě keang 浙江 a province on the east coast of China, south of Keang-nan; the river which runs through it is also called Chě-keang. The province seems named from the river.

湴 P'HUN. The appearance of water issuing forth.

滄 HAN. Water blended with mire or mud; mire; mud; miry. Name of a place. Used also to denote To contain.

浜 PĀNG.

A kind of wet dock in which boats are safely moored.

泮 MANG. The name of a river.

淀 TSÖ, or Chö. Sediment; dregs; that which sinks to the foot or bottom. Han-chö 寒淀 name of a person mentioned in history.

洩 YEW. The appearance of water flowing; quick precipitous motion; wishing to progress with celerity.

浹 HE. The name of a river or stream.

渚 PÜH, or Pö. Suddenly bursting forth, as plants budding, or as a spring bubbling up; copious; abundant; confused. Name of a place, and of a sea.

涇 TOW. The name of a river.

洩 MAOU. The appearance of a large piece of water; or a great accumulation of water; or of a high tide.

浣 HWAN. From *water* and *to complete*. To cleanse with water. The name of a river. Wan teih 浣滌 to wash and cleanse.

洙 Same as 淑 Shüh.

潯 L UNG. The name of a river.

洪 HUNG, or Hing.

The waves of the sea rising and dashing.

浥 YIH. From *water* and *city*. Wet; moist; damp; dewy; water running down.

浦 POÖ. Streams that run into, or out of large rivers; a small creek or inlet. A surname. Compounded with various other proper names.

湴 YING, or Ching. Fæces; dregs. Name of a stream; flowing together.

涑 LANG. The juice of pears.

湑 KWÖ. The noise of running water.

浩 HAÖU. The appearance of a vast collection of waters, as in the deluge; overplus; more than is necessary for use; affluence. Read Kaou, A surname. To apply water to wine.

洄 Same as 滙 Peih.

滅 HEAE, and Keae. Name of a river.

潯 HAN. Water; the name of a stream.



浪

LANG, and Láng.

浪

A wave; the waves of a river, or of the sea; unsettled; profligate; dissipated. A drum; to drum. Name of a well. A surname. Lang yung joo shan 浪湧如山 the waves rising like mountains, said of the Yellow river.

淖

TSAOU. Name of a river.

淝

LE.

Ne le 泥淝 the name of a chief of a certain nation.

漚

KĀNG. The name of a river.

浮

FOU.

浮

To ascend a raft and float on the water; to float; to float along with the stream; to flow over; to extend; excess; time which has gone by. Light. Fow fow, Cloudy vapours; sleet and snow in great quantities; numerous and violent, like the waters of a torrent; a kind of forfeit. Name of a river, and of a hill, and of a bamboo. Pŭh shang fow hwa 不尙浮華 are not fond of superficial show. Fow leang 梁 a floating bridge of boats. Fow-shan 山 one of the hills in Canton, which are famed under the name 羅 山 Lo fow shan. Of Fow-shan it is said, that it is the left limb of 蓬萊 Pung-lae, the paradise of the Taou sect; which fow or floated from the eastern sea to Canton, many ages ago.

渚

WOO.

Name of a stream; of a mountain torrent; and of a river.

湍

TSEEN, and Le. A rapid current.

泚

CHWANG.

The appearance of fire; to

fill a boiler with rice; to boil with steam. Chwang kaou 漿糕 a sort of pudding or dumpling, or to boil puddings.

派

Same as 潛 Shin.

泽

Same as 逢 Fung, and 泽 Keang.

滑

YĪH. Fat and sleek; mollified.

減

Vulgar form of 減 YĪh,

漚

CHĚ, and Jě, Water recently obtained, or water going forth. The appearance of water.

浴

YŪH. From water and a valley. To bathe in a stream. Name of a river. To fly up and down, as swallows on the surface of water.

湍

TSŌ. The rapid motion of water.

湍

T'HAN.

Tscaou tan 湍 the appearance of a high wave.

湍

T'HUNG. The name of a piece of water; the appearance of deep water.

**萍** LAOU. Laou lang 萍浪 the appearance of alarm and perturbation.

**海** HAE. Nature's lake, which receives all rivers.

The sea; an arm of the sea. The name of a district. Sze hae 四海 the four seas, supposed to surround the world; hence all within the four seas denotes all the world. Hae pa 海巴 a species of cypræa or cowry. Hae mon 門 a place situated at the mouth of the Yang-tze-keang; it is under Yang-chow 揚州 district. Ting hae hēen 定 縣 the island called by Europeans *Chu-san* from Chow-shan 舟山 a place on the island. It was first formed into a district during the Tang dynasty in the 8th century. In 1390, Hung-woo, the first emperor of the Ming dynasty removed the inhabitants on to the main land to prevent piracy. Hae yaou yu 鵠魚 synonymous with Shaou-yang yu 少陽魚 by Klaproth called *Raia piscis*. From the definition in Pun-tsaou, probably the Sting ray.

**浹** TSĒĒ. To penetrate with moisture; to enrich; to instil instruction; to perform a complete circle. Chow tsĕĕ 周浹 to make a circuit of; to cause benefits to extend everywhere. Tsĕĕ jīb 日 the period of ten days. Tsĕĕ shin 辰 the complete round of hours, from midnight to midnight.

**浸** TSÍN. To sink into, as water into the earth; to penetrate, as liquids; to soak; to saturate; to steep; a place saturated with water; a marsh; steeped; drenched; macerated; imbued. Shwŭy tsin ta keae 水浸大街 the great street is drenched with water.

**冲** CHUNG. The appearance of water, deep and widely spread; an extensive sheet of water.

**汪** K'HWANG. The appearance of water.

**涸** HEUNG, and Keung. Heung hǎng 涸潒 the appearance of water running round in a sort of eddy.

**浼** MEÌ. To stain; to defile, as by foul water; in the language of affectation, to defile another person with one's mean affairs; to annoy by making requests; i. e. to request or ask to do.

**浹** SUY. From water and tranquil. A small still shower of rain; the name of a river. Read Nuy, Thick, turbid.

**涑** CHING. The juice or sirup of a plum-like fruit, called 棠棣 Chang-tsaou.

**涖** P'HÉI, or P'haé.

The name of a river. The name of a district.

**涖** HĒEN, or Kēen. Name of a river.

**涖** SAN. To leak out.

**涖** Same as 泓 Hung.

**涖** Vulgar form of 洮 T'haou.

涂

T'HOO. The name of a river; and of a stone;

a rut of a wheel. Read Choo, The name of a river. Read Yay, The name of a hill.

涸

KWĀN. Name of a river.

洿

P'HING. The appearance of a river.

涅

NĒE. Name of a certain stream or river;

black dirty mud at the bottom of stagnant water; to blacken. Nēē pwan 涅盤 or 槃 a dirty platter, applied by the Budha sect to the defilements of the world.

泐

HĀN. Read Kan or Han, Dry; dried. Read

Han-han, Water flowing away rapidly.

涿

PEI, or Pe. The name of a river.

沓

An erroneous form of 沓 Tǎ.

洎

PE. The secretion from the nose.

涇

KING. Flowing in a straight course. Flow-

ing through; permeable. Name of a river, and of a district; applied also to some other proper names.

洹

An ancient form of 濱 Pin.

淖

P'HE. Name of a stream.

消

SEAOU. To thaw; to melt; to digest; to

be dispersed; to be dissipated; consumption; in a mercantile sense, denoting The sale of goods; to be completely dried up.

Name of a place; a certain disease.

涉

SHĒ.

涉

From water and to pace. To ford a stream; to cross over; to wade up to the knees. In a moral sense used for Passing through; crossing over to; implication. Name of a district. A surname. Read Těě, Blood flowing.

漩

SEUEN.

A circulating stream or spring that forms an eddy.

忍

NĒEN. Tēen nēen 渾忍 filthy water;

polluted; beastly drunk. Profuse perspiration. Read Jin, The name of a river or stream.

浹

T'HŪH. Smooth and slippery.

涌

YUNG.

涌

To rise suddenly, like a wave. The name of a river.

涑

SOW. To wash with the hands. To wash the

mouth. Read Sŭh, Name of a river.

洮

HEAOU, and Heaóu. The name of a river.



**涎** SĒEN, and Sĕén. Slaver issuing from the mouth, as when the mind longs for something. Read Yen, The flowing of water; continued succession.

**涎** T'HING. King ting 泔涎 a small stream or river. Waves passing straight forward; the shining appearance of waves.

**洑** GO. A certain river in the north of China.

**浣** T'HUN. To eat and vomit out again.

**涓** KEUEN. A small stream; a brook, that will gradually swell to a river. The name of a river. To choose; to select; to purify; to cleanse; to expel; to put away. A surname.

**涔** TSIN. From water and a mountain. Mountain streams; pure water; a fish pond. Rain; tears falling. Name of a river. Read Tsĕen and Tsan, The bank of a stream.

**涕** T'HĒ. From water and successive. Drops of water falling in succession from the eyes, tears; to shed tears. The name of a bamboo, and of a certain diagram used in divination. Keĩ te 泣涕 to weep; to cry.

**浼** SHWŭY, and Suy. Water recently warmed; harmony; purify; to purify wine by the ashes of shells. Read Seuě, To wipe a vessel and pour wine into it.

**洌** LĒ. Water running down a declivity. Repeated

Le-le, The sound of water running down; to descend or go down to; to go to, or arrive at, used by superiors To supervise or over look.

**涘** SZE, or Che.

The bank of a river; the margin of a stream.

**波** Original form of 波 Po.

**洑** Same as 沒 Mǒ, or Mǎh.

**茫** Same as 茫 Mang. Mang mei woo keu 茫昧無據 obscure and without any proof.

**洩** Same as 洩 Tsae.

**滯** An ancient form of 滄 Kwei, or Kwae.

**泮** A form of 汗 Han.

**泮** Same as 泮 Me.

**汭** A form of 浴 Yŭh.

**攄** An ancient form of 社 Shay.

𣶒

Same as 海 Hae.

𣶒

HWUY.

Black and blue, like the colour of a bruise.

𣶒

An ancient form of 漆 Tseih.

𣶒

SHA.

To sha 𣶒 a tone when beginning to speak.

𣶒

SĒEN. Saliva or slaver from the mouth.

𣶒

Same as 淵 Yuen.

𣶒

A form of 澆 Keaou.

𣶒

Same as 淵 Yuen.

𣶒

SĪH. Rough.

𣶒

HWAN. To wash.

𣶒

Same as 尿 Neaou.

𣶒

Name of a place; the sound is not known.

𣶒

Neither the sound nor the sense of this character is known.

𣶒

Same as 施 To.

𣶒

Neither the sound nor sense of this character is known

EIGHT STROKES.

𣶒

FOU. The name of a river. Name of an ancient district. Read Pow, Pow gow 𣶒 𣶒 the foam on a wave.

𣶒

KWAN, and Kwán. Name of a river; perturbed; confused; hurried; excited, as boiling water.

𣶒

HĪNG, To pull; to drag upon or involve one's self in. A surname. Ying hing 𣶒 𣶒 the appearance of a large expanse of water. Ming hing 𣶒 1 natural, genial, vivifying fume or vapour.

𣶒

SHOW. The appearance of water.

𣶒

SWAN, or Shwǎ.

To scrub and wash. The name of a river.

𣶒

HAN. A local particle denoting Uncertainty, or a change of the idea; perhaps; or.

涯 YAE.

The bank of a river, or stream; a shore.

浣 CHŬH. The name of a river.

潑 CHUE. To weep; weeping.

漲 Same as 漲 Chang.

液 YIH. 液

Saliva or secretion from the nose; to disperse; thick dregs; applied also to a lake. A surname.

涯 CHING. To communicate through, or with.

湮 MEIH. Mire.

涇 K'HUNG, Keang, and Neang.

A straight flowing stream. One says, A small drizzling rain.

漣 TO. Wei to 漣 sands and pebbles following the course of the stream. Tǎ to 潛 ↓ the appearance of waves following waves.

沱 Same as the preceding.

汧 KAN. An erroneous form of 汧 Han.

漣 WAN, or Yuen.

From water and to turn. Water whirling round; an eddy.

潑 KE. The name of a river.

涵 HAN. Water entering into a boat; to steep or soak in water. To contain; of vast containing capacity. Sin yu le seang han 心與理相涵 the heart and right principles amalgamated,—blended together as one.

湮 T'HO. A creek, or stream running into a larger river. Used for 睡 To.

湮 NOW.

Name of a river. Read Joo, Strong generous wine.

沃 YÜH, and Gaou.

To moisten with water; to water or irrigate.

涇 Same as 涇 Wa.

漣 TUNG. From water and the east. Name of a river; a heavy rain; dew; drenched or wet with rain or dew. Name of a fruit.

淪 WO, and Nuy. Foul water; muddy; filthy; to apply water to; the name of a hill. Read Wei, An accumulation of water in one place.



涸

HŎ, and Hoó.

Water entirely run off, or dried up; exhausted.

淤

KEU.

The name of a river or stream of water.

溜

HWÜH.

A bluish black appearance. A deep

blue. To join or unite. Read Wǎn, The water cut off or exhausted. Read Tuy, To dye black.

滄

SHÁY.

Name of a river.

涼

LEANG.

Cool; sparing; uncomfortable,

when applied to a person's circumstances; pleasant, when applied to the wind. Name of a district. A surname. Occurs denoting To trust that a case is so; to believe. Nǎ leang 納涼 to take an airing. Tǐh leang 德 | possessed of little virtue.

昏

HWĀN.

Unfixed; unsteady; unsettled appearance. Muddy, foul water.

潛

T'HĀ.

Water overflowing its banks. Tǎ to

潛

waves following each other in succession.

涿

CHŎ.

Flowing down in drops; to strike. Name

of a stream and of a district.

淀

T'HĒEN.

Shallow water.

湼

Original form of 涎 Sēen.

接

T'SHĒĒ.

A stream; a river. Read Tseih,

A stream that flows from under ground; a small winding stream.

得

TĪH.

The appearance of water.

港

KEUEN.

A stream or river; an eddy of

water; the appearance of water circulating.

渭

TOO.

The name of a stream or river.

溜

TSZE.



Name of a district; black colour.

漸

SEĪH.

To scour or wash rice. The name of

a district. Seĭh leĭh 漸瀝 the noise of rain.

淅

A form of the preceding.

淆

HEAOU.

The name of a river. Confused;

mixed. Heaou hwǎn 淆混 or reversed, Hwǎn heaou, Thick muddy water.

淇

K'HE.

Name of a river, and of a district. Ke

gaou 淇壘 Ke-ow point, a place at the entrance of the Canton river.

泝 P'HING.

Ping peih 泝泝 the sound of waves dashing.

渾 KEÜH, and Kūh. Thick muddy water; in a confused disorderly state; extended to the utmost degree; to make a passage for water; to flow in a disorderly manner.

渚 KO. A stream or river. Read Kwan, in the sense of 渚 Kwan, and 渚 Kwan.

渇 HAN. Mud and water. A thick, soup-like consistence, used when drawing out silk. Read Yen, Appearing full of water. Muddy; to sink.

沍 HWA. Water, not in common use.

淋 LIN. From *water* and *a forest*. Water dripping from trees; to wet or soak with water; water falling from the clouds, from a house, or from a vessel. A pool or pond. Tszé lin 子淋 difficulty of passing urine during uterine gestation.

漑 WANG. To go.

漑 HWANG, or Wang. A large stream or river; stagnant stinking water. Name of a district.

漑 FUNG. Water.


洄 CH'HANG. Large waves. The appearance of water. Water under circumstances of power.

洄 CHOW. Water whirling round; making a noise like a whirlpool. Name of a stream of water.

渙 HAOU. An appearance of clear water.

渙 CH'HANG. Name of a stream or river.

淑 SHÜH. From *water* and *superior*. Pure; limpid; uncorrupted; virtuous; accomplished.

淒 TS'HE.  From *water* and *a wife*. The clouds gathering and foreboding rain; cold and bleak.

渚 FANG. Name of a certain stream or river.

渚 CH'Ü. Name of a stream and of a plant.

漑 LÜH.

Rain water accumulated; a pond or lake.

淖 CHAOU. Same as 潮 Chaou.

洄 KEÜH. The ripple on water.



淖 NAÓU.

淖

Mire; miry. Name of a stream; a surname. Read also Ch3 and Chaou.

淘 T'HAOU. From *water* and an *earthen vessel*.

The scouring noise made when washing rice; the sound of a torrent; to stir about; to excite.

淙 TSUNG. The noise of water; the appearance of water flowing. Also read Tseang, and Seang.

淚 LÚY. Read Luy and Leñh. From *water* and *ungovernable*. Tears flowing from the eyes; weeping. Read Le, To flow with rapidity, applied to water. Hea luy 下淚 to shed tears. Yu luy 雨 | to rain tears, to weep copiously.

涓 LĒĒ. Clear water.

淝 CHÉ. Che ho 淝河 the name of a river.

湍 PING. Ping pang 湍滂 the noise of water in agitation; the sound of wind blowing against things.

湍 Same as 湍 Keu.

湍 K'HEUNG.

The appearance of water running with velocity.

淝 FE, or Fei. Name of a river that rises in mountains opposite the Po-yang lake. To issue from the same source, and diverge into different streams.

淞 SUNG. The name of a river.

游 Vulgar form of 游 Yew.

灑 An abbreviation of 灑 Sha.

渾 T'HEEN. Tēn nēn 渾忍 dirty; filthy; polluted. Used also in a moral sense. To sink down.

湟 P'HÉ. Name of a stream or river; the noise of water. Pe pe 湟湟 luxuriant; numerous. The appearance of a boat moving. Read Pei, or Pae, Moving; in motion.

涸 FANG, Mang, or Wang. Name of a stream or river. The appearance of a large piece of water.

涸 TSĪH. To stop or dam up water.

涸 HOO. A scoop or bucket for baling out a boat.

淡 T'HAN.


From *water* carried off by the application of *fire*. Thin as vapour; tasteless as water; insipid, used figuratively in a bad



sense; light; volatile; carried away with the wind. Watery; a rich taste is expressed by 濃 Nung. Tsing tan 清淡 poor; pure.

溷 MĪH. Shallow water.

𣶒 PEĪH. A spring bubbling up.

𣶒 YĪH, Heĭh, or Heuě. 

Water flowing with rapidity. Used to express sorrow.

𣶒 CHÁY. A sort of soup.

𣶒 E, or Yae. The margin of a stream; the bank of a river. The extreme or ultimate limit.

淤 YÚ. Muddy water; plants growing amongst the mud; the purulent matter of a sore.

淥 LŬH. Clear, limpid water. Name of a stream or river; and of a marsh. Same as 漉 Lŭh, and 浚 Tseun.

淪 KÁN, and Kan. Water entering into a boat. Mud. Same as 瀦 Kan. Name of a river. Also, an extreme degree; to sink; to draw water.

淨 TSING, and Tsing. From water and to strive. To wash clean with water. Clean; pure; undefined. Name of a rapid, where the water struggles through the rocks. Name of a pond. Tsing too 淨土 a pure place; a pure

stat. of mind; and the pure regions of bliss in the west, at the distance of a thousand millions of leagues, used by the Buddhists. Kěě tsing 潔 | pure and clean; perfectly clean. Tsing fan wang | 飯王 the father of Shĭh-kea-mow-ne Fŭh 釋迦牟尼佛 Sacya Moo-ne Buddh. Tsing keu téen jin | 居天人 a celestial person who resided at Tsing, the birth-place of Buddh.

𣶒 MEĪH. Same as 濫 Meĭh.

凌 LING.

To proceed fast; to pass over in succession. Alarmed.

𣶒 Same as 瀾 Me.

𣶒 Same as 汶 Wăn.

𣶒 CHWANG. The appearance of water running past rocks and leaving them dry.

𣶒 P'ĪH. Same as 岫 P'ih.

淪 LUN. The ripple on the surface of water, caused by the wind brushing over it, which to the Chinese, suggests the idea of circles or wheels; the water whirling round; a whirlpool; to sink in a whirlpool; used to denote present disasters and future misery; hell; to perish; a confused undistinguished state; chaotic. Ching lun to 淪 沈淪 隋落 to sink lower and lower; to sink down to hell. Hwăn lun 混 | chaos, state in which matter existed previously to the formation of heaven and earth. Fun lun 瀆 | a precipitate motion of water, drawing every thing to a point.

洩 KEANG. A stream or river.

洩 TSĚĚ, Shě, and Těě. Tsěě chě 洩

the appearance of recently having water; the appearance of water issuing forth. Sin tsěě 洩 | the appearance of a small stream; the noise of waves passing rapidly.

淫 YIN. From *water* and near *approaches*. To

drench; excess of any kind; sexual excess; to debauch; lewd; lewdness; lascivious; lustful; absense; error; to continue long. Name of a tree. Yin chwang 淫瘡 venereal ulcers. Tsze koo yin woo nuy lwan che sze we yew pŭh wang kwō, pae kea chay 自古 | 汙內亂之事 未有不亡國敗家者 from ancient times till now, lewdness and incest have always destroyed nations and ruined families. Yin lwan che sze | 亂之事 lewdness and incest. Yin tŭh so kan | 毒所感 caused by venereal poison.

淬 TS'HŪY. An utensil for extinguishing a candle; to desire; to violate. Cold.

漚 K'HEU. To seize hold of; to take.

漚 SĚĚ, and E.

To put away; to leak out. Same as 漚 SĚĚ.

淮 HWAE. 淮 淮 淮 淮

A famous river in the central part of China, and which empties itself into the sea, in N. L. 34°. 30'.

洧 YŪH.

The name of a stream or river. The name of a district.

滌 PAÓU.

To steep; one says Clear or pure water.

淪 NĚĚN.

Muddy; to take mud from amongst water.

澹 An ancient form of 濟 Tse.

深 SHIN.

澱

From *water*, a *cavern*, and a *wood*. Deep, applied to water; deep strong colours; very; extremely; profound; recondite. Name of a river, of certain clothes, and of a district. Read Shin, To measure the depth. NĚen yuě shin kew 年月 | 久 a great length of time; many years and months. Shin choo 深朱 dark Saxon blue colour. Shin gow hwuy | 藕灰 puce, or flea colour.

淳 CHUN, or Shun, and Shùn. Clear; pure; unmixed; to wash or cleanse; part of a military carriage.

湲 WŪH, or Hwŭh. The sound of water bubbling forth; water running with an interrupted velocity,

淵 YUEN.

淵

From *water* whirling between *two shores*. An eddy; a whirlpool; a deep abyss. The name of a river. A surname.



𣶒

An ancient form of the preceding character.

澆

Vulgar form of 淘 Heung.

澆

PEAOU, and Hoo. The appearance of water flowing.

涑

LAE. The name of a stream or river.

混

HWAN, and Hwăn. From water and

*perturbed* A torrent of foul water; many polluted streams; mixed and running; blended with mud and dirt. Whatever is confused and in disorder; dull and opaque. A man's name: Hwăn chang tung se 混賬東西 a stupid disorderly thing, is applied to persons in the language of abuse.

淹

YEN, and Gan. Water; name of a river; to remain long in water; to steep in water; to macerate; to spoil. The bank of a river.

清

TS'HING, Ts'hing, and Ts'hing. § 1

From water and azure. Pure; limpid; clear; tranquil; a clear eye; the lower part of the eye; clear sighted; uncorrupted by bribes; to clear off an account. Name of a river; a district, and a city. A surname. Tsing tsze 清字 Manshur character. Ta tsing mun 大門 the southern gate of the imperial city in Peking. Inside this gate there are long covered walks on the east and west with rooms where a considerable part of the business of the six supreme courts of the empire is transacted; the walks or piazzas are called 千步廊

tsëen poo lang. Fung tsing tsze che 奉 1 字旨 an imperial mandate in the Tartar language has been received. Seaou pëen tsing pih 小便 1 白 clear pale urine.

淺

TS'HEËN, and Ts'hëén. From water

and *little*. Shallow; superficial; easy; that which is in a slight degree. Applied to colours, denotes A light degree of colouring. A tiger's skin with short hair.

添

T'HEËN.

To add to; to lay on; to increase the number or quantity of.

淼

MEA'OU. A large surface of water.

洒

Same as 洒 Sha.

沚

CHE. Name of a river; also of a plain or waste.

滅

An ancient form of 漢 Han.

淺

P'HAN. Deep.

涯

Original form of 涯 Kwang.

湊

YIH. To add to; to fill full; full.

涇

To stop a long time. The sound of this character is not known.



𣶒

An ancient form of 飲 Yin.

淦

Same as the preceding.

淢

An ancient form of 汨 Meih.

淦

SŪH. The noise of rain.

𣶒

A form of 次 Sēen.

𣶒

Same as the preceding.

𣶒

Same as the preceding.

𣶒

Same as the three preceding.

𣶒

Same as 奔 Pun.

𣶒

TSEU. Damp ; wet.

𣶒

T'HAN. High waves.

𣶒

Same as the preceding.

𣶒

Vulgar form of 淚 Luy.

淦

Same as 淵 Yuen.

淦

An ancient form of 滄 Tsang.

淦

Same as 漆 Tseih.

淦

An ancient form of 汶 Wān. Also used for 岷 Min.

𣶒

YING, or Heung.

The appearance of water running round ; an eddy.

𣶒

An ancient form of 消 Seaou.

𣶒

YAY. Name of a city. Read Jǎ, The ap-

pearance of a large expanse of water. The name of a river.

𣶒

TSAN. Limpid clear water.

𣶒

Same as 浸 Tsin.

𣶒

Same as 滂 Pang.

𣶒

𣶒

T'HWAN: The appearance of a heavy dew.

𣶒

An ancient form of 涉 Shě.

涪 YIN. The dregs or residuum of a liquid.

涖 SHA. Sha shŭh 涖石 the name of a place.

渚 HWŮH. The sound or noise of water.

洑 FEI. The name of a stream or river.

涸 T'HŌ. The appearance of rain.

NINE STROKES.

涑 JOW. Name of a river.

漣 Same as 漣 Twan.

渙 HWÁN. A river in Ho-nan province. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams, denoting Scattered, spread out.

渚 CHŌO, and Choo,

Name of a river or stream of water; a small island.

減 KĒEN. To injure or break off a part; to diminish in weight or quantity; to lighten. Name of a river. A surname.

湊 NWÀN. Warm water.

渝 YU. To change one's principles or master, in a bad sense. Name of a stream or river. Name of a district.

涑 TSOW. The source of a stream.

渟 TING. Stagnant water; used also for a level shore by the side of a stream.

渠 K'HEU, K'heù, and K'heú. A place where water accumulates or runs off, as in a gutter. Large; great; gradual. The name of a river; the name of a tune. A vulgar word for *He*, or *him*; *she*, *her*, or *it*. Forms part of the name of a certain armour, and of a plant. Keu tǎng mow yih jin 渠等貿易人 *they* merchants.

渡 T'HŌO. To pass through; to cross over a stream, or river, or road. Yuen keun too keang 元軍 渡江 the army of the Yuen dynasty crossed the Yang-tsze keang river.

湊 FUNG. The noise of water; a very loud noise. Read Fan, Fan-fan 湊湊 an easy pleasing sound; sound floating in the air. The appearance of floating.

渤 PŌ. Name of an arm of the sea. Ung pŏ 滂渤 the beginning of a fog. Ping pŏ 滂 | the noise of waves dashing.

**滯** WANG. A stagnant pool.

**渣** CHA, and Chá.

Settlings; grounds; dregs; fæces. The name of a river.

**渥** ŪH. From *water* and *house*. Moistened; tinged; imbued; enriched, as with dew; shining; glossy; mellow. Name of a river.

**渦** KO, and Kwa. The name of a stream or river. Read Wo, Water turning a corner. A surname.

**滲** TE.

A drop of water to ooze out by drops; to drip.

**湮** WEI. To sink and be lost; a winding stream.

Wei luy 湮 瀾 the appearance of waves rising. Used also for the word Filth; dirty.

**溫** WĀN.

𤇗 𤇘

From *water* and *warm hearted*. Warm; genial; benign; cordial; a mild, kind, sincere disposition. To warm. Name of a river; of a district. A surname. Wān seih kew ko 溫 習 舊 課 to practice former lessons.

**渫** SĒĒ.

渫

To put away; to cleanse a well; to scatter; to disperse; to desist; to ooze or leak out; to perspire. The name of a stream. A surname.

**灑** MĒEN.

The appearance of a large expanse of water.

**湧** Same as 濡 Joo.

**諱** SOO.

Waters flowing upwards, or contrary to their original course.

**浸** Same as 浸 Tsin; also the name of a stream or river.

**測** TS'HIH. From *water* and *to measure*. To

fathom the depth of; to measure generally, applied to mind or body. Pure; clear; sharp.

**渭** WEI.

渭

From *water* and the *stomach*. Water agitated; the noise of waves; disquieted appearance. Name of a river and of a district.

**潞** KO, and Ho. Name of a river.

**滄** YĒN.

The appearance of nimbus clouds previous to rain.

**港** KEANG. From *water* and *lane*. Water

diverging into streams like streets or lanes; a passage for ships; streams running into, or from the sea; arms of the sea.



Read Hung, Lakes passing into each other. Keang kow 港  
 □ the mouth of a passage; a port.

**洄** HUNG.

The noise of water. Read Kung, The appearance of water.

**渲** SEUEN. A small stream of water. To  
 smear paper with ink in a particular manner.

**漚** MÈ.

The appearance of water; to wash a corpse. To drink.

**渴** K'HŌ. Desiring to drink; thirsty; anxious to  
 attain or effect; to thirst after, figuratively. Read Kěē, Water  
 dried up.

**漚** MAOU.

The appearance of a large expanse of water.

**漢** YING. The name of a stream or river.

**澆** YUEN. Name of a stream or river.

**游** YEW.

游

Name of a stream in the north that diverges from a famous  
 river. To flow; to float; to swim; to go from home. To  
 ramble; to give one's self up to amusement; appearing gra-  
 tified; scattered; dispersed. Koo jin kwan ming shan; ta  
 chuen; e kwang ke che e, urh ching ke tih, fang wei shen yew  
 古人觀名山大川以廣其志意而成

其德方謂善游 the ancients surveyed famous hills  
 and great rivers to enlarge their minds and form their virtues,  
 when it is thus, rambles (or travels) may be called useful.

**洶** HUNG. The noise of waves; the roaring of  
 the sea. Read Tsing, The same as 漚 Tsing, and 冷 Lǎng.

**渺** MEAOU. Meaou haou 渺漚 the appear-  
 ance of the ocean, viewed at an immense distance; white;  
 glittering; vast; confounding and indistinct.

**涓** SING. To lessen; to diminish. The name of  
 an indented mountain. A surname; the name of a river.

**漾** MEI. The name of a river; the ripple on water.

**減** TSAE. The name of a river,

**濟** YIH. The name of a river or stream. The  
 appearance of water flowing.

**渾** HWĀN, and Hwán. From many and  
 waters A torrent rolling and clashing. The noise of water  
 running as a torrent; water and mud; foul; polluted; con-  
 fused; foolish; all blended together; one mass; the whole of;  
 Great; large. A surname. Hwán-tun-she 渾敦氏 the  
 same as Pwan-koo-she 盤古氏 the first man that was  
 produced, when the heavens and earth were separated from  
 the pre-existent chaos.

**澍** SHAE, or Sae. To sprinkle water.

漈 KWEI.

The appearance of water; water dried up.

漆 NAE. Nae pei 漆沛 the appearance of waves.

涖 KWEI, and Keuě.

A spring issuing forth; a stream passing through.

湑 CHĪH.

The appearance of a slender winding stream.

湑 T'HO. The name of a stream or river.

湑 HWUY. The appearance of water flowing.

湑 GŎ. The name of a river.

湃 PHAE. The sound of water; water increasing in a great degree. Päng pae 澎湃 water rushing forcibly; clashing and raging.

湑 K'HEĪH. A dark damp place.

湑 K'HEĪH. A sort of soup.

漈 LĒEN. From to separate and water. To boil silk well for the purpose of separating it.

湄 MEI. The eyebrows of a lake. Plants growing on the margin of a stream. Water plants growing freely and much mixed together. The name of a lake.

津 An ancient form of 津 Tsin.

滅 Same as 滅 Heae.

謀 MEI. To injure; to spoil.

湑 HEĪH, or Yĭh.

The sound of water flowing rapidly. Same as 滂 Heĭh

湑 SEŪH.

Seŭh seŭh 滂滂 the appearance of water flowing.

湑 Same as 湑 Tseĭh, or Sěě.

湑 TSÀN. Damp ground.

湑 KWŎ. The noise of running water.

湑 T'HEEN. Shen tēn 澶澶 a tranquil flow.

湑 TS'HOW. To collect together; to make up; concurrence of circumstances.

漳 WEI. To circulate; the name of a river.

滄 TS'HAN.

To swallow down. The same as 餐 Tsan.

湍 TWAN. From *water* and *to spring forth*.

Water gushing forth, or running on with rapidity. Read: Chuen, The name of a river.

湎 MĒEN. Sunk or immersed in. Chin-mĕen

yin tsew 沉湎飲酒 addicted to drinking.

湏 An ancient form of 沫 Mò. Read Hwuy, The same as 潤 Min.

湔 PĪH. The appearance of shallow.

湑 SEÜ. To purify or give a taste to wine by means of a certain plant. One says, Deep; to dig deep. To disclose or expose the figure of a thing; a rich appearance, applied to dress.

淅 TSEĪH. Rain falling. One says, The bubbling of a spring, The name of an indented hill.

湔 PUN. The name of a river. The sound of water agitated; water bubbling up. To steep in water. Pun yĭh 湔湔 to fill up.]

湔 TSĒEN.

The name of a river; to sprinkle with the hand.

漚 PĒEN. To pass urine.

漚 TSZE. The name of a river.

漚 KEEN. Name of a river.

湖 HOO.

A lake; the name of a river; and of a district.

澍 FUNG. Deep mire.

澗 P'ĪH.

The name of an ancient country. Same as 澗 Lĕh.

澗 SOW.

To wet, or drench with water. To pass urine.

澗 YEW. Deep.

湘 SEANG. Name of a river. Name of a hill, and of a lake. To boil. Seang fei 湘妃 a species of bamboo furrowed as with falling tears; the name has an allusion to an ancient tale respecting a concubine of the famous 舜 Shun.



津 TĀ. The appearance of water issuing forth.

湊 Vulgar form of 濟 Yih.

陰 YIN. The name of a river.

湫 KĒEN.

淵 YIN. The name of a river.

湛 CHAN. Deep water; an appearance of depth, thickness, weight; stillness; clearness, said of heaven and of heavy dew. Quiet; composure. The name of a river. (Ching chan 澄湛 clear; pure. A surname. Read Tan, Pleasure, delight; excess. Read Chin, To sink or immerse in water; to steep; to soak; to imbibe; to receive benefits. Read Yin, Long continued rain. Read Tsin, To steep or immerse in water; or wine. Dregs.

湜 CHĪH. Limpid water, through which one can see to the bottom; maintaining correctness of principle or conduct.

潜 KEAE.

Many streams flowing together; cold incessant wind and rain.

湝 CH'HING. Name of a river, and of a district.

湟 HWANG. Name of a river; name of a district.

The name of a god. Cold water. Keuě hwang 湟 waves driven with velocity. Yih hwang 汨 | appearance of rubbing against each other.

湲 T'HAN. An extensive piece of water.

湣 YU, and Gow. The name of a stream or river.

湣 PEĪH. Water agitated and dashing about; a bathing room. Decorous and regularly adjusted appearance.

湣 MĪN, and Mìn. Turbid foul water; stupid, confused. Read Hwan, Disturbed; unsettled.

施 SHE. Name of a stream.

湲 T'HŪH. To flow as a stream.

湲 K'HÓ. A boat getting aground.

湲 P'HŌ. Throw away water.

湲 SĀNG. A man's name.

湲 KEIĤ. Name of a river.

**涓** MAOU. Water rising high; the swelling of water by any increase of its quantity.

**湧** YUNG. From *water* and *rising up*. To rise up or bubble forth as water from a spring. The name of a river.

**漣** TUNG. The milk of cows and horses. The sound of a drum; the sound of water dashing.

**涵** CHĀ. Low and damp. One says, Water falling down in drops; to drip. The character seems formed from Water and the sound of Chă.

**淥** THWAN. The name of a river.

**湫** TSEW. A pond is, by the people of the north called Tsew. The name of a river; a mournful appearance. Cool. Name of a place. Lung tsew 龍湫 a waterfall from a mountain.

**黎** Vulgar form of the preceding.

**酒** TSEW.

To swim; the name of a river; the refuse of wine.

**漣** HWAE. Hwang hwae 漣 the noise of water dashing and splashing.

**涿** SUY. A small trench or ditch in which is water. A water course in fields, two cubits deep.

**湮** YIN. From *water* and *to stop up*. Name of a river; to fall; to be drowned or lost in water.

**湯** T'HANG, and T'háng. 湯

From *water* and *to change*. Water changed from its original state by fire; hot water. Broth; soup; gravy, or sauce. Name of a river, of a valley, and of a district. Tang paou ho shaou 湯泡火燒 scalds and burns.

**淙** LUNG.

Water falling down from a higher place.

**漤** HWĀ, or Hwĭh. The name of a river. Pāng hwă 漤 the noise of waves dashing.

**援** YUEN, and Hwan. Water drawn out in a flowing stream, the appearance of water flowing along.

**湳** NAN. The name of a river, and of a place.

**澤** NA. Na koo 澤 沽 damp.

**溼** CHÉ. Damp; moist; tendency to wetness.

**漾** YEW. A stream; the name of a piece of water.

湮 PĒEN', and Pán. Deep mire; to walk

amongst mire. Used by the Astrologers in a bad sense.

湫 TSĀ.

The appearance of water dashing against rocks.

漆 An erroneous form of 梁 Leang.

萍 TE. Spoiled rice.

湓 Same as 湮 Tse.

源 KEU. A ditch.

蕞 Same as 水 Shwŭy.

湴 Same as 湴 Hing.

沱 E. The ripple on water.

淙 Same as 泉 Tseuen.

湍 T'HAN. Water.

漏 Same as 徧 Pĕen.

黎 TSZE.

Saliva flowing from the mouth; flowing without interruption.

洄 TSEAY, or Shay. Water, a river or stream.

洄 SŌ, or Seŏ.

Water in which rice has been washed.

汾 FUN. To fly or glide swiftly.

涌 HING. The appearance of pouring out water, as in pouring out a libation.

霖 Same as 漫 Man.

湊 CH'HUY. The noise of deep water.

洌 Same as 洌 Lĕě.

洌 YEW. A large marsh.

梨 LE.

Many; numerous. An erroneous form of 黎 Le.

淩 Same as 漆 Tseih



湓

known.

Name of a river; the sound of this character is not

TEN STROKES.

湓

TSIN. Name of a stream or river.

漚

YEN. The appearance of an extensive surface

of water. Read Kwei, The name of a river.

湑

TS'HEAOU. High waves.

塘

T'HANG.

Ko tang 潞 塘 mire; a pool or pond.

源

YUEN. From *water* and *origin*. A source or

spring of water; the source of a river. The name of a river.

A source, figuratively. A surname.

湑

SÒ. A stream or river.

滾

YUEN. The appearance of water flowing.

湑

TS'HEAOU. High waves.

涿

CHUNG. Slight or small rain.

濂

LĒEN. A small stream interrupted in the

midst. Same as 濂 LĒen. To steep; thin ice; a slight taste.

Read Nĕen, Same as 粘 Nĕen, and 黏 Nĕen. Read Han,

To spurt water against and make wet. Read Hĕen, To steep

and make cold in water. Read Lin, Cold.

漾

YAOU. Haou yaou 浩漾 a boundless

expanse of water. Heaou yaou 晶 | the colour of water appearing a deep white.

涿

CHUNG. To fend off or dam in water.

準

CHUN. To equalise; to adjust; to fix;

to allow; to mark; to weigh; to measure; a mark or measure by which to adjust. Name of an office and of an instrument of music. Also read Chuě, The cheek bones.

湑

SHING. The hinder waves dashing over the

preceding ones; water not flowing regularly. Name of a river or stream.

湑

K'HÖ. Suddenly, as a boat striking against the

sand; to extend to; to accord with.

漆

T'HAE. The appearance of water.

湑

KUNG. The name of a piece of water.

涿

KUNG. Name of a district.

湍 YUEN. The name of a stream or river.

浴 Tǎ, and Chǎ. Damp.

流 WA. A low dirty place.

溜 LEW.

Name of a river; to flow; to issue forth.

溝 KOW, and Ków. A water course in a field, four cubits wide and four deep; a ditch; a moat. Read Keang, Water flowing in diverging streams.

潑 SOW, or Saou. Saou saou 潑潑 to wash and cleanse rice, or the noise made by doing so.

渚 CHE. Same as 坻 Che.

溟 MING. A small drizzling rain; cloudy vapours, as about hills; an extensive sheet of water presenting to the eye no limit. A certain northern sea.

澦 CHÁ, and Tso.

Name of a stream or river.

澮 SHE. The name of a river or stream.

涵 An original form of 涵 Han.

溢 YĪH. From water and to add to. A full vessel; to overflow; to spread around; to inundate; a handful; a certain measure.

澀 A vulgar form of 澀 Sĭh.

澮 SEĪH.

A stream or river; the appearance of water.

澤 JOO. To make gradually damp.

淪 LUN.

To drag or track a boat through the water.

馮 MA. Water.

溥 P'HOO.

𣶒

Large; great; pervading everywhere. In the Four Books written 普 Poo. To disperse abroad; all over the world. Occurs denoting To daub. Read Pǒ, Pǒ nǐ 溥漠 the appearance of water.

湲 CHÌN. The appearance of water flowing.

微 WE, and Me. From water and small. A slight shower of rain.

漂

LEĪH. The name of a river, and of a district.

清

TS'HEEN. Same as 淒 Tsien. Tsien le

清冽

swift; proceeding with velocity.

湫

TSAE. The name of a stream or river.

湮

Same as 灘 Yung.

鴻

WOO. Name of a river. The appearance of

a great expanse of water; a winding corner round which a stream runs.

渌

NĒĒ. The name of a stream or river.

渚

KEUN. The name of a stream or river. A

large piece of water. Read Ya, The name of a district.

溫

Original form of 溫 Wăn.

澣

Same as 澣 Tsin.

澆

Vulgar form of 澆 Keang.

濬

TSŌ. A stream or river; damp, wet.

溪

K'HE.

Water running in a valley; a stream from a mountain.

漫

SEĪH, or Tseih. Waves; the appearance

they present when following successively like the scales of a dragon

澗

SZE.

The name of a stream or river. Also the name of a district.

澗

SEAY, and Yay. Name of a river.

溯

SOO. Water flowing upwards, or in opposition

to its usual course. Read Sō, A stream or river.

澄

E, or Gae. The whiteness of snow or of

hoar frost. Shwang gae gae 霜澄澄 the white hoar frost.

澍

An original form of 澍 Che.

溱

TSIN. Name of several rivers; affluence;

at ease; the utmost degree. The name of a district.

溙

YUN. Name of a river and of a district.

溘

CHOW.

Vapour; exhalation arising from water.



洩

SOW. To steep in water; to apply water to meal; to pass urine; the name of a river. Tséen how sow 前後洩 the natural evacuations.

激

YIN. The name of a river or stream.

溶

YUNG. From water and to contain. To fill; to contain with ease; gentle flow; a state of ease and leisure.

漚

HĒĒ. Appearance of water flowing.

漩

MAOU. The name of a river or stream.

溷

HWĀN. Muddy water; foul; unclean, applied to animals; filthy; impure; a privy.

漚

Vulgar form of 漚 Soo, To drive water back contrary to it's natural course.

潦

SŌ. Name of a stream or river. Read Tsīh, The appearance of rain falling.

溺

NEĪH. Weak as water. Unable to guide or save one's self; to sink or put under water; to drown; to be sunk into an excess of any passion or vice, so as to be unable to recover one's self. Read Neaou, To pass urine. Neīh neu che sūh 溺女之俗 the custom of drowning female infants.

溽

TĀ. Damp.

溱

YAOU. Unfathomably deep.

溼

SHĪH. From water appearing stagnant and covered over upon the earth. Damp; moist; hurried, figuratively. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of mind; disappointment, in this sense prevailed chiefly in the western parts of the empire. The name of a river. Kan shīh 乾溼 dry and moist.

溼

SEE. Same as 溼 Sēē.

溼

CHE.

The name of a river; the appearance of water.

漚

An erroneous form of 漚 Soo.

溽

JŪH. Damp; moist; hot; vapourish; thick and savoury food. Name of a river.

漚

WEI. Wei wei 漚 漚 filthy; impure. To sink and be lost. One says, A circulating flood. The name of a river.

漚

CH'HUH. To collect a mass of water; water running to one reservoir; to collect or crowd together; rapid; to excite.

**畔** PWAN. The bank of a river.

**穀** Same as 激 Hüh.

**能** NĀNG. The name of a river.

**滁** CH'HOO. The name of a river; and of a district. Choo chow 滁州 a district in Keang-nan.

**滂** P'HANG. Rain, or water rushing down; the name of a river; the noise of water rushing and dashing, as in a torrent.

**滃** UNG. Light clouds ascending; the appearance of a great expanse of water. The name of a lake.

**淡** An ancient form of 深 Shin.

**灝** Same as 灝 Lew, Short showers of rain.

**滄** TS'HANG. The name of a river, and of a lake; cold. Tsang hae 滄海 a vast sea—a great capacity; to drink. Tsang lang 滄浪 the name of a certain river, and of a district.

**滅** MĒE. To destroy or consume with fire; to exterminate; to cut off; to annihilate; to extinguish. Chuy

mě 吹滅 to blow out a light. Tsze tsen mēē wang 自取 | 亡 to bring ruin on one's self. Tseāu mēē 勦 | to destroy to the foundation; to exterminate a race of people.

**滬** HĪH, and KĪh. The name of a lake.

**滇** TĒEN. Name of a lake. Name of certain foreigners on the west, near the province of Yun-nan. Appearance of a large expanse of water; abundant.

**滌** SZE.

The name of a river; the bank of a stream.

**漚** Same as 漚 Pe.

**漕** LUNG. An open channel for water.

**漚** HAÒU. The name of a stream or river; the appearance of water; the noise of striking or clashing against water.

**漚** SEUN. The name of a stream or river.

**漫** Same as 漫 Tsin.

**滉** HWANG.


The appearance of deep and extensive waters.



**湲** HÉ. The name of a stream or river. Read

Hĕĕ, A salt pool, or fresh and salt water mixed.

**湍** An ancient form of 湍 Chan.

**滋** TSZE. 

Name of a river; to increase; to rise high; to overflow; to cause excess. Thick; rich; to enrich; muddy.

**湫** HĚĚ. Water issuing from a spring.

**湍** MEĪH.

Meih yĭh 湍 湍 the appearance of water.

**漣** T'HEĪH. From water and a line or stream.

A vessel to wash in; a place where victims are kept and fattened. To wash; to cleanse. Reiterated, A dry vapour; strong wine.

**漑** K'HEŌ, and Hŏ.

To moisten by applying water to; to water.

**湍** CHE. The name of a stream or river.

**湍** TAN. Damp; excessively; to excess.

**湍** K'HEĚ. Water circulating as in an eddy.

**榮** HEUNG, or Yung. A small stream cut

off. The name of a stream or river. The name of a district and of a river.

**湍** FOO. The name of a stream and of a river.

Also, the name of a hill.

**湍** TE. A beater to pound rice.

**湍** SHĒN. The appearance of water agitated.


**滑** HWĀ. From bone and water. Smooth; slip-

pery; sharp. Name of a district, of a river, and of an ancient state. A drug. Hwǎ shĭh 滑石 steatite, soap rock, figure stone. European Chemists have analyzed seven varieties of this (genius) stone from China, six of these contain little or no magnesia; the other Chinese variety, four European, contain from 22 to 30 per cent of magnesia; one variety from New Caledonia, called eatable, contains 37 per cent. Allan's tables, N° 80. (J. Livingstone, Esq.)

**涸** KO. Dregs; mire; miry.

**滓** TSZE. The dregs; the fæces; the thick muddy

part of liquids which settle to the bottom. Name of a square vessel.

**滔** T'HAOU. 

From water and the sound of *clashing*. Water flowing] with rapidity; water gradually rising higher and higher.



**滕** T'HANG. Water dashing over like spray.

Gaping and boasting; empty; vacant. The name of a country.

**𣶒** Same as 流 Lew.

**清** SING. The name of a river.

**瀦** NĀ. The appearance of water.

**渼** CHA. Mire.

**浦** An ancient form of 梁 Leang.

**𣶒** Same as 滕 Tǎng.

**𣶒** An ancient form of 滅 Mě.

**𣶒** Same as 涎 Sēn.

**𣶒** SUY. Same as 浞 Suy.

**𣶒** Same as 泉 Tseuen, A spring.

**𣶒** T'HAN. Same as 泮 Tan.

**𣶒** PEIH. Same as 滸 Peih.

**𣶒** CHING. To flow freely.

**𣶒** Same as 淳 Shun.

**𣶒** Same as 滂 Pang.

**𣶒** WOO. Clear, pure water.

**𣶒** HEUE. To extinguish.

### ELEVEN STROKES.

**滌** SEW. A thick consistence, such as arises from rice steeped in water; a slippery soup-like consistence.

**滌** HOO. The name of a river or stream.

**𣶒** PEIH. A spring bubbling up.

**𣶒** PEAOU. The appearance of water flowing.

**滯** CHE. Water impeded; some hindrance to the circulation of fluids. Congelation; glaciation; concretion.

A stoppage in the human system; to spread out diffusely in consequence of some stoppage; discordance. Che sze 滯思 broken abrupt thoughts, in contradistinction from a flowing free style. Seaou pĕen che sih 小便 1 滯 difficulty in passing urine. Yung che ho lew 壅 1 河流 impede the course of the river.

鴻 Same as 濠 Tang.

澆 KEANG. To dry steeped rice.

漣 K'HÓW. The name of a stream or river.

漑 KEAOU. To moisten with water; thin.

漑 CHA.

The name of a river or stream of water in the north.

滲 SĀN.

To ooze or leak out; leaky; name of a marshy lake.

澌 SHĀ. Water; cold.

滴 SHANG. The name of a stream or river.

滴 TEĪH. Water flowing to one place; to drop; a drop of any liquid. Teĭh chŭh 滴出 or Teĭh lew 1 漏 to drip or leak out.

漑 MEĪH. The appearance of water flowing.

漑 SŪH, and Tsŭh. Damp.

激 GAOU. The name of a stream of water.

漑 LOO.

Salt land, such as is found in the west; bitter.

漑 HOÒ, and Heù. The bank of a river; a bank or shore; a lawn by the side of a river. Name of a particular river.

漑 TSING. The name of a stream or river.

漑 Same as the preceding.

漑 HOO. Name of a river. A surname.

漑 YEW. The appearance of water flowing.

漑 SĒĒ. Water flowing; the appearance of water.

漑 TSAN. The name of a stream of water mentioned in history. Chan-chan 漑漑 a numerous appearance. One says, The appearance of shedding tears.


**漚** FAN. A floating appearance.

**滂** YUNG. The name of a stream or river.

**滾** KWAN. The appearance of water flowing ; moving rapidly ; rolling. To roll about as any thing round does. To roll ; to run. Used in Canton for Boiling.

**滿** MWAN. Full ; the whole of all ; sufficient ; enough ; the completion of a fixed period.

**滢** K'HING. A spring flowing from the side of a bank. To pour out wine.

**漁** YU. 

To fish ; to take every thing that comes to net ; to seize without selection. The name of a river. A surname. Yu sŭh 漁色 fishing for pleasure ; bent on sexual excesses.

**漂** P'HEAOU. To float ; to be moved and agitated, as by the wind ; cold and black. Name of a river. Used to denote A certain disease.

**漚** TSEIH. A place where no human voice sounds ; still ; pure water.

**漚** MO. "Water mo," probably some machine for grinding, moved by water.

**漂** Same as 漂 P'heaou, see above.

**涯** YAE. The bank of a stream or river.

**澤** TSEAOU, Chaou, or Tsacou. The name of a lake.

**漆** TSEIH. Water appearing to issue from tree. Name of a wood, and of a resin which exudes from it. Varnish ; lacker ; resinous substance ; adhesive like varnish or resin. Tseih shoo 漆樹 the varnish tree. (Keang-se, Dec. 1816.) Ho tseih 火 漆 sealing wax ; any thing black. Name of a river ; of a sea ; of a district ; and of a city. Read Tsěč, The attention cleaving to one object ; reverent ; devout. Yew tseih 油 漆 oil and varnish—lacker, to varnish and lacker.

**漚** SE.

The appearance of flowing ; moistened, or mollified.

**漚** TSE. A shore ; a sand bank on the shore. Lō tse 落漚 a shoal on the west side of the Lōw-kew islands, said to be exceedingly destructive to vessels.

**漚** LŪH Name of a river. To ooze out ; water drained off ; the dregs.

**漚** LÒO, and Low. An incessant drizzling rain. A constant tippler, who from habit does not become drunk. A



ditch for communicating water. The name of a river. Forms part of the name of a district, and of a city in Corea.

澆

MOW. To steep long in water.

激

Same as 渤 Pō.

漥

Same as 漥 Lung.

澗

KIN. Pure clear water. To steep in water.

澗

KWŌ. A stream or river.

澗

Same as 澗 Ting. The appearance of water.

澗

E. An ice house.

澗

TSUNG. A collection of waters; numerous

streams collected to one place. Read Sung, Sung sung 澗 swift; passing with velocity like the wind.

漏

LOW. From water, a body, and rain. To

drip or ooze through; to leak; to let out, or disclose a secret; a retired place; an aperture; to work or bore a passage through; to instill, to confer favor on. To lose; to omit. Name of a place, and of a well. Pēn low 偏漏 a fistula near the anus; described thus, Kang mun che wae, sāng kung keaou chūh nung heuē yay 肛門之外生孔竅

出膿血也 a sinuous ulcer that pours out a puss and blood outside the anus.

漣

SŌ. Heō so 漣 the noise of water.

漣

CH'HĪH. The appearance of perspiration flowing. Chĭh chĭh 漣 a drizzling incessant rain.

漣

KAE. Rolling as a torrent to a place; to apply water to; to cleanse or wash with water. The name of a river.

漣

K'HEANG. Name of a river.

漣

LIN.

A valley. One says, Cold. Same as 漣 Lin.

漣

SHŪH.

Name of a stream or river. Same as 漣 Shūh.

漣

LE. Water gradually entering the ground.

漣

CHWANG.

A stick or pole fixed upright in deep water.

漣

FOO.

A raft on which to cross a stream or river.

漣

KEAOU. A river, or stream.

**漕** TSAOU. A wheel turned by water; to convey by water, as in boats; the boats which carry the tribute of the provinces to court; to convey provincial tribute to Peking. A surname.

**演** YEN. A long stream; constant flowing; long and protracted; to expand; to lead; to perform; to practice. To exercise, as soldiers.

**漣** Same as 淺 Tsēen.

**漚** TS'HUNG. To draw water.

**漚** SHUN.

From lip and water. The margin of a stream.

**漚** T'HWAN

A plenteous dew. Read Chuen, The name of a river.

**漚** SHE. A small islet in the midst of water. Same as 漚 She. Water overflowing without diminution.

**漚** TSŪH. The appearance of water.

**漚** GOW. To apply water to for a long time; to steep; to soak; to macerate; to soften by steeping. Fragrant.

**漆** T'HANG. Waves.

**滅** An erroneous form of 滅 Tsang.

**荒** HWANG.

An extensive surface of water. Same as 荒 Hwang.

**漚** SHOO.

Water; or the name of a particular stream.

**漚** YAY. Soft deep mud; mire.

**漚** SEAY. The name of a stream or river.

**漚** SEIH. Shade or shadow. One says, Chŭh seih

漚 the appearance of water.

**漚** MEIH. Same as 漚 Meih. The name of a stone that answers for rubbing ink on.

**漚** T'HANG. A mountain stream.

**漠** MÖ. Floating sands, as in the sandy deserts of Tartary; a dry careless manner. Name of a river.

**漚** SHAY. Water; the name of a river.

**漚** SHANG.

Shang shang 漚 漚 the appearance of water flowing.





things by its superabundance; spreading and extending remotely; set loose; the source of a river; colour of the clouds.

**灑** Same as 涉 Shě.

**潸** MANG. Mang hang 潸流 a vast expanse of water. Mang lang | 浪 a great desert.

**漣** K'HANG. Name of a river; destitute of water.

**漑** T'HĀ. Name of a river; and of a district. Chŭh tǎ 漑漑 waters rushing together.

**漑** P'HING, and P'hǎng. Pǎng pǒ 漑漑 the noise of water dashing about. Ping kow | 漑 the name of a territory. Same as 棚 Pǎng.

**漱** SOW. Sow kow 漱口 to wash or rinse the mouth.

**漲** CHÁNG. Water extending itself or rising higher; to overflow; an inundation; the name of a southern sea.

**漳** CHANG. The name of a stream of water in the north; the name of a district.

**滌** TSUNG. The noise of water dashing against things; rain falling impetuously.

**潯** SEU. The name of a river.

**漑** HWAN. Disordered; confused; indistinct. Man hwan 漫漑 confused, indistinct, unintelligible.

**滬** K'HŌ, Hō, and Hwih. The name of a river; and of a district.

**漸** TSEĒN. From *water* and *to cut*. To make gradual encroachment as water does, by small degrees. Gradually; by little and little; the slow advances or changes of any thing. To moisten; to dye; to saturate. Name of a river, and of a star. Name of a terrace. Pŭh ko pŭh fang ke tsēen 不可不防其漸 it is necessary to guard against its gradual introduction. Tsēen chang ta | 長大 gradually lengthen and enlarge.

**洩** CHWANG, and Shwang. Clear; limpid; cold.

**漻** LEAOU, or Lew. Deep clear water; still; retired.

**灌** TS'HUY. Form *water* and *high*. Deep water; clear; new; fresh appearance; tears falling; appearance of being spoiled; broken; ruined. Name of a river. Appearance of an accumulation of sleet and snow.

**漾** YANG. The name of a river; the appearance of water agitated. Long; deep; extensive.

馮

YEN. The name of a stream or river.

渾

Same as 渾 Te.

漿

TSĚANG. Any thick fluid, as water in

which rice has been washed; water in which any thing is mixed which thickens it; syrup; matter from a sore; the matter of the small pox. Applied to the name of a plant, and of a sort of crab.

櫛

An erroneous form of 櫛 Lew.

潒

Original form of 潒 Tsung, or Chung,

潁

YIN. The name of a river.

渭

FOO.

The name of a river in which are spirits.

滄

A form of 滄 Han.

滌

A form of 滌 Nĕen.

瀑

Same as 尿 Neaou.

濇

Same as 濇 Haou.

渚

CH'HĪH. Ground which contains water.

澈

SHŪH. Clear and pure.

溯

PING. To cross a river without a boat.

渚

An ancient form of 洪 Hung.

深

TSAN. A limpid clear appearance.

湍

Same as 湍 Tang.

𣶒

WĀ.

Bent down under superior force; crooked.

洧

SEUN. The flowing of perspiration.

渠

K'HING. The name of a river.

淮

The name of a river; the sound of this character is

not known.

漣

CHOW. The name of a river.

漚

A form of 漚 Tse.

## TWELVE STROKES.

𣶒

P'HE. To beat silk in water; water dashing against a thing; clear; pure. The appearance of fish frisking in water. Read P'heaou, The appearance of waves. Read P'hěě, Flowing in a light airy manner.

𣶓

KEUĖ. Water issuing forth with force as from a spring. The ground rising above the surface of water. The name of a river. Read Yǎh, The appearance of water flowing.

澹

Same as 澹 Tan.

澹

P'SEAÓU. The name of a river. Entirely; completely; a sort of rich liquor.

𣶔

Same as 𣶔 Ke

𣶕

P'HŎ. To throw forth, or sprinkle water; water dripping out; a shower of rain; the showers following in succession.

𣶖

T'HANG. The appearance of a bright sheet of water flowing. Read Seang, Mang seang 潏 潏 water flowing rapidly.

𣶗

NĀ. The motion of a shadow. The appearance of water moving.

𣶘

HWUY. The name of a river.

𣶙

MAĖ. Name of a river in Keang-se province.

𣶚

HWŎ, or Kwŏ.

The noise made by a current of water.

𣶛

KĖĖ. Pure; clear; clean, used both physically and morally. KĖĖ sin 潔心 a pure mind. KĖĖ ming how seu 1 茗候叙 I have prepared pure tea and wait for your company to converse,—written on invitation cards. KĖĖ tsing 1 清 pure and clean. KĖĖ tsing 1 淨 pure and clean. Foo sŭh foo e chin; foo suy foo e kĖĖ 夫率婦以貞婦隨夫以 1 the husband set an example of chastity to the wife, and the wife follow the husband in purity.

𣶜

WŎ.

The name of a river; and of a district.

𣶝

SEUN. The appearance of flowing.

𣶞

PA. The name of a river.

𣶟

TSEIH.

A spring of water issuing forth. A small meandering stream.

𣶠

P'HWAN. The dregs or washing of rice; dirty like spots on the face. Name of a river, of a spring,



and of an ancient city. Read Fan, Bruised rice. Read Po.  
The name of a district. Pwan-fei 妃 the lady whom  
her husband caused to walk over gold lily petals, from  
which the small foot of Chinese females is called 三寸  
金蓮 San tsun kin lēen.

**潏** CH'HŪH. The name of a stream or river.

**漚** KWEI, and Wei. The name of a river.

**瀟** SŪH, and Tsŭh. Deep clear water; the  
name of a river in Hoo-kwang. A surname. Used for rinsing  
rice. Read Seaou, in the sense of 瀟 Seaou. Seaou sha  
seay 灑些 to take a little amusement.

**潛** TSEĒN. To ford or pass through water;  
to enter deeply into; to lay up. Name of a hill, of a city,  
and of a river. A surname. Tsēen taou 潛逃 gradually run  
away; slunk off.

**潜** A vulgar form of the preceding.

**濡** Same as 濡 Joo.

**漙** JOO. Damp; wet.

**潞** LOO. Name of a river, and of a district.

**潏** T'HUN. A large collection of water.

**滂** HEĪH. The noise made by a rapid current  
of water. The appearance of water flowing; water falling.

**漚** SEĪH. Salt land; land left dry by the tide, and  
from which salt is obtained To let the water run off land;  
to drain; a purging; a dysentery. Sand without herbage.  
Also read Ts'hō and Ch'hīh.

**澈** TSUNG.

A place where several streams meet Same as 澈 Tsung.

**湔** SEUN.

To spurt water from the mouth. To wash.

**溶** An ancient form of 濬 Seun, or Tseun.

**潢** HWANG.

Water collected in a lake or pond. Name of a river; name  
of a star; the glare of water; a wide surface of deep water.  
Paper colored yellow.

**潤** MUN. The appearance of being full of water.

**漙** SŪH. The name of a river.

**潞** An erroneous form of 潞 Haou.

**潏** K'HAN. Foul water; filthy.

**潤** JÜN. To enrich with rain or moisture; to instil into; to benefit; to fatten; to enrich; riches. The name of some rivers, and of a district.

**澗** KĒEN. A stream in a narrow valley. Name of a particular stream, or river.

**澗** MIN. The appearance of water flowing slowly. Read Hwuy, The appearance of water.

**潦** LAÒU. The appearance of heavy rain; water running along the road. Read Laòu, The same as 勞 Laou, To sink in water. An accumulation of water. The name of a river.

**澮** TSIN. The name of a river.

**漚** KE. Water.

**漚** KAOU, or Chih.

A marshy place; a marsh. Read Haou, denoting To call to.

**漚** A vulgar form of 汚 Woo.

**潛** CH'HĪH. Earth imbued or saturated with water. Read Che, Name of a stream of water.

**湫** YĪH, Chih, and E. The name of a river.

**湫** TSUNG. From water and many. An assemblage of many small streams entering a large river; the sound of many waters.

**湫** Same as 灌 Tsuy

**湫** WAN. The appearance of deep and broad water. The appearance of water running round as an eddy.

**湫** K'HEUĚ.

The name of a river and of an ancient state.

**渾** T'HAN. A sand bank in the midst of a stream; an islet. The name of a territory. Read Shen, Water rushing and dashing.

**潭** T'HAN.

The name of a river; deep; the name of a district.

**渚** HO.

Water generally; or the name of a particular stream.

**漚** A vulgar form of 漚 Hih.

**漚** A vulgar form of 漚 Tă.

**潮** CHAOU. The tide. 'Water is the blood or breath of the earth, and the tide is the advancing and retiring



of this blood or breath; it accords with, or follows the state of the moon.' The tide rising in the morning is expressed by Chaou.

**潰** FEI. To bubble forth as a spring of water.

Read Pei, The name of a man. Read Pae, The noise of water.

**潰** SĒĒ. To flow together.

**漚** Vulgar form of 漚 Leau.

**濁** An original form of 湮 Yin.

**潯** SIN.

Deep water near the bank, name of a river, and of a district.

**潰** HWÚY. A large river rushing out of a passage which obstructs it; in disorder; scattered; dispersed;

enraged; opposing currents clashing against each other.

**漚** YĒ.

The appearance of water flowing. Same as 湮 Yin.

**湮** Same as 湮 Chih.

**漚** GÓW. Plants accumulated in the winter months, to facilitate the catching of fish.

**湮** SHAÓU. Water dashing and striking against.

**渚** TOO.

Name of a hill. Read Cha, Damp; wet.

**渚** CHOO. A small island in the midst of a stream; a place where water stagnates.

**澈** SAN. Water spread or spreading.

**渚** SHAY, or Chay.

Ts'ih chay 渚 turbid; foul.

**渚** HĪH. The name of a river.

**渚** PEĪH.

To remove the dregs; to strain out and throw away the dregs.

**渚** A form of 渚 Ts'een.

**渚** SHAN.

Tears flowing; shedding tears copiously.

**渚** CHŌ. Name of an ancient principality. An erroneous form of 渚 Chō.

**渚** An original form of 渚 Shing.

**渚** Vulgar form of the following.



**潺** CHAN. Chan hwan 潺湲 the noise of water flowing, the appearance of a stream running; of tears flowing.

**漆** SHOO. The name of a river.

**濕** Vulgar form of 滾 Kwǎn.

**潼** T'HUNG. A name of several streams or small rivers; name of a sea; a damp wet appearance. Read Chung, High; eminent. A river or stream spoiling a road; wet; damp.

**澱** CH'HIH. To stick or adhere to as a thing pasted.

**漚** P'HOO. Water.

**滌** Vulgar form of 滲 Sǎn.

**溶** CHǎ. Wet or damp.

**灤** SEAY, and Shih. Name of a river.

**灝** HUNG.

Wind passing over the surface of water; or a damp wind.

**滯** WEI. Stagnant and foul water.

**潏** LIN. The appearance of pure clear water, water that issues from hills and runs amongst rocks. The name of a river.

**澀** SĪH.

Same as 澀 SĪh. Rough; the ripple on water.

**澁** SĪH. From water and several impediments. Rippled, like the surface of water running over stones; rough; rugged. Name of a bamboo. Same as the preceding. SĪh yǎ che che 澁藥止之 stop it by styptic medicines.

**澈** CH'HING.

Still pure water; clear; limpid. Same as 澄 Ching.

**渠** KEÚNG. Clear; limpid.

**澄** CHING. Still pure water; clear; limpid.

**澧** HWA. The name of a stream.

**澆** KEAOU. To sprinkle, to cast a small quantity of water on, as in watering plants. Read Leaou, Water whirling round. Read Gaou, A man's name. Yung pun hoo keaou hwa 用噴壺澆花 to employ a watering pot to water flowers.

**澈** CH'ĤE.

Clear, limpid water; water completely spent.

**滂** LAOU. An accumulation of water in the streets caused by excessive rains; a rushing torrent like a flow of water; a rapid stream. Name of a river.

**澈** KAN. Little or no taste; insipid tasteless. Name of a branch of a river.

**潔** NEÚ. Damp.

**溥** TS'HUN. Name of a stream or river; the appearance of water.

**溲** Same as 溲 Kwei.

**漱** KWAN. The name of a river; the appearance of water flowing.

**激** Same as 激 Pe.

**滢** HANG. The name of a river. Water circulating as an eddy.

**澍** CHOO', and Shoó. To enrich as with seasonable rain; diverging stream; water rushing through narrow passes.

**凜** PING. Noise made by water dashing about.

**澌** SZE, or Se. Ice melting; a thaw. The commencement of a thaw is called 泮 Pwan; flowing away, is called 澌 Sze. The noise of scattering or dispersing; to melt away entirely.

**溲** PŎ. The appearance of water.

**澹** YĪH. The name of a stream or river.

**澎** PĀNG. The appearance of water dashing about; the noise it makes.

**湍** Same as 湍 Han.

**濤** YUN. The large waves of the Yang-tsze-keang.

**溜** Same as 溜 Low.

**湏** HUNG. Quick-silver. Mung hung 濤 湏 the state of the original chaos. Hung yung 1 溶 the appearance of deep and extensive water. Hung tung 1 洞 the appearance of a connexion or continuation of.

**復** FŪH. To flow; to run round and round as an eddy. A surname.

**浩** Same as 浩 Haou. Bright and variegated.

𣶒

An original form of 港 Keang.

𣶒

TSŪH, or Shih.

The appearance of small rain; falling inseparate drops.

灝

GAN.

Mwan gan 灝 灝 the appearance of water.

濂

A form of 濫 Lan.

漚

TSIN. Damp; gradually.

𣶒

T'HANG. Water.

漣

Same as 漣 Yew.

漚

Same as 漚 Mei.

漚

HO. The appearance of deep water.

漚

SUNG. The sound or noise of water.

漚

MANG. A creek or river.

漚

Same as 寒 Han.

灝

HAN.

The appearance of an unlimited 'unbounded' space.

灝

YIN. Long continued rain.

灝

T'HAN. The name of a river.

灝

HÖ. To flow.

灝

To extinguish; or exterminate. The sound of this character is not known.

灝

A man's name. The pronunciation is not known.

灝

JUEN. To follow as in attendance.

灝

WEI. A confused disorderly appearance.

灝

Same as 奏 Tow.

灝

Same as 漚 Keuh.

THIRTEEN STROKES.

灝

FOO. The name of a river or stream.



澆 TUNG.

The noise of a thing falling into water.

潑 SHIN. The appearance of water in motion.

瀦 YU.

Hills on each side of a stream, as if compressing it.

滴 E. Yung e 溶滴 waves; water greatly agitated.

凜 LIN. Pure, limpid water.

澗 SHING. The name of a river.

澡 TSAOU. A stone with peculiar veins; to wash;

to bathe; to cleanse, used also morally. Name of a lake.

湍 TANG. Water.

澣 HWAN. To wash clothes. Ten days, or a decade is called Hwan, from its being a rule in the time of Tang, to grant absence from business to bathe and wash every tenth day.

澤 TSĪH, or Chĭh. Water and plants blended; marshy; favorable to vegetation; causing growth, like showers and dews; imbued; softened; molified; enriched; made

bright and glossy. Washed; wet with dew; glossed with light; imbued with fragrance. The haft of a sword; garments for the breech; the name of a district. Fei tsĭh, 肥澤 fat and glossy; sleek, applied also to the feathers of a bird.

漉 TSOW.

Water in the abdomen; a disease. A sorrowful appearance.

解 HEAE. A stream that cuts off, or separates.

Pō heae 渤海 a sea. Leaou heae 廖 | a small stream.

瀕 YU. Yen yu 瀕 the name of a river or stream.

瀝 E.

The liquid residuum obtained from burnt fir branches.

澧 LE.

The name of a stream or river. The name of a district.

微 MEI.

Water and plants blended. Small rain. Same as 涓 Mei.

澁 SHE. An accumulation of mud or earth, by the side of a river, on which a person may stand.

漱 LEEN. Peĭh lēen 辟漱 iron.

澹 K'HŪH, or K'heŭh.

The appearance of deep water.

**𣶒** HEŌ. A well dried up; without water in winter; water running out. Read Heaou, The noise made by disturbing water.


**𣶒** Same as 滹 Hoo.

**𣶒** P'HŌ. Water striking against any thing.

**𣶒** LING. The name of a river.

**𣶒** LUY. Name of a marshy region.

**𣶒** HŌ. The appearance of water.

**𣶒** Same as 漫 Mwan. 

**𣶒** TSZE

Long continued rain. The name of a river.

**𣶒** YUNG. The name of a river.

**𣶒** An original form of 渴 Ko, also Slow; late.

**𣶒** KWAE, or Kwei. To unite and water.

Two streams joining; water flowing in a channel; the name of a river; broad and deep. Keuen kwei **涓** a small flow

or stream of water. Kow kwei **溝** | water running in a kennel or gutter.

**𣶒** T'HSAN.

Clear, limpid water. The appearance of water.

**𣶒** SHĀ, or Să. To overflow.

**𣶒** MEĪH. The appearance of water overflowing.

**𣶒** LĒEN. The appearance of water overflowing; pure, clear water; to steep in water.

**𣶒** T'HĒEN. A plant prepared in a certain way for dyeing clothes blue. The ripple on the surface of water.

**𣶒** NĒĒ. A large plank laid across a stream.

**𣶒** YŪH. A bank or cliff immediately opposed to the water. Read Gaou, A deep bay; inlet from the sea or mouth of a river.

**𣶒** HWAN. Name of a river; water rushing together as in a current or eddy.

**𣶒** An erroneous form of 漉 Tsin.

**𣶒** LŪH To put away water; to drip out; to exhaust it quite. Same as 盪 Lŭh.

澶

SHEN, and Chen. A certain deep water.

Name of a place. The appearance of still water. Read Tan.  
Slow; acquiescing; distant.

漫

A vulgar form of 漫 Mwan.

澱

TAN.

Water collected in prints of the feet of cattle.

澱

CHIN.

A certain water plant; a certain sour sirrup.

澹

T'HAN The name of a river; the appearance

of water; tranquil; still; sometimes moved and agitated.

澱

YĪH. The name of a river or stream.

澱

Same as 澱 Gow.

澱

SUY. Smooth; slippery.

澱

TSAE, and Tsīh. To fathom the depth of.

澱

SUY. A small ditch, or channel for water.

港

An original form of 港 Keang.

渇

KŌ. The name of a stream or river. Waves in

a state of great power; the appearance of a deep and extensive surface of water. Read E, Limpid clear water. To cover.

澱

P'HEĪH, or PeĪh. Ping peĪh 澱澱 to

bleach clothes or garments in the sun.

澱

P'HE.

An islet amidst water. Water flowing in diverging streams.

渾

TSÜY. New; fresh water.

渾

Same as the preceding. Pure; limpid.

渾

KÉU. Dry; scorched with the sun.

渾

T'HĀ. Miry; slippery; injurious to others.

渾

Same as the preceding.

渾

K'HIN. Name of a river.

渾

E. Name of an edible plant.

渾

KEĪH. To excite as rocks which impede a

rapid stream; a rock quay opposed to a current, and intended



to drive off the waters; excitement, applied to the feelings, to anger, or to gratitude. A surname.

**漾** YEN.

Saliva flowing from the mouth; to overflow.

**濁** CH'HÜH, or Ch'hö. Name of several

ivers; muddy; thick; foul water. The name of a star; a surname. Pih chüh 白濁 seminal weakness.

**濂** LĒEN.

Thin; poor; bad; the name of a mountain stream.

**濃** NUNG. Thick, applied to liquids; much dew; rich; strong, applied to flavors and to infusions, as Heang nung 香濃 high flavored. Nung cha | 茶 strong tea.

**過** KO, and Wo. Name of a stream or river.

**瀉** Same as 瀉 Tsēen.

**漫** TSIN. The name of a stream or river.

**瀆** FUN. The bank of a river or stream; to overflow the banks; to issue forth; bubbling as a spring; to spurt forth water; the name of a small stream that issues from a larger river in Ho-nan province.

**漂** A form of 漂 Peaou.

**漚** SĪH. Rough; the opposite of slippery or smooth.

**漚** NEĪH. The appearance of the ripple on water; the gurgling noise of water.

**漚** TSEĪH. Water issuing forth; cordial; harmony; agreeing; a rapid appearance.

**漚** SUY.

The name of a stream or river. Same as 漚 Tseu.

**漚** Original form of 漚 Gaou.

**湯** TANG.

The name of a river. Same as 湯 Tang.

**漚** HWÜY. A great accumulation of water; thick; muddy. Name of a particular river. Hwuy kwō 漚國 ancient name of a part of Corea.

**漚** TSŌO. The name of a stream; a branch formed by a larger river overflowing.

**漚** T'HÄ. Grown thick by accumulation; gradually increasing. Black.

**漚** SUNG. The noise of water.

凵

T'ING, and T'hing.

The appearance of water; a small stream.

漬

An original form of 漬 Tsze.

漚

An ancient form of 漂 Lěih.

滢

YING. A man's name.

涸

Same as 涸 Kǒ, or Kwǒ.

漑

Same as 漑 Tsow.

渚

CHOO. A small islet. To screen or shade off.

澆

FUNG. Mud or mire.

漚

LE. The name of a place.

漚

K'HOW. The name of a stream or river.

漚

Same as 漚 Sīh.

漚

Same as 漚 Yu.

漚

A name of cloth; pronunciation is not known.

漚

HEAOU. Obscure; confused.

漚

YEW. The name of a stream or river.

漚

A word found used in connexion with the Tartars; but neither the sound nor sense are known.

漚

Name of a stream or river: the pronunciation is not known.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

漚

NE.

Full of water; or high water. Many or numerous.

漚

SHIH.



From *water* appearing *stagnant* and covered over upon the *earth*. Damp; moist; hurried; figuratively Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of mind; disappointment, in this sense prevailed chiefly in the western parts of the empire. The name of a river.

漚

SHOO. A ditch or channel for water.

漚

MEIH. The appearance of shallow water.



𩇛

FUNG. The noise of water.

𩇛

NING. Water and mire, slippery with mire.

𩇛

YUNG.

Small rills of water. Ting yung 𩇛 small streams.

𩇛

Same as 𩇛 Ying.

𩇛

MUNG.

Small drizzling rain; thick; foggy. The name of a river.

𩇛

TSIN. The appearance of water flowing with

velocity. The appearance of wave succeeding wave. The name of a stream or river. Saliva.

𩇛

SEU. Name of a river or stream.

𩇛

K'HE. Name of certain rivers.

𩇛

HWAN. To play with water.

𩇛

P'HEAOU. The appearance of water.

𩇛

P'HÉ. Water coming suddenly as the approach

of a flood. Pang pe 𩇛 the noise of water. Pāng pe

彭

| appearance of an accumulation of stagnant water.

E pe 𩇛

| deep clear water.

濟

TSE. From water and a regular supply. Name

of a river in the north, which is regular in its course. To assist; to help; to be beneficial to; to cause success to, or to take effect. Occurs denoting To stop, and to cross over a stream.

𩇛

SŌ. To sip or drink with a slobbering noise; to

suck. Read Shan, To wash a horse.

𩇛

P'HAE, and P'he. The name of a river.

𩇛

HAOU. A ditch around a city wall. Name of

a district in Keang-nan. Name of a river.

𩇛

T'HAOU. Large waves; billows; waves dash-

ing upon the shore; angry billows.

𩇛

JOO. Name of two different rivers. Thick

and jelly-like, as dregs or fœces; impeded in its course. Enriched with moisture; to sink or instil into; moistened; new and glossy; of a mild and forbearing temper; patient and enduring. Tranquil composed state. Read Jow and Juen, Soft and enduring; mild. Read Nwan, That which remains after washing; fœces. Read No, The appearance of water. Read E, The name of a river.

𩇛

TSÜY.

Rather damp; to steep in any thick liquid.



漚 WOO. The name of a river.

漈 WŎ. To take water.

漉 LĀ. Name of a rapid in a certain river.

演 YIN.

A vein of water flowing under ground. An entrance by water.

湮 YIN.

Name of a river. Meih yin 汨 湮 noise made by water.

澍 TUY. To steep in water.

漭 LEAOU. Clear, limpid water.

澆 A vulgar form of 澆 Tsan, or Tséen.

滅 TSANG. To sink and be lost.

滋 TSZE. Name of a stream between two hills.

濩 HŎ. Raining; flowing down in torrents; water

toiling, rushing, and clashing as it rolls along. A profound spacious mansion. Name of a river, and of a bird; also confounded with some other proper names. Read Hoó.

漚 TSOW.

Water running with velocity. Read Tseu, The noise of water.

漈 TSING. Cold.

漉 TOW. Water; a river.

澍 Vulgar form of 澍 Tsing.

湮 LÁN. An overflowing, or inundation of water;

to overflow; to exceed the prescribed and due bounds; excess; literally and metaphorically To encroach upon; to violate; floating; superficial; unsettled; loose, applied to speech, to sound, and to action. Name of a river. Brine. Read Han, A potter's vessel; a vessel for bathing. Tsze ming lan ke 廁名 濫器 this expression was used by the emperor Taoukwang, to denote the careless manner in which people were recommended to him for the bestowment of honors. Tsze, denotes a *privy*, and is here used as a verb; Lan, denotes things confusedly thrown together as by the force of flood.

澍 HAN. To put a thing into water to cool it.

漭 P'HO. The appearance of water.

澆 SEUN. To dig a deep path for water to flow in.

Deep; profound. Name of a district.

滅 GÁE. Cloudy; obscure.

濮

PŪH. Name of a river, and of a district. A particular kind of bamboo. In the dialect of Corea, it denotes A drum.

辨

PĒEN.

To flow round and round; to flow with rapidity.

漵

TSŌ. Full. Read Tseih, Water issuing forth.

漶

PĒEN. The appearance of water.

漭

Same as 漭 Fun.

濯

CHŌ. To wash, to cleanse, in a literal and in a

moral sense. A fat and sleek appearance; an oily shining appearance, such as is exhibited by well fed animals. A bare hill, without plants. To drink; name of a lake. Read Shō. The appearance of water. Read Chaou, To wash clothes.

維

WEI.

The name of a stream or river, and of a district.

潰

An erroneous form of 潰 Hwuy.

漑

Same as 滋 Tsze, Damp.

漚

Same as 漁 Yu.

濱

PIN. The margin of a lake; the side of a river,

or of the sea; a place that is near or contiguous. Shwŭy pin. 水濱 the margin of any collection of water. Hae pin 海 the sea shore; on the coast.

漣

Same as 漣 Lun.

漭

Same as 漭 Haou.

漶

KŪH. The name of a river.

漭

Same as 漭 Tă.

潛

Same as 潛 Tsan.

漑

YING. The appearance of a water spring; the appearance of waves going round in an eddy.

漠

MĪH. A wave; a close appearance.

辨

PĒEN. Waves.

漑

Same as 漑 Min.

漑

Same as 漑 Keaou.

淵

YUEN. Deep.

漚

Same as 漚 Hoo.

漚

WEI.

Name of an ancient state, and of a medicinal plant

FIFTEEN STROKES.

湍

LUY.

The name of a river. The appearance of waves tossing.

湍

TSĒEN. Tsĕen tsĕen 湍湍 water flowing

with a quick motion, a rapid perturbed current.

潭

T'HAN. To sink and be lost.

瀨

TS'HING.

Cold. An ancient form of 淨 Tsing. Name of a place.

濺

TSŌ, or Tsă. The commencement or source

of a stream. Full. Read Tsĕĕ, A small stream issuing forth.

To sprinkle water. Read Tseih, A small stream.

漚

HEAOU. The dazzling effect of a vast sheet

of water; the dazzling and overpowering effect of viewing the immensity, and considering the depth of the ocean; hence ap-

plied to subjects which dazzle and overpower, by their immensity or abstruseness.

漚

Same as 漚 Wei.

漚

LŪH. A certain river. Read P'ho, A large

lake. Read Leih and Yĕ, A medicinal plant.

漚

Vulgar form of 漚 Tsan.

漚

LEU. Water; to wash clean; pure; to cleanse

or purify; to filtrate. Leu lo 漚羅 or Leu poo 漚布 a cloth or silk through which water is strained.

漚

PAE. The name of a river.

漚

Vulgar form of 漚 Tan.

漚

LĒEN. A stream or river.

漚

LE.

To ford a stream by treading on stepping stones.

漚

HAN. "Appearance of water suspended."

Perhaps, falling from a higher place.

漚

YEW.

Well watered; mollified; steeped in water; generous.



𣶒 TSĪH. Occurs in the name of a barbarous chief.

漾 YANG.

Wide; extensive; without a shore. A rule; a pattern.  
An ancient form of 漾 Yang.

漚 Same as 鹵 Loo.

漚 HEW. A dirty face.

漚 TSZE. The gate of a dam to let out water.  
Stagnant water; a bank to keep in water.

漚 CHĪH. The appearance of the body suffering cold.

漚 HEĀ, or Hǒ.

Not pure, or clean. Unfinished; interminable.

漚 CHWĀ. Not clean; not clear.

漚 SUNG. The sound or noise of water.

漚 PEĪH. A spring bubbling up.

漚 GÓW. To drink water.

漚 TSEĪH, or Tsěě. The noise made by water  
dashing against itself, or violently thrown against rocks; water  
flowing rapidly; the dashing of a torrent.

漚 LĒĒ. Noise made by water.

漚 CHĪH, and TeĪh. The earth softened or  
made damp by water, as where a pool is formed.

漚 KEAOU. The name of a river. Keaou kǒ  
漚 漚 the appearance of water; watery.

漚 YING, and Yung. Ting ying 汀滢  
a small stream; clear pure water. Read Keung and King,  
The name of a stream. A small stream.

漚 KĪH, or Kǒ. Water bursting a passage, or  
making a rent and running off. To dash against water; the  
noise made by water.

漚 TS'HAE. The name of a river.

漚 CH'HĒ. Clear water; limpid; pellucid; water  
through which you may see to the bottom.

漚 TŪH. From water and flowing in harmony.  
A single stream; a large river that runs to the sea. A ditch;  
foul; muddy. To alter or change. Name of a hill; to defile;

to desecrate; to treat with a want of respect; to annoy by reiterated applications to. Sze tŭh 四瀆 are *four* well known rivers in the north of China, they carry the filth of China in to the sea; they are Keang-tŭh 江 | the Yang-tsze keang; Hwae tŭh 淮 | the river Hwae; Ho tŭh 河 | the Yellow river; and Tse tŭh 濟 | the river Tse. Tŭh jin lun | 人倫 to defile or disgrace the relations of social life, as by incest.

澮 CHĀ. The name of a river.

瀾 A form of 濤 Keu.

潢 WANG, and Hwang. The appearance of a deep and extensive water. Same as 汪 Wang, Stagnant stinking water.

濯 HWUY.

To shake out water; to put away the whole

瀉 SEAY. To let the water run off land; to drain; a purging; a dysentery. Sand without herbage. Seay juen 瀉軟 or Seay juen leaou | 軟了 to be weakened by purging. Too seay 吐 | to vomit. Sēē seay 泄 | to purge; to leak out. Too seay ta tsō 吐 | 大作 a severe vomiting and purging; cholera morbus.

滙 Same as 瀾 Ne.

濬 PWAN.

To whirl round as an eddy. A stream turning and winding.

澗 LEU. The name of a river.

瀋 CHĪN. Thick glutinous part of any liquid.  
Read Shiu, To put water into a vessel.

漚 PEAOU. The noise and appearance of rain and snow blended; a fall of sleet.

漣 CH'HEN.

Name of a river on the north-west part of the empire.

適 TEĪH.

Same as 滴 TeĪh. Water collecting in one place.

漭 LEAOU. Leaou lēē 漭洄 clear limpid water. Leaou heae | 洄 a small stream of water.

瀾 HĪH, or HwĪh.

To flow; the appearance of water.

漭 MŌ. To wipe entirely off; one says, To smear.  
Read Mēē, Water flowing with rapidity.

瀑 PAOU. A heavy rain. Read Pŭh, Water gushing from a spring and rushing down a precipice with noise. Haou pŭh 瀑 water gushing forth with noise. Fun pŭh 潰 | the noise and dashing of impetuous waves.

瀏

LEW. The appearance of clear deep water;

the wind passing with rapidity. The sound of the wind, the name of a river. Yew lew 颼瀏 the sound of the wind.

濺

A vulgar form of 濺 Tsēen.

濺

Same as 濺 Sīh.

濺

An original form of 差 Cha.

濺

A form of 濺 Pēen.

濺

Same as 濺 Le.

滑

HEUNG. The appearance of clear water.

澈

CHING. Clear; limpid water.

清

WEI. The appearance of water.

邁

P'HEIH. To progress without stopping.

緯

KWŌ. The name of a stream or river.

濶

T'HEIH. A flood of water unrestrained.

瀨

LUY.

To pour out a libation of wine at a sacrifice.

濞

PE. Water spreading unrestrained.

測

Same as 測 Tsih.

潯

Same as 潯 Tsing.

潯

Same as 潯 Peaou.

潯

Same as 潯 Tsze.

# SIXTEEN STROKES

溲

SĒEN, and. Seuén.

To drink; to slobber; to suck.

濺

Same as 濺 He.

瀕

PIN. The bank of a river or stream; a shore.

潤

LÍN. Name of a river.

潤

Ō, or Gō. Name of a stream or river.



**濤** T'HANG.

Water urging upward with vehemence.

**灑** HÖ. The noise of waves. To appear uncertain what card to take up.

**濶** YEN. Foul, unclean; water passing forwards.

**渚** An ancient form of 渚 Shun.

**潭** YIN. The appearance of water in motion.

**瀍** HEÉN. The name of a stream.

**潏** HEÖ. Same as 潏 Heö.

**瀘** LOO. The name of a river, and of a district.

**諸** CHOO. Name of a stream or river.

**灑** A vulgar form of 灑 Lan.

**瀨** TSIN. The name of a stream or river.

**濬** Same as 濬 Yu.

**潢** HUNG, or Häng.

A small river or creek; a boat ferrying across.

**瀚** HAN. Hwăn han 混瀚 a watery appearance.

Han hac | 海 the desert Shamo, in western Tartary. Haou  
han 浩 | a wide extensive appearance

**濼** Same as 藥 Yö.

**濕** An original form of 濕 Shih.

**濺** HÖ. The noise of water.

**瀛** YING. A certain famous lake; the sea.  
Name of a hill, and of a district.

**融** YUNG.

Chung yung 冲融 a deep wide expanse of water; noiseless.

**瀝** LEIH. Water falling in successive drops. A dripping or dropping of water, to pour out the last drops of wine when drinking. Leih heü 瀝血 to shed one's blood; to commit suicide. Che leih 浙 the sound of snow and rain.

**瀟** SEAOU. Repeated Seaou seaou, Appearance of a storm of wind and rain. The name of a river.

靜 TSING. Undefined ; pure; clean.

潒 YING. A small stream of water.

潒 Same as 潒 Ying.

潒 SEUEN. To spurt water from the mouth.

潒 LE. To throw away water ; to drip out.

潒 SÜY. Smooth ; slippery ; a marrow-like substance with which a thing is made slippery.

潒 WÊI. Fish swimming together ; the appearance of water flowing ; unctuous substance. Read T'huy, Water stirring up the sand. Yin koo wei lan 陰戶潒爛 sore in the vagina breaking or sloughing. Hwuy chung 腫 a swelling that has burst, or suppurated. Also read Hwuy.

潒 LAE.

Water flowing over a sandy bottom. The name of a river.

潒 HWAE. A certain river in the north.

潒 Same as 潒 Haou.

潒 CHOO. A place where water stagnates.

潒 LUNG. A drizzling rain ; to wet. The name of a stream or river. Read Shwang, The name of a river ; and of a district. Read Leang, Water dashing with vehemence.

潒 HEÁE. Hang heae 沆瀣 sea air or vapour ; dewy vapours ; midnight air of the northern regions. A watery appearance. Also read Hwuy and Hae.

潒 T'HUY.

Water carrying the sand backwards and forwards with it.

潒 Same as 潒 Shih.

潒 FAN. The name of a spring of water.

潒 HŪH. The noise of water ; the name of a river.

潒 SIN. Deep by the side of a river.

潒 FAN. Large waves.

潒 Neither the sound nor sense of this character is known.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

潒

YING. The appearance of water circulating

like an eddy. Ting ying 停潒 a small stream. Ying ying 潒潒 the noise of water.

潒

LAN.

Lan shin 潒瀾 the appearance of floating ; unsettled.

潒

LING. Water winding and turning.

潒

ME, or Ne.

The appearance of water flowing.

潒

KE. Well-water ; water issuing from a spring.

潒

LËEN. Name of a river or stream.

潒

LËEN.

Water overflowing ; inundation ; the edge of a wave.

潒

TSËEN. Water reaching a place. The name

of a stream or river. Read Tsún, Water issuing forth.

潒

FUN. Name of a river. Shin fun 神漢

a spring that gushes out of a certain mountain. Read Fún, To scatter or sprinkle water.

潒

YING.

The appearance of an extensive piece of water.

鮮

SËEN. Water.

戲

HE. The name of a river.

灩

HUNG, or Hwǎng.

Waves dashing against each other.

臨

LIN. A valley ; cold. Lin lin 臨臨 rain.

瀚

Same as 潒 Han.

灑

TSEAOU.

To pour out wine ; to pour out entirely.

澗

CHŌ. Name of a river.

澗

YĪH, and Ch'hīh. Name of a stream or

river. To ooze or drip out. The appearance of water.

澗

HŌ. Same as 澗 Hō.

澗

TSËEN, and Sëen. A spring that ap-

pears at some times, and is dried up at other times. To steep ; to extinguish.



灤

MEI. Same as 湄 Mei.

還

HWAN. Water spurting up.

瀾

YŌ. To boil; a certain kind of soup made of  
 flesh and herbs. Tan yŏ 潭 瀾 an appearance of being  
 waved and agitated. Shin yŏ 瀾 | water running with  
 velocity.

灤

Same as 湄 Mei.

灤

CH'HĪH. Small rain.

瀦

FAN. Large waves.

濊

HŌ. The flow of water interrupted or impeded.

Read Wei, Defiled; foul.

灤

TSAN, or Chan. The noise of water rush-

ing or falling down; the sound of fish frisking or leaping  
 in the water; the same is expressed by 灤 灤 Chan tseŏ. The  
 hands or feet wet with perspiration.

灤

JANG, or Nǎng. Dew; fog, or mist;

small rain; mud or mire; appearance of water flowing. Name  
 of a river; and of a mountain brook.

灤

TAE. Impure thick wine.

隱

YIN. Name of a stream or river.

漣

KĒEN. Water.

漣

A form of 瀑 Pūh.

澄

THANG.

Small streams joining and increasing each other.

濶

GAN.

Water coming suddenly, and with great violence.

瀾

LAN. Streams flowing and running together,

forming a continued course; thick water in which rice has  
 been washed. Lan man 瀾 漫 the appearance of heavy  
 showers of rain. One says, To separate and spread wide.

灤

FAN. Water overflowing with vehemence.

灤

SHWANG.

A thing of a malignant or murderous nature.

灤

Same as 灤 Lūh.

灤

Same as 灤 Leih.

潛

SIN. The sense is not known.

𪔐

Name of a hill; the sound is not known.

𪔑

YUEN. Deep.

𪔒

TSANG. Water.

𪔓

HWUY. Name of a river.

𪔔

Neither sound nor sense of this character is ap-

parent; it is retained for further investigation.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

𪔕

TSO. A slight sound of water; waves dashing.

Rocks in water, now and then appearing and sometimes covered with water. Fish frisking, appearing and disappearing alternately. Read Tseaou, A certain part of a carriage varnished.

𪔖

HEIH. Heih mǎh 𪔖 沐 fear and hurry;

alarm; panting; disquieted.

𪔗

HUNG. Large waves.

𪔘

FUNG. Name of a river, and of a district.

𪔙

SHIN. Shin yǎ 𪔙 淪 water flowing or

driven with velocity. Read T'han, Tan fan 1 汎 water overflowing. Read Chan, The appearance of water.

𪔚

Same as 溜 Low, or Lew.

𪔛

SHĚ, and Jě. Name of a river. Read Neih,

Sih neih 𪔛 𪔛 the appearance of rain and dew.

𪔜

LÜY. The name of a river.

𪔝

TSANG. Sunk and lost.

𪔞

LAN.

Pure, clear water. Read Lan, A certain plant.

𪔟

Same as 淙 Tsung.

𪔠

K'HEU. Name of a river.

𪔡

FAN. Name of a river.

𪔢

PAÉ. Waves. The name of a river.

𪔣

YUNG. Name of a river and of a lake.

灋 TSĚÉN. Name of a river, and of a district.

澗 KĚÉN. To wash or scour rice.

灤 TSUNG. The noise of water.

灤 SHŪH. Waves.

灤 TSA. The noise of rain.

灤 Same as 灤 Yu.

灤 FAN. Spring water.

灤 TS'HĀ. Water bubbling up.

灤 An ancient form of 灤 Fă. 灤

灤 KWĀN. Name of a river, and of a district;  
to run or flow to one place; to drink; to assemble or collect  
together; free growing plants; to pour out as a libation.  
Read Hwan, Flowing in large masses.

灤 An ancient form of 幽 Yew. A deep sombre  
place of a river.

灤 Same as 灤 Keuě.

灤 Original form of 瀑 Pŭh.

灤 SEAOU. The name of a river.

灤 An original form of 灤 Peaou.

灤 T'HĚEN. Water filling, or full of water.

灤 TUY.

Sand and pebbles carried along by the force of the water.

灤 FAN.

Rice conge; the thick liquid made by rice.

灤 Same as 灤 Yen.

灤 A vulgar form of 灤 Sin.

灤 SHĀ, and Shaè. To sprinkle water; to  
scatter; to disperse as by the wind. To fall down. Read  
Se, To wash.

灤 TSAN.

Muddy water rendered so by stirring and working in it.



漵

LWAN. To drip or flow out. To steep.

Sand intercepting a stream and causing it to run crosswise.  
A boat stopped by the shallowness of the water.

灩

Same as 灩 Yen.

灩

YÖ. The name of a stream. The appearance

of a wave driven back. The appearance of heat. The name  
of a plant.

漚

LE. From water and to disperse. Water

entering the ground; soaking the earth; to instil; to infuse  
by drops; thin and bad. Name of a hill, and of a river.  
Shuu le 漚 漚 nutritious; meagre, applied to the public  
manners; denotes Good and bad. Lin le 淋 1 the sound  
of rain, autumnal showers.

漚

LO. The name of a stream or river.

漚

ME. The appearance of water flowing.

漚

The sound is not known; a shore; a pond.

漚

A form of 漚 Tan.

漚

T'HAN. From water and difficult. Water

rushing through narrow passages amongst rocks; a rapid; a  
shallow rocky rapid. Read Nan, The appearance of water  
rushing with rapidity. Read Han, Water running off and

leaving a place dry. Shih pǎ tan 十八灘 eighteen rocky  
rapids in the Kan-keang 瀨江 river, in the province of  
Keang-se. Tan sze 1 師 a pilot through the rapids.

邊

PĒEN. Name of a river.

邊

Same as 淺 Tsëen.

邊

TSIN. The name of a river.

邊

LE. Full; stopped up.

TWENTY STROKES.

灩

TANG.

Name of a river. The appearance of water.

灩

YU.

Water; water-agitated or driven hither and thither.

灩

KEAOU. The noise of water.

灩

CH'HEN. Water of a river overflowing and

forming a number of small streams. Name of a river.

灩

TOW. Water.

灩

YĚ, or Nĕě.

To determine or pass sentence on a crime.

灇

An original form of 濃 Nung.

漕

An original form of 漕 Tsaou.

淵

Same as 淵 Yuen.

瀕

MWAN. The appearance of water.

澁

Same as 澁 but this character is not to be found in

Kang-he.

澧

KUNG. The sense is not known.

灤

JANG. Same as 灤 Jang.

灤

TSAN. Air or breath cut off.

灤

The noise of water. But the sound is not known.

灤

An erroneous form of 灤 Swan.

灤

HAOU. Large; great.

灤

NANG.

The appearance of water flowing. The name of a river.

灤

HAOU, and Kaou. Water extending its

power to a great distance. The gelatinous part of pulse used to wash the hair and body.

灤

LUY. The name of a river.

灤

Same as 灤 Yö.

灤

PA. The name of a river in Shen-se.

灤

SHÜH. Shöh shöh 灤 灤 respectful; profound

veneration; progressing as the planets without any discernable path. Also read Chöh.

灤

LAN. A spring of water bubbling up with force.

灤

MUN. A hill terminated and leaving a passage for water. Haou mun 浩灤 the name of a district.

灤

ME. A great expanse of water.

灤

NANG.

The appearance of water flowing. The name of a river.

灣

WAN, From *water* and *to bend*. A hollow curve in the shore, where the water forms a bay; a safe place for boats or ships to anchor.

瀾

LAN. Water in which rice has been washed.

瀾

HAN. Wet or moistened with water and dried again.

Read Tan, Water flowing rapidly through or amongst rocks.

灩

An original form of 灩 Tseŏ, or Seŏ.

灩

Same as 零 Ling.

灩

Same as 淪 Yŏ. Also the name of a river.

灩

KOO. Name of an insect.

灩

YIH. The appearance of water flowing.

灩

YEN.

The appearance of water agitated or in motion.

灩

SWAN. To wash a horse.

灩

PEIH. A spring of water bubbling up.

灩

LWAN. To ooze out and flow away. Name

of a river and of a district.

灩

Same as 地 Te, found in the books of the Taou sect.

泉

SEUN.

Three springs of water; many streams flowing.

灩

HĒEN. The appearance of water; deep;

clear water. Clear and bright.

灩

Same as 灩 Ling.

灩

A vulgar form of 灩 Yen.

灩

YEN. To salt. Same as 灩 Yen.

灩

PE. The appearance of water.

灩

KAN.

Name of a river in Keang-se province. Name of a district.

灩

Same as 灩 Han.

灩

An original form of 灩 Yen.

灩

YŪH. Yŭh ung 灩 滙 the appearance of

an extensive collection. Lofty; exalted.

灩

PEW. The noise of water.



## EIGHTY-SIXTH RADICAL.

**火** HÒ. Intended to represent the *ascent of flame*;

the matter of heat. Fire; heat; fever; to burn with fire.

The first of the five elements is *water*; the second is *fire*.

Name of a star. Name of an officer, and of a well. A sur-

name. Wǎn ho 文火 a gentle heat. Woo ho 武火

a strong fierce heat or fire. Ho tan tow 火灰頭 or 母

moo, Commelina Bengalensis, wild specie, 250. Ho chung

火種 tinder, the Chinese commonly make it of coarse

bamboo paper burnt. Ho jow mǔh 火揉木 to bend

wood by the application of fire. Ho chang 火杖 a sort of

poker, either wood or iron for stirring up a fire. Ho yu 火

語 'fiery words,' refer to the flames of lust. Ho shih

火食 food dressed with fire; the Chinese affirm that the

Cochinchinese anciently ate things raw. Ho tǎng 火燈

or Yang tang 洋燈 is a lantern sent up into the air, on the


principle of Montgolfier's balloon. It is said to remain in the

air two hours, during which time it exhibits a light. Pūh ko

twan ho 不可斷火 must not let the fire be interrupted.

Ho tsang 火葬 a fire burial; i. e. to burn the corpse instead

of interring it. Ho kea 火家 the persons who burn corpses.

 Same as the preceding.

Used in compound characters, by some read Peaou.

**𤇀** An ancient form of 蕢 Kwei.

**𤇁** An original form of 光 Kwang.

**灯** TING. Fire; a strong vehement fire.

**灾** T'HAE.

A soot arising from an accumulation of smoke.

**风** HÒ. Fire issuing forth; fire diffusing colour.

**灰** HWUY. From *fire* and *hand*. Fire that may  
be taken hold of with the hand; i. e. the remains of fire, Ashes;  
cinders. Hwuy sīh 灰色 lavender colour.

**𤇄** HAOU, and Ch'haou.

Dry; scorched; hot.

**𤇅** Same as the preceding.

**𤇆** An ancient form of 火 Ho.

**𤇇** An ancient form of 𤇈 Shay.

**𤇈** An original form of 灰 Hwuy.

勾 Same as 輝 Hwuy.

烜 HUNG.

An abundance of fire; flame. To dry any thing with fire.

灵 LING. The appearance of a slight heat. A vulgar form of 靈 Ling.

灶 TSAOU. A vulgar form of 竈 Tsaou.

炆 CH'HEN, and T'han. A slight degree of heat; to roast or burn. Read Yin, Clear, bright.

爠 CHUEN, or Chwan.

Tinder, called the seed of fire. Same as 萁 Sin.

灸 KEW. To cauterize. The name of a plant. A surname. Kew ho 灸火 to apply fire to the body for medical purposes.

炆 CH'HÁ. The sound of fire burning briskly; the noise of flame ascending.

炆 SEAY. The snuff or remains of a candle.

炆 CH'HĪH. From great and fire. An original form of 赤 Chih, A red colour.

炙 Same as the preceding.

灼 CHŎ.

To burn; to cauterize; to illumine; to make splendid.

災 TSAE. From water and fire. Fire from heaven; divine judgements; great natural calamities; whatever is dangerous; injurious; calamitous.

𤇗 An ancient form of the preceding.

灾 Same as 災 Tsae.

炆 WAN, or Wo. Warm.

炆 Same as 灸 Kew.

炆 TSEU. Mould produced from things burnt.

炆 CHE. Level; even.

FOUR STROKES.

炆 K'HE. Same as 氣 Ke.

炆 FUN, or Pun. To burn with fire.

**𤇗** CHUNG. To change the form of by the power of heat; by heat to force out the liquid part.

**𤇘** TSIN. What is left after burning.

**𤇙** NEW.

Half dried, as clothes not sufficiently dry.

**𤇚** KEUNG. To see; light. Read Ying. The appearance of smoke issuing forth.

**𤇛** WĀN. Confined smoke.

**𤇜** Same as the following.

**𤇝** PŎ. Fire burning fiercely.

**𤇞** YĪH.

The window or door of a potter's furnace.

**𤇟** A vulgar form of 爐 Loo.

**𤇠** HWŪH. A great prevalence of hot air.

**𤇡** CH'HUY. To boil, or dress food with fire.

Used for 吹 Chuy, To blow. Seems also used for the afflatus or anima of departed persons.

**𤇢** NŮN.

Hot. Read Nùn, Něe nun 燂 燂 warm.

**𤇣** PEI. Fire; heat.

**𤇤** Same as the preceding.

**𤇥** KEAE. A clear bright fire.

**𤇦** PWAN. Light; luminous.

**𤇧** YEN. Intended to represent ascending flame.

The flame of fire; the velocity of flame; the light of flame ascending; warm; hot; burning; glorious; luminous.

**𤇨** K'HAE. A great fierce fire.

**𤇩** P'HANG. The sound of fire; fire spreading.

**𤇪** MŪH. Fire raging.

**𤇫** CH'HAOU. To fry; to roast in a pan with a small portion of water, lard, or liquor.

**𤇬** LEAOU.

The appearance of a bright clear fire.



**炆** KWEI. Same as 炆 Kwéi. Read Keüě, The

appearance of smoke. The commencement of fire.

**炕** K'HÁNG. Dry; extremely dry. Red hot.

To spread out or hang over a fire for the purpose of drying.

**炖** TUN. Wind causing fire to blaze.

**炆** Ancient form of 炆 Kwang.

**炆** HIN. A great body of fire or light; effulgence;  
to scorch; to burn; scorching heat of the sun.

**炙** CHAY. From *flesh* placed on *fire*. To broil;  
to dry with fire; to apply fire to, or to apply to the fire; to  
heat. To near; to approach near, said of persons. To cau-  
terize; to roast; to warm. Otherwise read Chih. Chay show  
炙手 to warm the hands at a fire. Chay ho 火 to  
warm at a fire

**炆** KWANG.  
From *sun* and *fire*. Clear; bright effulgence.

**炆** A form of 炆 Tsae.

**炆** SZE.

To cherish fire, and cause it to break out in flame.

FIVE STROKES.

**烜** Tǎ. Fire rising up.

**烜** HEǎ. Appearance of fire; to dry with fire.

**烜** CHING.

Ching yǎ 烜 烜 the rapid motion of flame.

**炆** An original form of 炆 Leaou.

**炆** CH'HÜH. Smoke issuing forth.

**炆** CHOO. To cause to fume by the force of heat.

**炆** KO. Fire.

**炆** CHAOU. The light of fire; to illumine by  
fire. Light; mental discernment. A surname.

**炆** FÜH, and P'hǎ.

The appearance of fire; hot air or vapour.

**炆** PÖ. Hot air or vapour; vapour ascending.

**炆** MÖ. The colour of fire.

炏 TO. The end, or residue of a candle.

炑 Same as the preceding.

炆 LING. Fire.

炇 CHUE. From fire and issuing forth. The light of fire. Read Ch'hüh, The appearance of smoke. The sound of fire.

炫 HEUEN. Luminous; splendid; refulgent; shining. The glare or light of fire.

炬 K'HEW. A torch made of rushes.

奔 CHUEN. Tinder.

烜 E. The appearance of fire.

炆 YEW, or Yaou.

Yaou new 炆 炆 having a tendency to dry.

炭 THÂN. From fire and a bank or shore. That which remains from burnt wood; charcoal; coals. A surname.

炆 T'HAE. Smoke and soot.

炮 PAOU, or P'haou. To embrace or surround with fire. To roast or bake amongst cinders, or surrounded with a crust of clay. To apply flesh to the fire, is expressed by 炙 Chih; to roast before the fire, is expressed by 燂 Fan. Commonly used in the same sense as Paou 炮 and applied to Guns and cannons, and rockets, in which powder is enclosed.

炯 HING, Heung, and Keung. To search with light all around; to examine clearly. Read Keung, Light; effulgence.

包 Same as 炮 Paou. Paou heaou 焦然 to boast and assume bold airs. Read Fow, same as 焦 Fow.

烜 Same as the preceding.

炆 SHAOU.

To burn; a word used by the Taou sect.

炳 PING, Pung, or Päng. The light of fire; luminous; perspicuous. Wän ping 文炳 a luminous style.

炆 YANG. The light or blaze of fire.

炆 HAN. Fire appearing to move along.

炆 An original form of 炆 Kwei.

炆 T'HUNG. The colour of fire; fire raging and assuming an awful appearance.

炆 LEW. Fire falling down from a higher place.

炆 CHOO. The light of a lamp; the wick of a lamp; from which chiefly the light proceeds; a match or stick of fragrant wood.

炆 An ancient form of 因 Yin.

炆 HAE. Fire; heat.

炆 An ancient form of 蓋 Kae.

SIX STROKES.

炆 KEAOU. Two pieces of wood laid across and ignited, to light up the sacrifice to Heaven. Read Yaou, To fry or boil.

炆 HEUE, or Hih. The light or lustre of fire.

炆 HING. A torch; a kind of flambeau.

炆 FA. Fire.

炆 GAN.

To heat flesh with a slow fire; to roast.

炆 TS'HEUEN. The appearance of fire.

炆 LEE.

炆

From fire and arranged, or spread out. Fire raging; ardent; impetuous; enthusiastically; daring in the service of one's country, or in adherence to virtue; excellent; dignified; majestic; splendid; fierce; cruel; anxious. Occurs in various proper names.

炆 HWAN. Light; lustre; splendour caused by fire.

炆 YANG. Fire burning furiously; opposite the fire; towards; fierce; hot.

炆 HEAOU. Paou heaou 炆 violent temper or spirit; boastful. Read Hew, Excellent; harmonious, good, blessed and affluent.

炆 HEW. Charcoal is in some places called Hew.

炆 NAOU. An original form of 炆 Naou.

炆 SEEN. To burn up weeds.

炆 YIN. Same as 炆 Yin.



𤇗

YIN. From fire and pencil. The residuum left by fire; the ashes of a thing consumed; the snuff of a taper.

烏

WOO. A crow, which the character is intended to resemble. Black as a crow; an exclamation like the cry of a crow. An interrogative particle, How? Used in several proper names. Woo yun kae seuë 烏雲蓋雪 a wild medicinal plant, Hibiscus Minimus. Woo ke 烏雞 the silk fowl. Pih woo 白烏 a white crow. Woo chow 綢 black silk. Woo maou 帽 a black cap. Woo mǎh 木 ebony. Woo ya 鴉 a black crow; the Chinese praise it for the care of its parent.

煇

CHOW. The motion of fire or flame.

姚

YAOU. Light; lustre; splendour.

𤇗

SHIH. The appearance of fire.

𤇗

Same as 𤇗 Jin.

𤇗

WEI, Kwei, or Keung.

A moveable furnace; clear; bright.

𤇗

T'HUNG. The appearance of heat, or of fire.

威

MĚĚ, or Heuë. To consume or destroy, as by fire; to terminate. Same as 滅 Měě.

𤇗

CH'HE. Exuberance of fire or of flame.

𤇗

An original form of 災 Tsae.

𤇗

HEIH, and Yuë.

Mad; a local word. One says, Anger; rage.

𤇗

K'HEÁE.

Fire in great force; prevailing; abundant.

𤇗

E, and Ke. To ignite; to burn. Same as 熙 He.

𤇗

HUNG. Flame of a torch.

𤇗

LÖ. To burn; a red hot iron point. Paou lǎ

炮烙

a burning brass roller, used as a punishment in ancient times.

𤇗

HEÁ. The appearance of fire.

𤇗

HAE. To injure. An erroneous character

which should not be adopted.

𤇗

CHING. Vapour ascending from fire; to apply

fire to any liquid; to warm or heat; to boil; to decoct; to distil. To send; a prince; to advance; to flourish. A multitude; dust caused by a wind. To place or put down. A

winter sacrifice. To debauch superiors. An expletive, occurring in the commencement of a sentence. Jin noo shang ching choo moo 人奴上烝主母 a slave debauching his mistress. Kaou-tsung shang ching foo tsëë 高宗上 1 父妾 Kaou-tsung (an emperor of the Tang dynasty) committed incest with his father's concubine.

烛 CHUNG. A kind of hot steam, fume or vapour.

烜 HWAN.

Splendour; refulgence. Read Hwuy, Fire; to burn as fire.

炅 CHING. Hot vapour.

爍 P'HÖ.

Pö peih 爍爍 the noise of a fire made of bamboos.

烟 YEN. From fire and cause; that which is caused by combustion. Smoke; igneous vapour; that which is smoked; tobacco or opium. Read Yin, Any vapour; fog. Yen hwa lang tsze 烟花浪子 a debauchee; a rake.

炆 HWUY. The colour of light or of flame.  
Fire; blaze. Thoroughly dressed with fire.

糝 KWANG.

Light thrown upon a thing; shining.

炻 TSĪH. Rent; split.

袂 Same as 袞 Gan.

SEVEN STROKES.

炮 TEĪH. The appearance of fire.

煇 HE. The colour of fire.

煨 HWUY, or Wei. Fire.

燂 FOW.

Steam or vapour arising from heat. Fow jin 燂人 a cook.

烱 KEUNG.

Flame ascending; fume or steam rising.

煖 HĒĒ. Hot vapour; vapour arising from fire.

煖 P'HOO. The appearance of fire; fire or a light moving onwards; to take fire and proceed forwards.

煖 KING. Warm. The smell of burning; the appearance of being burnt or scorched.

炆 CH'HÖ. Chö sbö 炆 爍 plants or trees richly clad with flowers. A vulgar form of 炆 Chö.

烱 TING. The appearance of fire.

烱 HWAN. Fire.

烱 HAE. To roast or broil.

烹 P'HANG. To boil by the application of fire. Päng cha 烹茶 to boil the water for the purpose of making tea.

烱 HUNG.

Hung hung 烱烱 the appearance of fire.

烱 HĪH. Burnt wheat.

烱 TSÄ, or Chä. Dry.

烱 LANG.

Tang lang 烱烱 the light or appearance of fire.

烱 TĒEN, and Han. The light or blaze of fire.

烱 SHEN, and Chen.

Light; a great blaze of light.

烱 An original form of 烱 Keae.

烱 HWÜH.

Smoke confined; to burn; to scorch with the sun.

烱 CHA.

To dry or scorch with the sun. A bundle of charcoal.

烽 FUNG. A brick pyramid, three or four feet

high, hollow and open at top, which is filled with combustibles and set fire to, to form a signal by the ascent of smoke.

烱 Same as the preceding.

烱 An ancient form of 赤 Chih.

烱 YUNG.

Hot vapour, or heated air. Red colour of fire.

烱 GAE.

Hot; very hot; a large fire; a raging flame.

烱 HÜH. The appearance of fire.

烱 HE. He heu 烱歛 anxious to obtain food; greedy of something to eat.

烱 HEUN. Fire issuing forth; smoke or steam rising; odorous exhalations.



熨 WEI. A proper form of 熨 Wei.

熒 SHŪH. The appearance of fire or flame moving.

熒 HĪH. A red or carnation colour; clear; bright.

熒 PEAOU. A stiff straight forward appearance.  
Same as 熒 Peaou, and 標 Peaou.

焜 K'HŪH. Dry vapour; hot steam or vapour.

焜 P'HŌ.

The appearance of smoke or vapour ascending.

焜 YÜE. Yuě yuě 焜 焜 a new lit fire; the appearance of smoke; the light or blaze of fire. Read Keuen and Yuen, Clear, bright fire.

焜 SEAOU. Dry; dried or scorched in the sun.

熨 An ancient form of 熨 He.

熨 HAN. To dry with fire; dried up by fire.

熨 CHWANG. To fill a boiler with rice. The appearance of fire. Vapour ascending; to dress food with steam. Chwang kaou 熨糕 a sort of fried cake made of rice.

焉 YEN. 焉 焉 焉

Name of a certain bird of various colours. Rest; repose; doubt. A particle used to close and round a period, and denoting Settled opinion; a thought completely closed. The name of a hill, and of an ancient nation.

煖 TSEUN, and Tsun. To set fire to.

Read Tsŭh, To burn with fire; also to extinguish a fire.

煖 An ancient form of 萬 Wan.

煖 TE. A burnt branch with which tortoise shells are scorched for the purposes of divination. To scorch; to burn.

煖 An ancient form of 衝 Chung, say some; but the character ought to be rejected.

裁 An original form of 裁 Tsae.

煖 Same as 煖 Yŭh.

煖 An ancient form of 煖 Yŭh.

Same as 煖 Hěě.

煖 An ancient form of 席 Shoo.

## EIGHT STROKES.

焙

PEI. To dry with fire; to hatch with fire, as the Chinese do duck's eggs. Pei kan 焙乾 fire dried. Kéen pei cha 揀 | 茶 Campoi tea.

焚

FUN. To set on fire; to burn. Fun hēang 焚香 to burn incense to the gods, or to departed spirits. Fun keaou keu che | 橋拒之 burnt the bridge and opposed him.

閃

LIN. The appearance of fire.

焜

HWĀN. Fire; fiery. Light; bright.

燠

SHOO.

Clear bright. Some say the sense is lost.

燿

HWĀN. Fire; a fiery appearance.

燄

CHUY.

A long continued fire. Some say the sense is lost.

燂

T'HUN. Fire applied to the tortoise shell for the purposes of divination; a dull fire. Read Tuy. A great quantity of; a high degree.

燂

SEIH. Dry; dried by the sun.

𤇀

SZE. An original form of 𤇀 Sze.

𤇁

An ancient form of 象 Seang.

𤇂

TS'HUY.

Water and fire coming in contact. To burn; to defile.

𤇃

HWÜY, and Kwan. Fire.

無

WOO.

𤇄 𤇅 𤇆

Etymology not clear. Not possessing; destitute of; non-existence. No; not. Name of a district. A surname. Woo keih 無極 the term Chow-tsze 周子 used for 太極 Tae-keih. Woo wei chow 無爲州 a district in Keang-nan province. Woo wei chin Fēh 爲無眞佛 the quiescent true Buddh. Woo koo kan shang chwang | 辜瘡傷 瘡 ulceration arising from bird's dung or feathers falling upon a person. Woo yih che yen, mō gan shwō | 益之言莫安說 useless words,—do not take pleasure in uttering them. Woo ke | 忌 name of a statesman at the beginning of the Tang dynasty. Woo e tsze ming | 以自明 no means of clearing herself.

燄

HUNG.

The appearance of fiery vapour, or vapour arising from fire.

燂

TSEAOU, and Chă.

Fire dried, said of any sort of grain.



熬 Same as 炒 Chaou. Read Tseu, A surname.

腐 FOO. The original form of 腐 Foo. Foo lan  
 腐爛 broken to bits, as a thing boiled excessively; or the organization destroyed by putridity.

婉 WÖ. The smoke of fire; smoke ascending.

焦 TSEAOU. Injured by fire; burnt black;  
 seared; the smell of burning; applied to the mind to denote Vexation; anxiety; distress. The name of an ancient state; of a city; and of a bird. A surname.

焰 Same as 炎 Tsae.

焯 FOW. To burn; a large fire.

炘 TSUNG. Smoky vapour.

焗 FUNG. Fiery, hot vapour.

焮 PEIH. To scorch a thing.

焯 PING. The appearance of fire.

焮 KWEI. Large, great, much.

烈 KEW.

To punish from the guilt of a crime, to inflict the punishment.

焙 KEUNG. To dry with fire; to dry; to scorch.

爇 Ö, or GÖ. To place fire beneath; to put  
 fire under fuel; to conceal fire that it may burst out again afterwards.

炳 JĚ, or Jeuě. To burn.

煬 YIH, and Seih. From fire and to spread.  
 A blazing fire; opposite a fire; to roast; vehement flame; to dress completely. To fuse or work metals.

煖 WO. A warm appearance.

煖 K'HEUNG.

A sorrowful manner. Same as 煖 Keung.

尉 An ancient form of 尉 Wei.

敎 KEAOU. Two sticks laid across and burnt  
 on the altar, an ancient usage.

煇 HIN.

煇

To apply fire to and scorch or burn.



𤇀 FŪH. A great blaze. Peih fūh 燁 燄 fire  
appearing extinguished and bursting out alternately.

焯 CHŌ.

The matter of fire; light; clear; luminous.

烈 An original form of 烈 Lëě.

焰 YEN. Light; flame.

焱 YEN, Heih, Hih, and Yih.

Three fires; a bright brilliant flame.

炆 YĪH, and Yō. The light of fire.

炆 SEANG. A pit of fire.

炆 Same as 燭 Tseō.

炆 YŪH. Same as 煜 Yŭh.

𤇀 K'HEÁE. A great fire; a conflagration.

𤇀 KANG. A knife or sword; a stiff sharp edge;  
to harden, as steel is done by passing through the fire; to  
temper steel.

然 JEN. From *dog*, *flesh*, and *fire*. To boil  
slowly; to decoct; to simmer; done; existing. *Jen* is joined  
to many single words as an euphonic particle. *Jen*, is often a  
disjunctive or qualifying particle introducing another clause or  
circumstance, and answers to *But*. Yes; yes truly; so, affirm-  
ing or promising.

煖 SHĀ. Vegetables boiled in soup. Same as 燂 Yě.

煖 PE. Hot with fire; heated.

煖 KOO. A man's name.

煖 An ancient form of 光 Kwang.

煖 An original form of 燄 Pei.

煖 An ancient form of 魚 Yu.

### NINE STROKES.

𤇀 NAOU. A hot appearance.

𤇀 SHIN. A furnace.

𤇀 HĪH. To burn.

燿 KWEI. The appearance of fire.

燿 CHUNG. The appearance of fire rising up.

燿 Same as 鍛 Twan.

燿 HEA.

Hot, dry, bright, the invisible matter of heat.

輝 HWUY, Hwăn, and Heuen. Light; splendour; glory; the halo about the sun, referred to in divination. A kind of drum-major.

燿 FUNG. To burn; to ignite.

燿 YĖ.

A disease arising from, or consisting in internal heat.

燿 YUNG. A man's name.

煉 LEEN. From fire and to separate. To separate the dross from the finer metal by the application of fire; to refine metals.

煊 HEUEN. Warm.

烺 SING. Heat from fire; a raging fire.

煌 HWANG. 煌 煌 煌

A strong fire; a great blaze; light; luminous; splendid. Hwuy hwang 輝煌 shedding a great light. Hwang hwang 煌煌 denotes the same in a high degree.

焮 TSEAOU. The colour changed.

燄 HĪH, or Hwŏ. The light or blaze of fire.

煎 TSĖEN. From to put before and fire. To roast; to expel the juices by the application of fire; applied figuratively to the mind denoting Vexation.

燂 PEĪH. To dry with fire; fire dried.

煥 YING. A man's name.

煮 CHOÒ. To boil; to decoct; boiled; decocted. Choo yĭh chow yay 煮一晝夜 boiled a day and a night.

燄 WEĪ. From fire and insubordinate. A raging fire; light; splendour; a glowing red.

熾 T'HWAN. Fire raging; fire appearing red.

燂 TSEĪH. Put into the fire to burn.

**黏** TĒEN, Shen, Yen, and Lēen.

The light or blaze of fire. Fire in motion. Read Lēen.  
The name of a wood fitted for boat building.

**熙** HE. Light; splendour; rising; increasing;  
spreading extensively; flourishing; prosperous; harmonizing.  
To dry or drying. A man's name; the name of a district.  
Used to denote felicitous, joyful. Read E, Large and strong,  
a man's name.

**剌** LĀ. The appearance of fire.

**爇** PEI. To boil dry.

**煖** HEÜEN, and Nwàn. Warm; warmth  
arising from fire. Wān heuen 温暖 warm, as by steam.  
Nwan ke 氣 warm vapour. Nwan loo tan 煖爐丹  
is the name of an aphrodisial pill, to be inserted into the vagina.

**煥** Same as the preceding.

**煢** CH'HEN. Tongs.

**槩** Same as 燿 Kwan. An erroneous character.

**熒** FÜH. Pei fūh 燿 熒 demoniacal fire, per-  
haps will-o-the-wisp; said to prevail where great battles have  
been fought, and to arise from the blood of men and horses.

**煌** HWUY. Same as 媿 Kwei.

**勐** P'HÖ. Same as 燂 Pö.

**煙** YEN.

Smoke. A surname. In some books read Yin.

**蚤** Same as the preceding.

**熒** KEÜNG. Fire. The light of the sun.

**燠** YU. To place a vessel in order to cook food.

**煜** YÜH. From fire, sun, and erect, or to nourish  
fire. The glow of fire; shining; resplendant; moral lustre.

**燂** HEÜH. Same as 燂 Heüh.

**媚** ME. Red as fire; dry heat; dry vapour.

**熒** FOW. Fire dried.

**煞** SĀ, or Shae. The vulgar form of 殺 Shā.

To overcome; to seize; to wound; to injure; to kill; to strike  
with noxious influence; to terminate. Peih tow shwō shā



劈頭說煞 splitting the head and speaking death,—denotes a sudden and harsh introduction of a subject.

燭 WEI. The appearance of light; splendour.  
The light or blaze of fire.

煤 YĚ, Chě, or Chă.

Fire flying; to make a soup, or prepare in soup.

烜 HAN. The appearance of fire in motion.

燂 TSUNG. To boil and prepare hemp.

燂 HIN. What is left after conflagration.

熒 KEUNG.

The return of disease. Alone; desolate; without brothers; having none to depend on; sorrowful.

莫 MĚĚ. A dull fire.

燂 JOW. To bend wood by the appearance of fire.

煤 MEI. A collection of soot; coals. Yen mei

烟煤 or Ho tan mei 火燂 1 soot, condensed smoke.  
Mih mei 墨 1 ink.

焰 Vulgar form of 燂 Yen.

燂 LEAOU.

Tsae leaou 崇燎 a sacrifice to heaven. To set fire to.

燂 CH'HĚ, or Ch'hă. Destroyed by fire.

燂 HWÁN. The light of fire; bright; splendid.

煦 HEU. To boil; to heat; genial warmth; heat; vivifying warmth; the general productive and nutritive warmth of nature. Gracious; kind; benevolent. The light of the sun; a carnation colour.

照 CHAOU. The light of fire reaching to; light illumining by falling upon an object; to illumine; to extend care and superintendence to; to accord with former acts, usages, or precedents. Like; according to; the same as. Chaou fuh 照拂 to give countenance and assistance to. Chaou le pan le 1 例辦理 to manage according to law.

煨 WEI.

Fire, or any thing hot in the midst of a vessel. A man's name.

歔 TSEW. A noise in the ear.

煩 FAN. From fire and head. Heat and pain in the head; excessively occupied and hurried; troubled; annoying; grieved; sorry. Name of a bird; name of a place.

**烱** TSEW, and Chow. To scorch; dried in an extreme degree. The appearance of fire; to burn.

**烱** Same as **燄** Suy.

**烱** HEIH.

The appearance of being affrighted; alarmed.

**煬** YANG. To scorch by the application of fire; to be opposite the fire. Standing at a fire Hot. To melt metal. Yang-te 煬帝 emperor of the 隋 Suy dynasty, (A. D. 621) was a drunken debauchee, who was finally murdered.

**煬** YANG. To scorch; to roast.

**照** An original form of **照** Chaou.

**莫** MO. Not bright; dull.

**燄** Same as **燄** Tsew.

**燄** WOO. The sense is lost.

**燄** KEUNG. A man's name.

**烈** An ancient form of **烈** Lëě.

**威** An ancient form of **盜** Taou.

**照** An ancient form of **視** She.

TEN STROKES.

**燐** KOW. To raise or elicit fire.

**燐** THUY. To remove hairs or feathers from, by means of hot water. Tuy sin maou 燐燐毛 to scald off hairs or feathers.

**燐** Same as the preceding.

**燐** LIN. Demoniactal fire arising from the blood of dead animal bodies, perhaps Ignis fatuus, or will-with-the-wisp.

**燐** PEIH. Same as **燐** Peih.

**燐** T'HANG. Tang wei 燐煨 hot ashes.

**燐** CH'HAOU. To roast; to fire-dry. Chaou leih tsze 燐栗子 to roast chesnuts.

**燐** Same as the preceding.

煽

SHEN'. From *fire* and *fan*. To fan the flame,

physically and morally; to make a flame; to act as an incendiary; to seduce the people and lead them on to mischief; to put the public mind in a ferment; to delude as an impostor.

哭

KEUNG. The eyes appearing frightened.

煨

GĀN. To warm meat by a slight fire. Read

Wǎn, Warm, a slight genial warmth.

羨

TSZE, and Tso.

A bundle of charcoal, sun-dried.

煒

SING. A red colour.

煖

PŎ, or Pŭh. The noise made by the burst-

ing of crackers; to read; to burst; to urge or press with fire; fire dried; to dry with smoke or fire; to heat; to burn; to cauterize.

煥

HŪH.

A red appearance of the rising sun. The noise of fire.

煊

NEĖ.

A blaze of light; effulgence; bright; shining.

燄

HEĖ.

Vapour; smoke or fumes from heat ascending with rapid force.

案

TSAE. To boil.

炅

CHING.

Hot vapour; a certain sacrifice in winter.

爇

HE'. To burn weeds; to burn the grass on hills.

煨

HWUY. Fire; a raging fire.

燄

WOO. To keep or superintend a fire.

筭

YUNG. A deep lake; marshy ground.

熄

SEĪH. From *fire* and *to stop or breathe*. To

cover over embers to preserve them from being extinguished; also used to denote extinguishing fire, either literally or metaphorically.

煨

YUN. Fire and steam without smoke; genial

warmth; vapour; warm steam. Read Wǎn, A slight fire; to straighten a thing by the application of fire. A hot appearance. Read Wǔh, Appearance of smoke confined.

燄

HŪH, Wŭh, Yŭh, and Kŏ.

To burn by the application of fire.

燄

HŎ, or Heă. To blow fire.



**煖** HAOU, or Hǎ. The heat of fire; to scorch;  
to burn; reiterated, Hǎ-hǎ, Great heat, masses of fire flame.  
To traduce; to vilify. Read Kǎ, Heaou, and Taou, denot-  
ing The destructive effect of fire in a literal or figurative sense.

**熙** A vulgar form of 熙 He.

**煥** YUN. A yellow appearance.

**熊** HEUNG. A certain wild animal like a boar,  
said to be ominous. Name of a hill; a man's name. Name of  
a country. A surname.

**熊** NANG. Hot; used for the preceding.

**𤇗** LIN. The appearance of fire. Same as 𤇗 Lin.

**𤇘** SHEN. From a flash and fire. The motion of  
fire; the darting motion of lightning.

**煠** YAOU. Exhausted; terminated.

**煢** KUNG. Original form of 煢 Kung.

**熏** HEUN. 𤇗 𤇗 𤇗

The vapour or fog ascending from the tops of hills; hot  
vapour, fumes and exhalations arising from fire; steam; eva-

poration. The vapour,—applied to the mind; to give offence  
to; to incense. Yew sin joo heun 憂心如熏 melancholy is like vapour.

**煨** UNG. Smoke and vapour; smoky.

**煨** MING.

Ming-le 煨 蠡 a dwelling place of the Heung-noo Tartars.

**煨** LĒEN. To apply fire and bend wood for the  
making of carriages; perpetual fire. Read K'hēen, To scorch  
or fire-dry some parts of a carriage.

**熒** YUNG. From three fires and a covering.  
A splendidly illuminated house. The name of a star and of  
a plant. Name of a district.

**煨** HAN. To burn or boil to pieces.

**煨** An original form of 煨 Peaou.

**煨** Same as 煨 Kwei.

**煨** WŪH, and Woo.

Fire extinguished, or to nourish fire; the sense is doubtful.

**煨** Same as 煨 Seih.

**煨** KWAN. Originally 煨 Kwan.

𤇀 NĚEN. The noise of conversation.

𤇁 Same as 𤇂 To, fire.

𤇃 CH'HAOU. To dry, scorch, or roast.

𤇄 Neither the sound nor the sense of this character is apparent.

ELEVEN STROKES.

𤇅 T'HUY. Same as 𤇆 Tuy.

𤇇 PEĬH. The appearance of fire; the sound of fire.

𤇈 PEAOU. The rapid flight of light or fire, applied to a palace gate of a red colour.

𤇉 LŎ, or Lŭh.

To operate upon by the agency of fire.

𤇊 KĚEN.

To harden red hot metals by putting them in water.

𤇋 KING.

To dry in the fire and then withdraw from thence.

𤇌 An original form of 𤇍 Tsung.

𤇎 MŎ. The appearance of fire.

𤇏 CHAOU. To ignite.

𤇐 SHŮH. Food dressed with fire; meat quite done. Ripe; mature; well versed in; skilled; acquainted with; intimate. The eldest son's wife. In the books of the Han dynasty, read E, denoting Insinuating speech. Heō che pŭh shŭh 學之不熟 not thoroughly learned.

𤇑 YĬH, and Shih.

Glossy shining feathers; lustre; effulgence.

𤇒 SHOO. Wild fire; fire in a wilderness.

𤇓 LOW. The flame of fire.

𤇔 FUNG.

A signal furnace for making smoke to ascend.

𤇕 PUNG. Pung pŏ 燐 燐 the appearance of smoke confined; a vapour from fire.

𤇖 YEW.

Wood collected to burn in sacrifice to Heaven.

𤇀

Same as 𤇀 King.

𤇁

TSAOU. To scorch or roast, burnt wood.

𤇂

SUY. Smoke residuum accumulated.

𤇃

YIH. A man's name.

𤇄

T'HUNG. To warm with fire.

𤇅

TSEÖ. An utensil to contain fire.

𤇆

TSUNG. Fire moving out and in at a cavity.

𤇇

WEI, and Yüh.

To smooth by the application of fire.

𤇈

HOO. Light, splendour.

𤇉

TSEEN. Fire raging; to destroy entirely.

𤇊

E.

Lēen e 𤇋 𤇌

fire continuing to burn, or spread interminably.

𤇍

Same as 𤇍 Chih.

𤇎

PUNG. Smoke and dust blended rising.

𤇏

GAOU. To dry or roast with fire; to bake.

Used also for the general application of fire to water, to boil, to broil.

𤇐

WEI. To dry either by the sun or fire.

𤇑

LEW. The appearance of fire. To burn; to

destroy the organization by means of fire.

𤇒

JEN.

A dry appearance; a large fire; to dry by fire.

𤇓

GOW. Extremely hot, applied to the time in

which sacrifices were usually offered.

𤇔

P'HÖ.

Smoke arising and causing a white appearance.

𤇕

CH'HE.

Fire flaming; fire inside a shade or curtain.

𤇖

An ancient form of 賓 Pin.

𤇗

JĚ. § 1. Warm; hot; ardent. Tēen ke jĚ

天氣 熱 the weather is warm. JĚ shwŭy 熱水 hot water. JĚ sin 1 心 a warm heart, an ardent mind. JĚ tang

1 湯 hot soup. Wang lae han jĚ 往來寒 1 a kind



of intermittent fever. Jě sǎng seaou chwang 1 生小瘡  
the heat causing small ulcers;—this is the definition of 癰子  
Fei tsze, The prickly heat. Han jě wang lae 寒 1 往來  
cold and hot by alternate fits.

頰 KE UNG.

The light or blaze of fire. An ancient form of 耿 Kǎng.

𤇀 YEN. Original form of 𤇀 Yen.

𤇁 An ancient form of 萬 Wan.

𤇂 SĚĚ. A form of 變 SĚĚ.

𤇃 SAOU.

Dry; parched. Some say the meaning is lost.

𤇄 TSAN. Light, splendour.

TWELVE STROKES.

𤇅 YEN. The colour of fire.

𤇆 Same as the preceding.

𤇇 TSWAN. Same as 爍 Tswan.

𤇈 LĀ. The appearance of fire.

𤇉 TSĚEN. Fire extinguished.

𤇊 TSĀNG.

Flesh meat put into a bamboo and roasted.

𤇋 HE.

𤇌

To apply fire to; to heat or decoct. Hot; burning; pervading everywhere as heat and light; a slight degree of light. An epithet denoting that one deserves well of his country.

𤇍 HE. Same as the preceding.

The joyful light of the stars; to burn; to purify by burning.

𤇎 HEĪH. Warm; hot.

𤇏 YĪH.

The light or blaze of fire; the appearance of fire.

𤇐 SEAOU. Fire blazing.

𤇑 CH'HE.

𤇒

The flame of fire; light or splendour issuing from a flame, or from a star. To burn.

𤇓 HWANG. The appearance of fire.

𤇔 SHEN, or Ch'hen.

The appearance of flame rising; to apply fire to; heat; hot.

𤇗 LEĪH. Same as 𤇗 Leih.

𤇘 YĪH. From *fire* and *flower*. A blaze of fire; splendid; glorious. An imperial name. An abbreviated form of 𤇙 Yih.

𤇚 TSĒEN. Warm; heated; hot.

𤇛 A form of 煙 Yen.

𤇜 Same as 𤇜 Naou.

𤇝 A vulgar form of 然 Jen.

𤇞 YĒN, and Tsĕen.  
The flame of fire in motion.

𤇟 HAN. Insatiable greediness in eating flesh.

𤇠 SĒEN. Warm.  
To heat meat amongst soup.

𤇡 Same as the preceding.

𤇢 KEAOU, and Heaou. The motion of fire.

𤇣 TSUN. Fire.

𤇤 TĀNG. From *fire* and *to elevate*. A light raised high; a lamp; a lantern. Used figuratively for laws or precepts; moral lights.

𤇥 T'HUN. From *fire* and *much of*. A great flame; a raging fire; the colour of fire; to dress by steam; to place the meat above boiling water.

𤇦 MĪH. Fire.

𤇧 GŌ, or Ō. Boiled vegetables.

𤇨 PEĪH. To dry by fire; to roast.

𤇩 SIN. Splendid show of flowers on the top of a tree; luminous; resplendant; to burn. One says, To serve;

𤇪 LAOU. Laou tsaou 𤇫 𤇬 a coarse thing.

𤇭 TSEAOU.

To burn with fire. To apply fire to; to sear.

𤇮 SZE. Hot scorching vapour. The smell of a thing scorched. Read Se, The appearance of being hot and scorched.



熾

FUN. Internal heat; feverish skin.

燄

T'HAN. Variegated silk; black and blue.

Read Chen, The appearance of garments in motion.

燎

LEAOU. Fire lit up in various ways, and in

various places, as a signal of national concerns, intended to arouse the attention of all persons. Ting leau 庭燎 certain lights lit up in the palace.

燭

YÜH. The appearance of light; and of fire.

熬

Vulgar form of 熬 Keaou.

燐

LIN. A sort of ignis fatuus.

燿

T'HUNG. Same as 炯 Tung.

燹

An ancient form of 鑄 Choo.

燒

SHAOU. To burn with fire; a fire lit in

moors or waste land, to burn down the ferns and bushes to serve for manure. To boil; to roast. Tseuen hing shaou hwuy 全行燒燬 entirely burnt down. Kin foo neu jäh sze shaou heang 禁婦女入寺 | 香 to prohibit married and unmarried women from entering temples to burn incense. The prohibition refers to certain days in the spring, when great crowds of both sexes frequent the temples, and as the prohibition implies originate illicit intrigue.

燹

Same as 燹 Peih

燹

FAN.

To burn fields; or fields on which the grass has been burnt.

燹

LÁN. Same as 燹 Lan.

燹

HWUY, or Wei.

Thoroughly boiled or dressed with fire.

燹

An erroneous form of 燹 Sëe.

燹

LIN. To invade or encroach upon; the encroachments of fire; or fire expanding.

燙

T'HANG.

Tang tow 燙斗 a smoothing iron, in common use.

熨

An original form of 熨 Jë.

燁

YĚ. A splendid blaze of light or fire.

燼

SUY. Same as 燼 Suy.

燾

FAN. To roast; to roast meat; the flesh used

in sacrifice. Roasted victims.



煨 TSUY. Soup made with flesh meat.

煨 An erroneous form of 煨 Peih.

煨 An ancient form of 光 Kwang.

燕 YĒN. A swallow, which the character is thought to represent. To disgrace in some way; a kind of liquor used in ancient times. Rest; repose; alone and unoccupied; a northern region of China in ancient times.

燂 SIN, and Tsēen.

To apply a thing to the fire. To steep flesh in hot soup.

燂 Original form of 燂 Tsäng.

燂 Same as the preceding.

燂 YĪH. The appearance of fire.

燂 Same as 燂 Tsuy.

燂 CHAOU.

The appearance of roasting or broiling with a fierce fire.

燂 HEÜH. To heat with fire.

燂 KEUNG.

A name of fire; one says The light of the sun.

燂 SEIH. To dry with fire, or in the sun.

燂 Same as 煎 Tsēen.

燂 Same as the preceding.

燂 Neither the sound nor the sense of this character is well known.

燂 An ancient form of 燂 Che.

燂 An ancient form of 業 Nēē.

### THIRTEEN STROKES.

營 YING. From a house and splendid abbreviated.

A dwelling in the public market place. To estimate; to make; to do; to go round about in pursuit of a livelihood. An entrenchment; a cantonment. The name of a district. Hwuy tsze ying 回子營 a place in Peking where Mahommedans reside. Kan ying sāng 幹 1. 生 to perform any work; to do any thing, good or bad.

燂 YĪH. A strong fire; light; splendour.

燂 Same as the preceding.

燠 YŮH. From fire and deeply seated. Internal heat; warmth. Read Gaou, in a similiar sense.

爇 YAOU, or Gaou. To bury a thing amongst the ashes, to make it completely done; to make hot.

爇 HEÖ. Dry; parched.

爇 LAN. A yellow colour; to toast yellow.

爇 Same as 爇 Tswan.

爇 CHOO, and Chö. To apply fire to.

爇 T'HAE, and T'hă.

The appearance of smoke. Read Lěč, To separate by fire.

燥 SAOU, and Tsaou. Dry; dried with fire; scorched. Kan saou 乾燥 dry. Saou lěč 烈 burning hot; fierce as fire—applied also to people's dispositions; burning with rage. Kow kan yih tsaou 口乾咽 1 dry mouth and scorching heat in the throat. Yen tsaou 咽 1 a parched throat.

燦 TS'HAN. Clear, bright, luminous.

燧 SUY. An instrument to obtain fire. A speculum for obtaining fire from the sun is called Suy, or 金燧 Kin-suy. Măh suy 木 1 an utensil to procure fire from wood by rotatory friction.

燧 Same as the preceding.

燧 KEÖ. Fire burning.

燧 HE. Fire.

燧 PEIH. Same as 燧 Peih.

燧 K'HEÖ.

Fire drying things; to dry by the sun; dried; scorched.

燧 HĒEN. The appearance of fire. Dry; hot.

燧 TSUNG. Kwan tsung 燧 燧 a bundle of rushes set on a fire; a faggot. Warm.

燧 LĒEN. Lēen-e 燧 燧 interminable fire; flame extending far, or continuing long.

燭 CHŮH.

燭 燭

The light of a candle; a candle; to illumine, as by the sun or moon. The name of a star. Forms part of the name of a medicine. A surname.

燬 HWUY.

From fire and to ruin. Fire; a blaze of fire.

熬 Original form of 熬 Gaou.

燮 SĒĒ. 燮

Harmony; agreement. A surname. Dressed with fire.

燬 SĒĒ.

Dressed by fire in a high degree; over-done.

燿 Same as 燿 Ling.

燧 JIN. Same as 燧 Jin.

燁 SING. A red colour.

燼 Same as 燼 Ching.

賢 MEIH. Not clear, nor bright.

爇 WEI. A heating fire.

爇 HEÜH. To heat with fire.

# FOURTEEN STROKES.

𤇀 An erroneous form of 𤇀 Che.

𤇁 PEĪH. To dry flesh by fire. The noise of fire.

𤇂 JOO. Warm; to burn.

𤇃 SĒEN. Fire; wild fire; or fire in a wilderness. Read He, Ping, and Fun, in the same sense.

𤇄 Same as the preceding.

𤇅 K'HO. Fire.

𤇆 K'HAOU. To heat with fire; hot; burning.

Kaou-kaou, Very hot; a high degree of heat. Also read Heaou, and Hōh. Used for Slandering and vilifying.

𤇇 A form of 𤇇 Chih.

𤇈 HEUN. To raise or drive off in subtle particles by the force of fire; to fume or to fumigate; to evaporate; evaporation; smoke; to send off in smoke.

𤇉 PEAOU, or P'heaou. Fire flying.



燐

LIN. Lin 燐 is called 鬼火 Kwei ho,

'The devil's fire,' or light; perhaps ignis fatuus.

燼

TSIN, or Sin. The residue of what is

consumed by fire; ashes; the snuff of a candle; the remains left by some great calamity, the remains of any thing; the residue of a people; of a conquered or dismembered country.

燐

CH'HOW. To illumine; to illustrate; bright.

燐

A vulgar form of the preceding.

燐

T'HAOU. To cover and overshadow.

燐

YAOU. From *fire* and *wings*. To shine upon;

to dart forth rays; luminous; splendid. Read Seaou, Any thing very pointed or sharp.

赫

HĪH. 'The colour of fire.

燐

A character found on ancient stones, neither the sound nor the sense of which is known.

燐

LAN, and Lëen.

Flame spreading; fire extending.

燐

An abbreviated form of 燐 Yǎ.

燐

HŌ. Hot.

燐

LĒĒ. The noise of fire.

燐

TSWAN.

Chō tswan 燐 to ignite; to illumine.

燐

Same as 燐 Tse.

燐

KEAOU. Same as 燐 Keaou.

燐

PEAOU. Light and fragile.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

燐

LE. To put a stop to fire; to cut it off.

燐

Same as 燐 Wei.

燐

YŌ. A fiery or hot vapour.

燐

PAOU, and P'hō. Fire going forth and

uttering a sound. Hot; falling; fire bursting; rending or splitting as by the explosion of powder. To dry with fire.

Paou chǎh 燐竹 crackers made of gunpowder stuffed in paper.

𤇀 YŎ. The flame of fire.

𤇁 JĚ, or Jeuě. To burn; to set in a blaze.

Jeuě tseou 𤇂 𤇃 to conflagrate; to be burnt. Shaou jeuě 燒 燬 to burn and destroy, as in war.

𤇄 Same as the preceding.

𤇅 LEU.

To burn; fire burning on the limits of hills.

𤇆 Original form of 𤇇 Lă.

𤇈 TSEĚ, or Tseih.

The residue of a candle. To dress by the application of fire.

𤇉 YAOU. To make warm; to dress; to boil.

𤇊 HEUN. To dry any thing with the fire.

𤇋 K'HWANG. Clear; bright; effulgent.

𤇌 SHŎ, and Lŏ. Light; splendor; to embellish.

Read Lŏ, The branches of trees, withered and broken.

𤇍 LEAOU. To scorch or burn by the application of fire.

Read Chaou, To set fire to.

𤇎 An ancient form of 𤇏 Tswan.

# SIXTEEN STROKES.

𤇐 SEAOU. To burn.

𤇑 An original form of 𤇒 Tun.

𤇓 LEĪH. The appearance of fire.

𤇔 LOO. A place to contain fire; a furnace; a stove; a fire-place; a vase for incense. Ho loo 火 爐 a furnace. Fung loo 風 爐 the small portable furnaces of the Chinese. Heang loo 香 爐 a vase containing the fragrant matches of the Chinese. Loo 爐 is used in some books for the female vagina. Loo shih 石 Chinese chalk.

𤇕 CHAOU. To broil or roast.

𤇖 SĚEN.

To apply hot water to cause the hair to come.

𤇗 Same as 𤇘 Tseaou.

𤇙 YĚ. A dull fire.

𤇚 LAN. Fire raging in confusion.

燹 YĪH. Disaster; calamity.

燎 LEAOU. To apply fire to; to scorch or burn.

燭 YEN. A fire door; perhaps the door of a furnace; the noise of fire; flame; light. Same as 燭 Tsēen. Read Sin, A certain sacrifice.

雙 Same as 焦 Tseaou.

熾 HE. Fire.

燂 A vulgar form of 燂 Sēē.

燂 Vulgar form of 燂 Sēē.

燂 MEIH.

Meih le 燂 蠡 a sort of fermenting cake.

燂 LĀ. Poisonous; noxious; noxious vapours from fire, according to the fuel burnt.

燿 YĒ. Effulgence; a glorious light.

燔 FAN.

Roasted victims used in sacrifice; to roast flesh.

隳 LUNG. Fire.

燂 Original form of 燂 Yě.

燂 An ancient form of 業 Nēē.

燂 An ancient form of 燂 Suy.

燂 LĒEN. To set fire to slightly.

燂 YŌ. To look or ascend upwards.

爆 PAOU. Fire or heat rending a thing.

難 An ancient form of 曜 Yaou.

SEVENTEEN STROKES.

燂 An erroneous form of 燂 Lēen.

燂 HE. To burn.

燂 LAN.

To roast till a thing becomes yellow; to toast.



𤇀

An erroneous form of 𤇀 Yaou, or Gaou.

𤇁

JANG. Fire.

𤇂

Same as 𤇂 Lëen.

𤇃

YŎ. Fire flying or darting across as lightning.

Light; splendour. The appearance of running hither and thither.

𤇄

LAN. Boiled or roasted in an excessive degree;

boiled to rags; hence Torn; rent; broken; ragged; tattered; to break; to tear. Clear; bright, as by the light of fire. Lan tow yang 爛頭瘍 a child's scabbed head.

𤇅

LËEN. Fire.

𤇆

YEN.

In the sense of 𤇆 Yen. Read Lëen, Fire.

𤇇

An erroneous form of 𤇇 Leaou.

𤇈

TSUNG. The appearance of fire.

𤇉

NĚĚ. A small degree of heat; warm.

𤇊

PAOU. Fire rending or splitting things.

𤇋

T'HĀ.

Fully baked or boiled; broken or fallen to pieces.

𤇌

TSEŎ, and T'seou. A light torch.

𤇍

T'HUNG, and Ch'hung.

To heat with steam; extreme heat of the weather.

𤇎

KWANG.

The appearance of light; splendour.

𤇏

KWAN. To raise fire; i. e. to ignite; to

heat with fire; fire rising or flaming up; the person who ignites the fire at sacrifices.

𤇐

Same as 𤇐 Chaou.

𤇑

Original form of 𤇑 Peaou.

𤇒

CH'HĀ, and Chă. Chă chă 𤇒 𤇒 com-

bustion commencing. Chě wǒ 𤇒 the appearance of smoke.

𤇓

Same as 𤇓 Shǒ.

𤇔

ME. Boiled to rags; destroyed; a hot appear-

ance; a people oppressed and broken. Me lan 𤇔 𤇔 boiled to rags; broken; macerated; oppressed.

𤇀 An ancient form of 然 Jen.

𤇁 Same as 𤇀 Jen.

𤇂 Same as 𤇃 Me.

𤇃 PO, or P'hō. Same as 爆 Pō.

TWENTY STROKES.

𤇄 T'HANG. Tang lang 𤇄朗 the light of fire extending far and shining bright.

𤇅 An original form of 𤇆 Tsaou.

𤇆 LAN. Completely dressed by fire; the action of fire having produced its full effect; the original organization destroyed.

𤇇 Same as 𤇈 Peih.

𤇉 TSUN.

A boiler containing liquid, which bubbles up as in boiling.

𤇊 SHŪH. To afford light to; to light; to illumine.

𤇋 YŌ.

Name of an ancient sacrifice. Same as 𤇌 Yō.

𤇍 CHUĖ. The smoke in a furnace.

𤇎 LING. The appearance of fire light.

𤇏 An original form of 焦 Tseaou, Spoiled by the action of fire.

𤇐 An ancient form of 𤇑 Suy.

𤇒 TSWAN. From a boiler, a forest, and a large fire. A furnace. A surname. Tung tswan 同𤇒 to eat at the same mess.

𤇓 Same as the following.

𤇔 YŪH, or Heüh.

Smoke issuing forth; smoky vapour.

𤇕 YŪH. From benevolent, heat, and hand. Heat applied with the hand for useful purposes. To smooth silk from rumples or puckers by the application of heat; a kind of smoothing iron; to fix plaits by a smoothing iron. Originally written 熨 Wei.

## EIGHTY-SEVENTH RADICAL.

爪

CHAU. The nails of the fingers and toes;

the claws of an animal; the talons of a bird. To scratch; to claw; to tear to pieces with the claws; to lay the claws upon any thing; to lay the hand upon with the palm undermost; to take with the hand. Wang che chaou ya 王之爪牙 *the king's claws and teeth*; applied to himself by an ancient statesman. Mae pan chaou 買辦 1 the Com-pradore's claws; i. e. the labouring people he employs.

爪

An ancient form of 掌 Chang.

爪

An erroneous form of 卵 Lwan. In the Budh

books read Lwan, denoting Produced from eggs.

𠂔

An ancient form of 采 Tsae.

## FOUR STROKES.

𠂔

NA. Pa na 爬 𠂔 to collect together and

throw away, as filth that is collected.

爬

PA. To scrape; to scratch; to crawl like the

motion of a crab. A surname. Ma pa 馬爬 a currycomb.

Ur pa 耳 1 an ear pick. Pa ke lae 1 起來 crept up. Pa show 1 手 to scratch the hand.

爭

TSANG. From *two hands* and *dragging*.

To strive; to wrangle; to contest; to pull different ways; to litigate; to reprove; to reprimand. A surname.

𠂔

YIN.

From *claws* and *illicit success*. To approach near in search of.

𠂔

NA.

Pa na 爬 𠂔 to receive and put away or exclude.

𠂔

An ancient form of 爲 Wei.

𠂔

An ancient form of 孚 Foo.

𠂔

TAOU. A surname.

𠂔

LEUE.

To take hold of, or grasp with the fingers.

𠂔

PAOU. To scrape or pare off.



𠂔 CH'HING.

To raise; to elevate. Read Ch'hing, Great.

爰 YUEN. From 受 Peaou, *hand and nails*.

To lead from one place to another, or from one subject to another. Slow; mournful; to remove; to change. Forms part of the name of a sea bird. A surname.

𠂔 NA.

Pa na 𠂔 𠂔 to scratch; to scrape together.

𠂔 An ancient form of 平 Ping.

SIX STROKES.

𠂔 An ancient form of 隱 Yin.

𠂔 An ancient form of 保 Paou.

𠂔 An ancient form of 𠂔 Lwan.

𠂔 An ancient form of 禮 Le.

𠂔 Same as 爰 Lwan.

𠂔 WEI. From *claws* and a figure to represent a female monkey, always busy working with its paws. To do;

to effect or make; the reason, or purpose for which a thing is done. For; because; on account of; for the sake of. Read Wéi, To be; to constitute; to receive or suffer the effect of some action; to esteem or reckon.

𠂔 LWAN. To put in order; to set to rights.

𠂔 An ancient form of 經 King.

TEN STROKES.

𠂔 Same as 搔 Saou.

𠂔 PAOU. A surname.

𠂔 An ancient form of 爰 Gae.

𠂔 An ancient form of 辭 Tsze.

𠂔 LEIH.

To pick out and select a thing with the nails or fingers.

𠂔 Same as 攬 Kwǒ, or Kǒ.

𠂔 An ancient form of 緜 Leuen.

𠂔 An ancient form of 殺 Shǎ.

爵

A form of 爵 T'sze.

爵

TSEÖ.



A vase or cup used in temples to contain a sort of wine, when performing the rites of sacrifice. A cup to drink out of; and which was also rung as a caution to avoid intoxication; a bamboo utensil employed in pouring out wine. Nobility;

name of an office; name of a bird. Tseö wei häng e shin seih 爵位恆宜慎惜 dignities and official rank, should always be sparingly dispensed. Woo tseö 五爵 the five degrees of nobility 公侯伯子男 kung, how, pih, tsze, nan; these Mencius called 人 | jin tseö, human nobility; but Tëen tseö 天 | celestial nobility,—he said consisted in an unwearied love of virtue

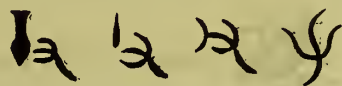
𡗗

An ancient form of 𡗗 Ching.

## EIGHTY-EIGHTH RADICAL.

父

FOO.



A father; joined with various other words, which modify its meaning, so that it is applied to Ancestors, uncles, and so on. A title of respect to aged people. Shun foo ke foo, urh päh kan keun ke foo 舜父其父而不敢君其父 Shun (the ancient emperor) recognised his father as father; but presumed not to recognise his father as sovereign, which he was not; and yet Shun did not fail in filial obedience. Foo t'een, moo te, wei che T'een-tsze 父天母地謂之天子 'father heaven and mother earth call him son of heaven,' this is said in allusion to Show-keun 首君 the first man, who had dominion over all creatures; and in allusion to him, it is now applied to the emperor of China. Foo tsin 父親 one's immediate father, in contradistinction from other uses of the word. Foo moo kwan 父母官 local magistrates are so called.

爸

PÖ. From pa, and father. Father; an aged person. Read Pa, Pa-pa, A foreign word for Father.

𡗗

Same as 𡗗 Heu.

爹

TEAY, and To: An appellation by which children address their Fathers, particularly in the north of China.

翁

TUNG: A father, or beloved as a father; or a father-in-law, not the father who begot one.

爺

An ancient form of 爺 Yay.

爸

An erroneous form of 爸 Pa.

𡗗

An ancient form of 萬 Wan.

爻  
箸

An ancient form of 於 Yu.

CHAY. The epithet of a father. A local word.

爺

YAY. The word *father* in two different forms.

An appellation of a father. A term of respect which enters into the titles of Kings, nobles, officers of government, and is applied to private gentlemen; to old and to young.

## EIGHTY-NINTH RADICAL.

爻

HEAOU. To lay across; to blend; to imitate;

to comply with the wishes of another person; meritorious. Certain of the symbols or species of things called 卦 Kwa, Motion.

爻

LE, and E.

To lay out and represent clearly, and perspicuously.

敎

An ancient form of 敎 Keaou.

校

HEAOU. A beam in the roof of a house.

𢦏

CHOO. The appearance of advancing.

𢦏

Same as 𢦏 Soo.

俎

TOO. An erroneous form of 俎 Tsoo.

𢦏

SOO.

A road; a passage through and through. Distant. A surname.

婆

Same as 婆 Keaou.

爽

SHWANG. From cloth of an open texture

which admits the light, and to enlarge. To enlarge the openings and admit the light. Light and cheerful; a grateful sensation of ease and health; cheerful; comfortable; to please; to gratify; impetuous; valuable; name of a star; a man's name. To miss; to fail. Mei shwang 昧爽 very early in the morning; daybreak. Tsing shwang 清爽 pure and pleasing, a good style; perfect health. Yew say pūh shwang 有些不 | not perfectly right. Shwang kwae | 快 pleasant; delightful; good health and spirits. Shwang shih | 失 to lose. Shwang sin | 信 grateful to the heart.

𢦏

An ancient form of 龜 Kwei.

爽

A form of 爽 Shwang.



𦘒

An ancient form of 髮 Fă.

爾

URH.

𠂔

*From a large enclosed space, and expanded and enlightened.*

Thou or you; your. An euphonic and emphatic particle; a response or answer.

𦘒

NĀNG. In confusion; disorder. Blended; mixed.

𦘒

Same as the preceding.

爾

Original form of 爾 Urh.

## NINTIETH RADICAL.

𠂔

CHWANG, or Tseang. Supposed to

*resemble* the body leaning against something. A couch or bed. Some say that 𠂔 Tseang and 片 Pĕen, are opposites, one meaning the *left* side of a plank, the other the *right* side.

目

An ancient form of the preceding.

𠂔

Same as 將 Tseang.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 E.

𠂔

An ancient form of 𠂔 Tseang.

𠂔

CHWANG. Something on which to rest the body; a bed or couch; that on which one lays one's self;

to rest and sleep. Eight cubits. A wooden casing put with-  
inside a well to prevent the earth falling down. Shay chwang  
蛇 𠂔 or Ma chwang 馬 | a certain medicinal application.  
Chwang poo | 鋪 bedding.

𠂔

An ancient form of 卯 Maou.

𠂔

An ancient form of 𠂔 Tseun.

𠂔

SHAOU. A bed or couch.

𠂔

KO. That to which a boat is fastened. Tsang ko

𠂔

𠂔 name of a district and of a river.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Tsou.

𠂔

An erroneous form of 𠂔 Pō.

𦵏

E. A kind of stool in front of a couch or bed.

𦵐

Same as 𦵑 Ling.

𦵒

An ancient form of 莊 Chwang.

𦵓

TEAOU. A bed or couch; or the boards of which the bottom of it is made.

𦵔

TSANG. A male sheep; some say, A yew sheep. Copious; abundant; clouds; an astronomical character. A man's name.

𦵕

An erroneous form of 𦵖 Woo.

𦵗

An ancient form of 疾 Tseih.

𦵘

An original form of 𦵙 Tseang.

𦵚

K'HEW. Fun kew 𦵛 𦵜 planks or boards; a certain fruit. The head of a chisel. Read Foo, A something to regulate music.

𦵝

An ancient form of 𦵞 Tseang.

EIGHT STROKES.

𦵞

K'HUNG. To make a hole in a wall.

𦵟

An ancient form of 莊 Chwang.

𦵠

TSEANG. Any thick liquid substance.

𦵡

CHAN.

A house or room for keeping sheep; a sheep cot.

𦵢

K'HO. Name of vessels used in sacrifice.

𦵣

An ancient form of 莊 Chwang.

𦵤

Same as 病 Ping.

𦵥

E. A footstool before a couch.

𦵦

T'HEË.

Boards at the bottom of a Chinese bed; a mat on a bed.

𦵧

An ancient form of 逸 Yih.

𦵨

An ancient form of 疾 Tseih.

𡩺 TS'HANG.

The noise made by birds or beasts coming to eat.

𡩻 An ancient form of 𡩺 Pae.

𡩼 TS'ĪH. A sort of mat to lay at the bottom of a bed.

𡩽 YUNG. A low wall of a city.

𡩾 KWANG.

A cross piece of wood at the under part of a bed.

𡩿 SĪH. The appearance of weapons standing up.

𡪀 FUN. Planks or boards belonging to a bed.

𡪁 Same as 𡪀 Ling.

𡩺 YEN. Same as 𡩺 Yen.

𡩻 TSEĪH.

The appearance of weapons standing erect.

𡩼 TSEANG.

A wall; that which screens or defends. A surname.

𡩽 Original form of 𡩽 Tseang.

𡩾 LEĪH. A sort of mat for a bed.

𡩿 A form of 𡩿 Tseang.

𡪀 LING. Boards for the bottom of a bed.

𡪁 An ancient form of 𡪀 Tseang.



# NINETY-FIRST RADICAL.

片

P'HĒEN. A splinter; a fragment; a bit; a slip; a petal of a flower; a leaf of tea; the half of. To break asunder; to divide; to judge.

妝

CHWANG. Adorned by painting.

𩚑

E. Soup or broth.

版

PAN. A board; a plank; planks used in raising mud walls. Hoo pan 戶版 a list of houses taken in the country.

𩚑

PAN. A splinter or section of.

𩚑

Same as 句 Kow.

𩚑

Same as 欸 Hēen. Read Kan, A board or plank.

𩚑

CHĒ. To divide; to cut asunder.

𩚑

PEI. Same as 𩚑 Pei.

𩚑

Same as 段 Twan.

𩚑

HO. The head of a coffin.

𩚑

Same as 枯 Koo.

𩚑

PING. The noise of splitting wood.

𩚑

CH'HĪH. To split or rend asunder.

𩚑

PWAN.

To divide in halves. To join halves, as husband and wife.

𩚑

SHAOU. Another name for a bed or couch.

## SIX STROKES.

脂

CHE. A cover for; or to cover a cottage.

𩚑

Same as 𩚑 Teaou.

例 LĚĚ. To cut or rend open.

牂 CHAOU, or She.

A sort of stand in temples, for the vessels used in sacrifice.

脈 P'HEĪH. To split or rend open.

胸 HEANG. A window towards the north.

牂 SHOO. Shoo loo 牂牂 planks to intercept water; cross planks for passing over a stream.

艚 LO. A scull for sculling a boat.

𢵿 TSŪH. To urge; to compel.

牂 Same as 牂 Chă.

牂 KEW. Fun kew 牂牂 planks for a bed, or for treading over a stream.

牂 TSĚEN. A board or tablet on which something is written; to manifest or exhibit it to a superior, or to the Emperor.

牂 Same as 牂 Kung.

牂 SĚĚ. SĚĚ tĕĕ 牂牂 a board for writing characters on; the side posts of a door.

牂 A vulgar form of 牂 Tsung.

牂 Same as 牂 Tĕĕ.

牌 PAE. An official exhibition of the will of government; a warrant; a permit of the custom; a clearance for ships. Cards; a shield; a board with an inscription on it at a door or gateway. Pae she 牌示 a sort of public official notification, as Heō hĕen pae she 學憲牌示 notification from the College principal. Kung pae 功牌 a badge of merit.

牂 Same as 牌 Pae.

牂 Same as 牂 Pe.

牂 WAN. A certain appurtenance of a boat.

牂 YEN.

A board to screen the ends of beams under a roof.

牂 PAE, or Pei. Boards or planks.

牂 TE. A wall ten cubits every way.

𦨇 TŌ. Same as 桥 Tŏ.

牕 CHWANG, and Tsung. A window.

牕 FŮH, and Pin. Cut in halves; split boards.

牕 LĒEN. Wood opening by the veins.

牕 CHOO. Boards used to rear mud walls. Read

Tow, A pit to receive excrements and filth.

牕 CHĀ. To close or shut with a board or plank.

A splinter or plank. The noise made in shutting a door or gate, hence the meaning To shut a city gate; any thing closed, shut or covered with boards or planks.

牕 PĒEN. A board for sleeping on.

牕 T'HĒĒ. Board or slip of bamboo on which in

ancient times documents were written. A genealogical register. An official document. Cloth or silk on which documents were written. Certain boards pertaining to a bed.

牕 KEA. A surname.

TEN STROKES.

牕 PANG.

A tablet containing a list; somewhat written as a credential.

牕 TE. A certain tablet or document as a credential.

牕 PŌ. Boards on the top of a house.

牕 PE. A mould or pattern; certain boards for a bed.

牕 An original form of 牕 Tĕĕ.

牕 T'HĒĒ. To put in order; to set to rights.

牕 CH'HWANG.

An aperture like a window; open through and through.

牕 A vulgar form of 牕 Pe.

牕 SEŪH, or Sŭh. Boards or planks.

牕 LE. From a stone or gem and bright. The

shining appearance of a mat. Lew le 瑠 牕 or Lew le 琉

1 a pearl; a kind of vitreous glaze put on the outside of the

roofs of Imperial houses; used to denote Glass. Po le 玻

1 glass.



樓 LOO. See under 殊 Shoo.

牌 HEA. Same as 牌 Kea.

牘 TSĪH.

The meaning is lost; some say the same as 牘 Chā.

牖 YEW. A hole in a wall with lattice work for a window. To lead; to conduct in a way. Name of a place.

摧 TSUY. Tsuy tuy 摧牘 a house in ruins.

牒 PŌ.

Boards to cover the beams or rafters of a roof.

牘 TUY. Tsuy tuy 牘牘 a house in ruins, or appearing in a ruinous state.

牒 PŪH.

Large boards or planks belonging to a wall.

牘 KWANG. The cross bars of a bedstead.

牘 FUN. The meaning is lost. Fun kew 牘牒 a board or plank placed at the foot of a bed.

隣 LIN. Koo lin 觚隣 a corner.

辟 PĪH. Small hard peas.

膽 CH'HEN. Boards to hide the ends of rafters.

牒 NĒĒ. Boards for rearing mud walls.

辨 P'HĒEN. Leather strap broken; a broken bridle; broken in the midst. A bridle to check a carriage.

牒 TAE. To sharpen wood against the grain.

牒 SHOW. A coffin, or planks for a coffin.

牘 T'HŪH. A board on which letters are engraved with a style; the ancient substitute for paper; now used to denote written documents. A certain instrument of music.

牘 LEJH. A wooden partition.

牘 TSAN, or Chan.

A wooden barrier against water; a flood-gate.

NINETY-SECOND RADICAL.

牙

YA. Intended to represent the teeth. A tooth; the incisor teeth; any thing that juts out like a tooth; a bud. Ya sīh 牙色 straw buff, or dark buff. Ya hwang 牙黃 canary buff. Ya-kung foo seang 牙工夫箱 an ivory work basket.

𪔐

A vulgar form of 互 Hoo.

孖

YA. Ya ya 孖孖 an infant.

𪔑

K'HĒĒN. To bite and gnaw.

𪔒

An ancient form of 牙 Ya.

𪔓

K'HE. A tiger's tooth distorted.

𪔔

T'HĀNG, and Chǎng. An inclined post.

𪔕

KEU.

Disease or rottenness of the teeth arising from insects.

𪔖

GAE, and Kae. Irregular distorted teeth.

NINETY-THIRD RADICAL.

牛

NEW, and Ngew.



Those animals that the Chinese consider of the *Bos Genus*. Large victims. The name of an office. A surname. A man's name. New hwang 牛黃 cow Bezoar. New pih yě 牛百葉 the tripe of a cow. New tow koo 牛頭褲 a sort of short breeches. New ming 𪔗 鳴 the lowing of a cow. Shwŭy new 水 𪔘 a buffalo. Sze new 兕 𪔙 a rhinoceros. Pin new 牝 𪔚 a cow.

𪔛

KEW. Great strength.

𪔜

PIN. The female of quadrupeds, applied also to birds. The female organ of generation. The female of plants. Hwan tsze wei pin mow chay yay 獬自爲牝牡者也 the *Hwan pih*, is in itself female and male.

牝 KEW. The male of animals.

牟 MOW. The lowing of a cow; to like; to advance; to pass over; to encroach upon or invade; to take; to seize. Barley; a certain vessel to contain grain in temples.

杆 GAN.

To stop a cow, or a stick with which it is stopped.

牠 T'HO. Same as 牠 To.

牝 SEUN, and Chun.

From cow and a gliding stream. A cow walking slowly.

牝 MÒW. The male of brutes; a bolt of a door; a pistou or embolus; the part of a Chinese lock which is inserted into the case containing the spring. Name of a hill.

牢 LAOU. From a covering and a cow. Strong place of confinement; a prison. A place to keep kine in; cattle, generally those for sacrifice, including sheep and swine. Name of a hill; a surname.

牝 JIN.

A good kind of sword. Filled; stuffed; crammed; overflowed.

牝 K'HOW. Same as 牝 Kow.

# FOUR STROKES.

牝 FANG. A certain cow employed as a beast of burden amongst shifting sands, it is said to be able to walk two hundred le daily.

牝 YEW. Unmoved; an erroneous character.

牝 KĒEN. The same as 牝 KĒen.

牝 MAOU. An animal of the bos species, resembling the buffalo, a native of the north-west corner of China.

牝 PÉI. cow two years old. A cow with a long body; some say with large long legs.

牝 PA.

Cow's horns with the backs turned to each other.

牟 FUN.

To leap; to skip and frisk about like a wild animal.

牝 FUN. A bullock, or male of the bos species.

牝 NO.

An animal resembling a cow and having a white tail.



牯 NO. An animal resembling a cow.

𦍋 T'HĒEN. Grass that cow's eat.

牧 MŮH. 𠂔 𠂕 𠂖 𠂗

From *to strike* and *a cow*. One who tends cattle; a herd; a pastor; a shepherd; a keeper of horses; to put out to pasture; to feed; pasture; to oversee; to take care of one's self, or others; a man's name. A surname. Chow hēen wei mŭh min che kwan 州爲縣牧民之官 chow and hēen magistrates are official shepherds of the people.

𦍋 K'HIN. A cow with a diseased tongue.

𦍋 K'HO. An animal of the bos genus. Read Kew, A large male animal.

𦍋 KANG. A buffalo.

𦍋 PEI. The noise made in driving cattle.

𦍋 CHIN, or Shin. A buffalo.

𦍋 PE. A cow stinking.

𦍋 PIN. The same as 𦍋 Pin.

𦍋 KEAE. A four-year old cow.

𦍋 WŮH. From *a cow* and *the sound Wŭh*. Every creature or thing situated between heaven and earth. Whatever is material; a thing; a creature; an article of commerce; business; affairs of life; a class or sort.

𦍋 YEN. A head of cattle divided, or in pairs. Some think an ancient form of 友 Yew, Friends.

𦍋 KEW. An animal of the bos genus.

FIVE STROKES.

𦍋 T'HO, and K'ho.

A cow without horns. Used for 𦍋 Ko.

𦍋 Same as the preceding.

𦍋 T'HAOU.

The appearance of cattle walking slowly.

𦍋 SZÉ.

A four-year old cow. Rebellious and perverse.

𦍋 TSŌ. A wild animal of the bos genus, the flesh of which weighs a thousand catties.

𪔐 PEI. The noise made in driving cattle.

𪔑 JUNG. An animal of the bos genus.

𪔒 LING. An animal of the bos genus.

𪔓 JUNG.

A cow in the midst of water; a buffalo.

𪔔 NO.

An erroneous form of 𪔓 No. Some say the sense is lost.

𪔕 TSËEN. Something to support a house which leans to one side; to keep off water by stones and earth.

𪔖 HOW, and Kow.

The lowing of a cow; a calf.

𪔗 KOO. Name of a cow; the male of the species; a bullock; it also denotes the male of swine and dogs.

𪔘 KO. The name of a place.

𪔙 P'HANG, or P'hing.

A cow speckled and spotted like stars.

𪔚 PEI. Same as 𪔚 Fei.

𪔛 YEW.

A cow with black eyes, or black eye lashes.

𪔜 SĀNG. Cattle used for victims in sacrifice; a

bullock perfect and spotless. The San sāng 三牲 three victims, are bullocks, sheep, and swine. The six Sāng, are Horses, kine, sheep, fowls, dogs, and swine.

𪔝 MOW. An animal of the bos genus.

𪔞 TĒ. To gore with the horns. Keō tē 角抵 mixed confused music. Ta te 大 | generally speaking. A sheep. Name of a certain faithful animal.

𪔟 An. ancient form of 𪔟 Ping.

𪔠 KEA. A cart or carriage.

𪔡 K'HEUEN.

Crooked stick attached to the nose of a cow.

𪔢 TSEUEN. From a cow and complete or perfect. A bullock without spot or blemish, such as are used in sacrifice.

𪔣 HĒĒ. A strong animal of the bos genus.

𪔤 KEW. The voice of a cow.

𠩺

YEN. The colour of a cow's tail.

𠩻

SHE. A horn turned upwards.

𠩼

T'HUNG Same as 犝 Tung.

挑

CHAOU. A surname.

独

HWAE. The name of an animal.

𠩾

GOW.

A bullock, or other male of the bos genus.

𠩿

HIN.

A word used in certain imprecations to the gods.

𠩺

TSZE.

A female of the bos genus; also applied to a mare.

特

T'HĪH. From *cow* and *temple*. A bullock;

an animal three years old; a victim for sacrifice; to sacrifice any animal. A stallion, one is allowed to three mares. To pair; to marry. To stand forth alone; insulated; single; alone; only; especially; on purpose for. One victim. A sow that bears but one pig.

𠩻

An ancient form of 方 Fang.

𠩺

SHOW. Name of a cow.

SEVEN STROKES.

𠩺

T'HOO. A yellow cow spotted like a tiger.

𠩺

LEUË. A cow with a white back.

𠩺

SHA. A certain species of the bos genus.

𠩺

SZE. A cow; a one-year old cow.

𠩺

MANG.

A cow whose hair is a mixture of white and black.

𠩺

FUNG. A cow; a wild cow.

𠩺

SHAOU. A horn that runs pointed to the top.

𠩺

K'HĀNG. The bone or shank below the

knee of a cow. A man's name.

牽

K'HĒEN. To pull; to drag, as a cow with a

cord; to drag or pull forward; to connect together; dragged hastily; confined to, applied to learning. Name of a place; a man's name. Kēen tow laou po 牽頭老婆 an old procuress.



𠂔

LEANG.

A black and white cow. An erroneous form of 𠂔 Leang.

𠂔

PEI. Same as 𠂔 She.

𠂔

PE. Pe pe 𠂔 𠂔 the gait of cows and horses.

𠂔

WOO. From a cow and one's self, or the sound

woo. The name of an animal. To push against; to oppose; to rebel against; to contradict.

𠂔

JIN. Same as 𠂔 Jin.

𠂔

TS'HOO. A cow's horn.

𠂔

K'HEW. The appearance of a horn; horny.

𠂔

KŪH.

A place to confine cows and horses, in fields or about farms.

𠂔

SIN. A carnation coloured cow.

𠂔

TSANG. A female sheep, or goat. Tsang

ko 𠂔 𠂔 name of a place.

𠂔

SE. An animal of the cow species having a horn

on its nose, and a horn on the top of its head; by some likened

to a boar, and by some to a buffalo. The rhinoceros bicornis. Others are described with three horns, one on the nose, one on the forehead, and one on the top of the head, a strong inflexible weapon; strong; the internal part of a melon.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Hin.

𠂔

FOW, or Foo. A cow with black lips.

𠂔

LE. Same as 𠂔 Le.

𠂔

T'HIH.

An animal of the bos genus. Blunt. Same as 𠂔 Tih.

𠂔

SHAY.

An epithet of a horse. The female of quadrupeds.

𠂔

LE. An instrument of husbandry; a plough; to

plough or cultivate the ground. Forms part of a name applied to the northern hordes. Name of a territory; earthy streaks, as on the faces of very old people.

𠂔

SHE.

A cow's horn standing erect; one horn turned upwards.

𠂔

PE.

A cow's teeth appearing. Vulgar form of 𠂔 Pe.

𠂔

POW, or Poo.

The male; a cow with short horns.

掉

CH'HAOU. To carry on the horns of cattle.

掠

LEANG. A spotted cow; black and white.

犄

KE, and E. A particular description of cow.

Long; robust. Violent; strong. A large strong dog. Read E, Fierce; violent. Used for a tone of aspiration.

推

CHUY. A name of a cow.

牯

KANG. A bullock; a brown cow.

犏

T'HIH. Single. Same as 犏 Tih. Tih yen.

犏言 to speak of something else. Read Chih, A bullock used for breeding. Agreeable or according to; founded upon.

犏

PUN. Cattle alarmed or frightened.

犏

K'HEUEN. A cow with black feet.

犏

K'HEEN. A perverse ungovernable cow.

A large appearance. Perverse.

犏

FEI. The two ridges of earth raised by the

plough; to cover the seed with the clod, to plough.

犏

CH'HEN. A cow walking slowly.

犏

JUN. A bullock of a yellowish colour, and

having black lips; a bullock seven cubits high, such as are used for sacrifice.

犏

TSEIH. A particular species of the bos genus.

犏

YU. A black cow.

犏

KEA, and Hea. A strong cow or buffalo.

犏

KÉEN. A strong fierce bull; a bull used for

breeding. An animal said to be like a leopard, with a human head and one eye. Name of a place.

犏

TUNG. A pregnant cow.

犏

MAOU. An ox or cow; a cow with long hair.

犏

SHAY. The musk animal.

犏

A vulgar form of 犏 Tsung.

犏

Same as 犏 Leang.

犏

LE.

A cow with streaks or veins of different colours.

揮 HWUY.

The head of a piebald cow; a particular variety of cow.

犂 FUNG.

A wild cow, with a high neck or hump on the shoulder.

梭 SOW. A three-years old cow.

𤝵 YEN. Same as 𤝵 Yen.

𤝵 KĒEN.

A particular kind of cow. Also read KĒen.

𤝵 KEANG.

A cow with a long back; a white backed cow. A white cow.

𤝵 P'HEEN. A particular variety of wild cow.

𤝵 K'HO. An animal of the bos genus.

𤝵 KEIH. A species of bos.

TEN STROKES.

𤝵 TSIN.

A small species of bos found in the north.

𤝵 P'HE. A variety of bos.

𤝵 T'HANG. A variety of bos.

𤝵 TSANG. A variety of bos.

𤝵 YUEN. An animal with three feet; otherwise resembling the bos-genus.

𤝵 YAOU. A variety of bos.

𤝵 K'HAOU. To confer rewards on the army.  
Kaou keun 犒軍 or Kaou sze 犒師 to reward the army;  
to confer upon them honors and entertainments.

𤝵 Yŏ, Gŏ, and Yŭh. A white cow.

𤝵 TSEU. To feed cattle with grass.

𤝵 HE.

A disease of cattle; starving cattle. One says, Food for cattle.

𤝵 JUN, or Shun.

A yellow cow with black lips.

𤝵 HEW. An animal that resembles a wild boar.



**𠂔** PANG. A white backed cow.

**𠂔** KÜH. A cow or ox.

**𠂔** PE. To saddle a horse. A cow with all its teeth; an eight-year old cow. Read Füh, To employ cattle.

**𠂔** KÓW.

To take the milk from a cow; to milk a cow or a goat.

**𠂔** KĒEN. A bull for breeding.

**𠂔** LÖ. A speckled cow. A man's name. Lǎ lǎ  
𠂔 𠂔 affairs clearly distinguished. Pǎ lǎ 駁 1 speckled  
variegated. Chǎ lǎ 卓 1 to overpass or exceed the many;  
to rise distinguished; or to be promoted before others.

**𠂔** SEW. Without a tail. Ko sew 𠂔 𠂔 the  
appearance of an ugly animal of the bos genus.

**𠂔** KEAE. A bull; a bullock kept for breeding.  
Any strong robust fierce animal. To geld. Keae hing 𠂔 刑  
the punishment of castration.

**𠂔** MOO. Same as 𠂔 Mow.

**𠂔** POO. A male animal.

**𠂔** An ancient form of 𠂔 Woo.

**𠂔** LÖ, or Lǎ.

Cows goring each other; to attack with the horns.

**𠂔** TSAN. Tame or domesticated animals.

**𠂔** TEIH.

The marrow in bones; to take out the marrow from a bone.

**𠂔** MA. A large kind of cow.

**𠂔** THANG. Same as 𠂔 Tang.

**𠂔** SAN, Shan, Sow, and Tsan.

A three-year old cow. A cow that draws carts.

**𠂔** WEI. A black eared cow.

**𠂔** Same as the preceding.

**𠂔** LUY. A cow in heat; a bull; to bull.

**𠂔** KIN. Mild tractable cow.

**𠂔** TSUY. A white cow.

犖 MEI. A wild animal resembling the bos genus.

犗 TSOO. To drive cattle; to employ kine.

犛 CHUNG.

To drag a boat through shallows. Hay.

犙 GOW, or Gów.

A bull; any male of the bos genus.

犒 YUNG. A cow with a hump or rising on the top of the neck or shoulder.

犛 MAOU.

A species of bos with long hair, and a long tail. A black cow.

犙 T'HAOU. Barren kine or sheep.

犒 Same as 犒 Luy.

犒 TSANG. A species of bos.

犒 SZE. A form of 犒 Sze.

犒 TÁ. To push or gore.

# TWELVE STROKES.

犒 A vulgar form of 犒 Tsan.

犒 TUN. Bos.

犒 HWANG. A species of bos.

犒 KEUE. Bos.

犒 T'HUNG. A cow without horns; a young heifer. Tung new 犒 牛 or New new 牛 牛 a young cow; a calf.

犒 P'HÖ. An ungelded bull.

犒 SIN, or Tsin. Bos.

犒 YAOU. Name of a quadruped. Cows and horses leaping and frisking.

犒 The sound of this character is not known; it is used in reference to the service of the temples.

犒 Same as 犒 Tüh.

犖 KEANG.

A long white backed cow. A white cow.

犖 Same as the following.

犖 HWAN. Weak ; feeble.

犖 Same as 犖 Hwan.

犖 CHIH. A surname.

犖 WEI. Bos.

犖 HEAE. Same as 犖 Heae.

犖 Same as 犖 Taou.

犖 The sound of this character is not known. Same as 犖 Pae.

犖 LE. A cow with a white back.

犖 T'HAOU, and Ch'hae.

Barren kine or sheep.

犖 JOO. The legs of a cow. Kang-he writes it

so as to read The penis of the bull. A particular variety of bos.

犖 YÜH, and Yö. A white cow.

犖 TSANG. Mild ; tractable.

犖 LAE, and Le. A cow with a white back.

犖 T'HÜH. A calf ; a heifer ; a victim for sacrifice. Tüh kow 犖 the mouth of a certain river.

犖 LEE. A variety of bos.

犖 LE. Same as 犖 Le.

犖 PE.

A small variety of bos. Read Pae, A short footed cow.

犖 GÄNG, or Ying.

The noise of calling to a cow. A calf ; the lowing of a cow.

犖 Same as 犖 Kwei.

犖 Same as 犖 Jaou.

A mild tractable cow ; mild ; yielding ; submissive.



𪛗

P'HEAOU. A yellow and white cow; a cow

of an ugly colour; not sleek nor glossy. Read Paou, A particular variety of bos.

𪛘

P'HÖ. A cow with a hump; a fierce powerful

animal in goring with its horns.

𪛙

LE. To plough.

SIXTEEN STROKES

𪛚

WEI.

A cow stretching out its limbs. To gore a man.

𪛛

Original form of 𪛛 Shun.

𪛜

HWAE

Animal like the bos genus, with four horns and human eyes.

𪛝

HE. Victims intended for sacrifice; pure spot-

lest victims. Read So, A certain vessel for wine.

𪛞

CHOW. The noise made by a cow breathing.

A particular variety of bos. Name of a district. A surname.

𪛟

YÜH, or ŭh. A white cow.

𪛠

YING.

A calf; the lowing of a cow; calling to a calf.

𪛡

TSAN. The appearance of a cow's horn.

𪛢

PAOU. A cow with a hump on its shoulder.

𪛣

YNG. Bos.

𪛤

WEI. A variety of the bos.

𪛥

JAÖU. A mild tractable cow; soft; yielding.

𪛦

P'HÖ, and Paou. A cow with a hump.

𪛧

KWAN. A cow's horn.

𪛨

PE, or Pei. A species of bos.

𪛩

Same as 𪛩 Lae.

𪛪

K'HWEI. A large species of the bos genus,

said to weigh several thousand catties; a native of the mountains of Sze chuen.

犂

K'HÜH. Bos.

牝

LUY.

The female of the bos genus in heat; to bull.

犇

CH'HOW. Same as 犇 Chow, also a man's

name, and the name of a city.

犇

LING. A species of the bos genus.

## NINETY-FOURTH RADICAL.

犬

K'HEÜEN. A dog; a general term of the

the canine race. Kow 狗 and keuen 犬 are general terms applied to dogs; the first expresses the smaller, and the second the larger sorts. Keuen tsze 犬子 a whelp. Keuen ming 犬鳴 the voice of a dog barking.

𢇛

PÄ, or Pö. To drag along by the leg and

stick it; to stab. Chih pö 赤 | or Chih pö 赫拔 to put away dead and noxious influences.

犯

FAN. To rush against. To offend; to violate;

to break the laws; to attack a territory. To invade; to overcome. An offender; a criminal. Ta ya fan tsuy 打牙犯嘴 strike with the teeth and offend with the lips; denotes Wrangling, altercation.

𢇛

FAN.

To invade or encroach upon. Same as the preceding.

犇

LEIH. Dogs fighting.

犇

KE. Name of an animal said to resemble a rabbit.

犇

K'HEW. Kew yu 犇猯 an animal resem-

bling a fish with a serpent's tail, and the eyes of a pig; on seeing man it affects to be dead, &c.

犇

HWUY. The name of a village.

犇

SIN. Name of an animal resembling a cat, but

smaller, said to be a stinking animal, that inhabits marshy ground.

犇

SHE, or Che.

An animal like a fox with a white tail, and long ears.

犇

KEIH. Same as 犇 Keih.

犇

CHAE. A wolf; the name of a hill.

**𤝵** CH'HIH. An animal produced by an he-ass  
for its father, and a mare for its mother.

**狷** CHÖ. Name of an animal like a leopard.

**犴** GAN, Kan, and Han.

A species of wild dog, in the north of China. A man's name.

**𤝵** K'HEIH.  
Keih laou 𤝵猪 a name of certain barbarians.

#### FOUR STROKES.

**𤝵** CHÄ. A dog eating.

**狷** YEW. The name of an animal.

**犴** KING. The name of an animal.

**犴** K'HÄNG. The name of a wild beast; a  
strong fierce dog; perverse; obstinate.

**𤝵** PA. Same as 𤝵 Pa.

**𤝵** PÖ, and Pei. A dog passing; the appear-  
ance of great anger. Read Fei, A dog barking.

**𤝵** PEI. A dog growling.

**𤝵** SZE. Used for 獅 Sze, and 師 Sze.

**狷** YEW. Same as 狷 Yew.

**犴** YEN.

Dogs that hunt tigers, or other animals.

**𤝵** CHAOU. See under 𤝵 Chaou.

**𤝵** HOO. Name of an animal with a long tail.

**𤝵** GĪH. A very large strong pig, five cubits long.

**𤝵** HOW. An animal in the north which resem-  
bles a dog and eats men.

**𤝵** YU. Yu yu 𤝵𤝵 calling on a whelp.

**𤝵** YÁ. An animal resembling a dog.

**𤝵** PE, or Pei. Name of an animal like a pig.

**𤝵** Same as the following character.



**吠** YIN. Two dogs eating and growling together;  
dogs barking at each other.

**狴** YEN. Wan yen 狴狴 name of a large animal, eight or nine cubits long.

**狝** HWAN. A wild hog. Same as 獾 Hwan  
Mutually accommodating or complying with. Read Fan, 連  
狝 Lëen fan, Bending and complying.

**狀** CH'WANG. **狀**

External appearance; form; fashion. To make visible; to declare in writing; to accuse; a letter; a petition; an accusation.

**狝** SHE.

An animal resembling a fox, its appearance indicates war.

**狝** YIN. The noise of dogs barking, a dog growling and wanting to bite; dogs fighting.

**狝** KEUE, and Kwae. A quadruped walking.

**狝** HEUEN.

Name of an animal like a leopard but wanting its spots.

**狝** YÜN. Hëen yun 狝狝 an opprobrious epithet, anciently applied to the Tartar tribes.

**狝** NÜH. Same as 狝 Nüh.

**狂** K'HWANG. From a dog aspiring to reign over others. Mad; ambitious. A disease which effects the mind and disables it from judging between right and wrong, what is advantageous and what is not. Madness; insanity; madness exhibited by anger and rage; used in a lower sense for any wildness or extravagance of thinking or acting; enthusiastic, in a good sense. Name of a bird, of a hill, and of a river. Shoo kwang 書狂 book-mad, extravagantly pedantic. Kwang che 狂癡 mad, foolish.

**狝** T'HUN. A young pig.

**狝** NEW. A dog of a proud disposition; to approach near; accustomed; familiar with; disrespectful. Reiterated, To do again; the foot steps of the fox and other animals; a fox. A man's name.

**狝** T'HEIH. From dog and fire. The northern regions; the Tartar tribes. Inferior officers. Name of a stag. Name of a well or spring. Occurs denoting Distant.

**狝** FOO.

The name of an animal said to resemble a sheep.

**狝** NÄ.

Name of an animal of a black colour that hunts rabbits.

**狝** TEE.

A dog with a small tongue, or that can lap but little.

狂

KING. Occurs in the writings of the Budhists.

狎

PĒEN. The appearance of dogs fighting.

𤝵

HAOU. The voice of a dog.

𤝶

An ancient form of 犯 Fan.

狴

KEĪH. The name of an animal.

狴

HEUEN. Hastiness of disposition, precipitate.

狴

KEA, and Ko. The name of an animal.

狴

MOW, or Moo. Fung mow 狴狴 name

of an animal of the monkey kind, that seems to die by a slight stroke on the tail; but is revived again by the wind.

狴

PEI. A species of fox.

狴

CHAE. A leopard's spots.

狴

TĒEN. Level fields.

狴

E. The appearance of an angry dog; two dogs

fighting. Name of a place; an uneven appearance.

𤝵

KEĪH, and Heĭh. The appearance of a dog staring. A bird stretching its wings and flapping them. Name of an animal of the monkey kind.

狴

CHUNG. A particular sort of dog.

狴

K'HEĒ.

Much afraid. The original form of 怯 Kĕĕ.

狴

CHOO. A yellow dog, with a black head.

狴

SĀNG. An animal of the dog species, said to have a human head, and to be able to speak. Also an animal of the mus species.

狴

HOO. The voice of a dog.

狴

K'HEU. Same as 駮 Keu.

狴

TEAOU. A dog with a short tail.

狴

PAOU.

Name of an animal with a sheep's body, a human face, &amp;c.

狴

HEĀ. Accustomed to; familiar with; to approach near to; to change; to slight; to make light of; to despise; to contemn. Yen hea 鬍狴 a tribe of people said to be very hairy and frightful.

狎

CHIN. Mad.

狔

T'HO. Name of an animal.

狚

Same as the preceding, and also 移 E.

狐

HOO. An animal possessed by demons; a suspicious animal which will not herd with others. A surname.

Liag hoo 令狐 name of a city.

狛

FEI. To bark. Same as 吠 Fei.

狝

LING. A particular kind of docile dog.

狞

YANG. Name of an animal.

狟

ME. Same as 獬 Me.

狠

FE, or Féi. Fe fe 狠狠 a certain animal

said to resemble a man; also said to be ravenous and to devour men.

狡

CH'HŪH.

Name of an animal said to have two heads.

狢

FEI. The appearance of a dog.

狣

PE. To fly or run with great velocity.

狥

NE. E ne 狥狥 the appearance of going backwards and forwards with the wind.

狦

YAOU. The name of an animal.

狨

YEW. A black monkey.

狗

KOW. A dog, it is vulgarly applied to porters

and gentlemen's servants. Ta kow 大狗 a great dog, means also A gentleman's servant. Chang mun kow 掌門狗 a dog that guards the gate, a porter. Name of a star; of a plant; of a bird; and of a place.

狨

HEUE. The appearance of a quadruped walking. The name of an animal.

狢

TSEU. A species of monkey, some say, A dog, which is as artful as a pointer. To peep; to explore; to examine.

狣

TAN. Lě tan 獵狣 name of an animal that resembles a wolf. To steal or seize by stealth.

狥

P'HÖ. A species of wolf that runs after sheep.

狦

An ancient form of 獸 Tüh.



𤝵 PA. Name of an animal that resembles a wolf.

## SIX STROKES.

𤝶 HWAN, or Heuen.  
A dog walking or running.

𤝷 WAN, and Yen. The noise of dogs fighting. The name of an animal. Read Hǎn, Forms the superlative degree. Read Kǎn, To gnaw.

狹 E. A brute animal.

𤝹 PÒ. Lo po 猓猓 to walk with the loins bent.

狡 KEAÒU. A crafty little black cur, with a large mouth, found amongst the Tartars; an animal resembling a dog; artful; crafty; maddened; wild; perverse; disorderly. Keaou kwae ke leang 狡獪伎倆 crafty ingenuity, in a bad sense.

貉 HŎ. Hoo hō 狐貉 an animal of the fox species, also certain reptiles; insects.

𤝺 Tǎ. A dog eating.

𤝻 CHAÒU. A strong powerful dog.

𤝼 YĚ. Gaou yě 獒 name of a white animal in shape resembling a cow, having four horns, it devours men.

𤝽 WOO. Same as 梧 Woo.

𤝾 E. A surname.

𤝿 YEN. A dog that hunts tigers.

𤞀 K'HWANG. A mad dog.

𤞁 Same as the preceding.

𤞂 HEANG.

Yung heang 𤞂 a dog dragged unwillingly.

𤞃 PE. Pe yen 狢狢 the name of an animal.

𤞄 KEĪH. Wild; mad; cunning. Kěē keūh 狢 name of an animal found in the west, its body emits an odour, it has no skin.

𤞅 SHE, or Sze. An animal resembling a dog.

𤞆 CHOO. Choo joo 狢狢 an imaginary animal, said to be like a fox, having the scales of a fish, and wings.

狗

Vulgar form of 徇 Seun.

Seun yin 狗隱 to connive at. Seun tsung 縱  
connivance. Pūh ko shaou yew seun tsung 不可稍有  
縱 there must not be the least connivance.

狙

Same as 狙 Ne.

狢

E. A sort of fox-like animal.

獠

SHÁN, or Sán. A strong vicious dog; a  
sort of wolf. Perverse and ungovernable. A man's name.

狢

T'HĀ. A dog eating. Tǎ tǎ 狢狢 greedy de-  
sire. Read She, A dog licking up a thing with the tongue.  
To lick with the tongue.

狢

E.  
Name of an animal resembling a dog with a white tail.

狢

An ancient form of 獬 Che.

狢

JUNG. Pierce; violent, as a wild beast. By  
some used for 絨 Jung, Fine cloth. The name of a beast,  
the hair of whose skin is fine and soft.

狢

MĪH.  
Chih mih 狢狢 a mule, from a male ass and a mare.

狢

YEN.

Same as 狢 Yen. Read Kēn, A particular sort of dog.

狢

E. Same as 狢 E.

狢

NAOU. Female of the 狢 Hō.

狢

KWANG. Same as 狢 Kwang.

狢

SHOW. A hunt in winter; an imperial hunt  
on lands of which the grass is burnt.

狢

T'HUNG.

Name of an animal that resembles a pig.

狢

HEW. Same as 狢 Hew.

狢

HANG.

Name of a sort of dog. An erroneous form of 狢 Kang.

狢

LAOU.

Keih laou 狢狢 a certain tribe of barbarians.

狢

KEĪH. A sort of monkey.

狢

CHE.

A fabulous animal with nine heads. Same as 狢 Chih.

狲 HOO, or Ho.

Hoo hō 狲貉 a small kind of dog.

狻 YU. Kew yu 狻狻 name of an animal.

狴 PE.

Pe kan 狴犴 the name of an animal; a prison; a jail.

狷 TS'HEO. A docile sort of dog.

狽 HEAOU. A dog or pig in a fright.

狹 MANG. A dog with a thick coat of hair. The

Dictionaries prefer 龍 Mang.

狷 WOO. A species of monkey.

狷 SEAOU. Disease of madness.

狷 HÈ.

The noise of calling to pigs. He wei 狷韋 a surname.

狷 TSANG. Strong; violent.

狷 PEI. Young of a sort of fox.

狷 KĀNG. Name of an animal; a dog.

狷 A vulgar form of 豸 Che.

狷 YŪH. Tōh yŭh 獨狷 name of an animal, with hog's hair and a long tail, &c.

狷 TOW. The noise of a dog barking.

狷 CH'HĀ. A certain water animal.

狷 HING. A place for hunting in winter.

狷 KEUEN. Imminent; urgent; pressed by circumstances; afraid to act.

狷 LE. Hoo le 狐狸 the fox, or as they call it, a wild cat, of which there are various species.

狷 HEĀ. Confined on each side; narrow; straight.

狷 SEAY. A certain animal.

狷 YIN.

From dog and words. The barking of a number of dogs.



**俊** SWAN. Seun, or Tseun. From *prou*  
and *dog*, or *animal*. A proud dog; a wild horse; the lion.

**狼** LANG. An animal like a dog; with a pointed  
snout. A wolf; name of a star; of a place; and of a plant.  
A surname. Chae lang 豺狼 a wolf. Shing ming lang tseih  
聲名 | 藉 a cast-away reputation; a worthless character.

**狽** PEI. An animal said to be of the wolf species,  
and the young of which are often born destitute of one or  
two feet, and cannot walk without support; hence a state of  
embarrassment is expressed by 狼狽 lang pei.

**狽** CHE, and Ke. A mad dog.

**狽** YEN. The name of an animal.

**狽** T'HING. A species of monkey.

**狽** YANG. Yang hwang 狽橫 a dog.

EIGHT STROKES.

**狽** KING. The name of an animal.

**狽** PAE. A dog with a short head.

**斐** FE, or Fei. A surname. Large.

**狽** KĀNG. Pe kĀng 狽狽 name of a dog.

**狽** T'HĀ. A dog eating.

**狽** SHĀ, or Să. A sow.

**狽** HEAOU. The noise made by a tiger wanting  
to devour a man. The name of a state and of a district. Also  
read She and Yew.

**狽** KEANG. The Same as 腔 Keang.

**狽** PAE. A short legged dog. One says, A dog  
below a table; a short headed dog. A man's name.

**狽** K'HE. A young dog; a whelp.

**狽** WO. A particular kind of dog. A small dog.

**狽** KEŪH.

Name of an animal that devours monkeys. Yellow loins.

**狽** HĒEN. The voice of a dog.

猊

E, and Ne. Used for the lion, or an animal

deemed like it; said to devour tigers, and to go five hundred  
le a day. A young deer. The name of a man.

猋

PEAOU. From *three dogs*. The appearanceof dogs running round about, as when playing; applied to a  
spiral wind which rises from the ground; a whirlwind.

𤝵

YIN. A dog grinning and growling angrily.

猓

LAE. An animal resembling the fox.

猊

TSEIH.

Name of an animal resembling a wild boar.

猊

CH'HE.

The name of an animal. An erroneous form of 猊 Lae.

猊

TSAN, or Chan.

To bite or gnaw; a dog eating.

猊

KĒEN. A pig or wild boar, three years old.

猊

YEN. Name of a person.

猊

YEN.

猊 猊

From *sweet and flesh and dog*. Satiated; filled; replenish-  
ed; fastidious.

猊

YEW. An animal of the monkey kind.

猊

Same as 猊 Keang.

猊

TUNG. Same as 猊 Tung.

猊

GAN. The name of an animal.

猊

KWĀN. A wild horse; a large sort of dog.

猊

WO, or KWO. An animal resembling a monkey.

猊

KEAOU.

Strong; swift; artful; mad. Vulgar form of 猊 Keau.

猊

TSEANG. To hound on a dog.

猊

TSUNG. A dog that bears one whelp.

猊

Same as 猊 Me.

猊

CH'HIH.

The appearance of a dog enraged with its ears sticking out.

猊

CH'HANG. Wild and frightened. Chang

hwang 猊狂 wild crazy conduct.

犴

KEÜH. Name of an animal in the western regions which has no hair except long bristles at the nose. It is not hurt either by fire or pointed weapons.

𤝵

PEAOU, and Keaou.

Artful; crafty. Strong; robust.

猗

E. A strong fierce dog; long; extended; to add to; to be near to each other, as two horses drawing.

獒

CHE, and Ke. A mad dog.

猓

TSANG. Name of an animal like a leopard with one horn and five tails. Some say, a fox with wings. Tsäng nǎng 猓 dog's hair.

獒

CHÖ. A fierce strong dog. Read Chaou, The name of an animal. The royal hunt in winter.

狻

YAE. The voice of a dog. The name of a river. Read E, The name of a bird. Read Luy and Yew, An animal like a monkey.

猛

MANG. A fierce strong dog; strong; vehement; injurious; cruel. The name of a hill. A surname.

猝

TSÖ, or Tsüh. A dog rushing suddenly from amongst brush wood, and attacking a man. Abrupt; fierce; impetuous.

𤝵

Same as 條 Shüh.

𤝵

Same as 獒 Che.

猜

CHAE, or Ts'hae.

To dislike; to suspect; to conjecture; to guess.

猴

LE. Name of an animal.

猢

HOO.

Tsan hoo 猢 an animal resembling a monkey.

狻

TSUNG. A bitch bringing forth three whelps.

猢

Found on ancient stones for 猢 Hēen.

猢

NAOU.

A female 猢 Hō, others mention other animals.

猢

K'HE, and K'hwei. A strong robust appearance; a martial, bold, daring manner; fierce; cruel.

猢

HEA. Sound; noise.

猢

HEAOU. Heaou heaou 猢 猢 a dog barking.



**猥** WEI. From *dog* and the *sound Wei*. The noise of dogs barking; a bitch producing three whelps; numerous; plentiful; all mixed and blended together; to bend or to cause to submit.

**狴** GAN, or Yen. The noise of a dog barking.  
A dog's voice sounding in a furnace.

**狴** FUNG. Fung moo 狴狴 the name of an animal, with a tail like a monkey, which, when slightly struck, dies; but is revived again by the wind blowing on it. It is ashamed or afraid of human beings, and crouching down seems to knock head. Otherwise called 狴狴 Keih keuh, has no hair excepting a streak about an inch broad from the nose to the tail.

**狴** SEU. A sort of monkey.

**狴** WO. Name of a species of dog.

**狴** YUEN. A large species of monkey which whistles. Vulgarly called 江狴 keang yuen.

**狴** A vulgar form of the preceding.

**狴** Same as 狴 Hwang.

**猷** T'HUN. A dog.

**猩** SING. The noise of a dog barking. Read Shang, A species of monkey; an animal resembling a dog with a human face.

**狴** K'HAN. A particular kind of dog. Read Gan, A strong sheep. The female of a sheep or goat.

**狴** YING. A yellow animal resembling a fox.

**狴** HWUY. An animal said to be like a dog with a human face.

**猪** CHOO. A pig; a swine. Stagnant water, or the place where water stagnates. The name of an office, and of a plant; of a hill, and of a district; the name of a medicine. Sew choo keuen keih jih 修猪圈吉日 a lucky day for reparing a pig sty.

**猫** MAOU. A cat; the animal that hunts mice and field rats which destroy the grain; hence the character is compounded of Young grain, which the cat defends.

**狴** WEI. A hedge hog; a porcupine. See under 彙 Hwuy.

**狴** TE. A Dog.

**猷** Same as 猷 Hëen.

𤝵 CHUEN.

Appearance of a horse, rabbit, or other animal walking.

獬 TWAN. A wild hog.

𤝵 NOW. The appearance of an angry dog.

𤝵 YĚ, and Wǎ. Yě yu 狻猊 the name of an animal. Read Keǎ, Dogs mixed; mixed; blended. Read Keě, Kěě kang 狻 malevolent.

猱 NAOU. A species of monkey.

猯 SZĚ. A disquieted appearance.

猭 An original form of 狗 Kow.

獬 CHOO. Name of a village, and of a pavilion.

猯 Same as 猯 Yu. A vulgar form of 猯 Yu.

猯 TŌ. Name of an animal.

猯 HĚĚ. A dog with a short snout. Fear; to terrify; to intimidate. Read Keǎ, in the same sense; also denoting Fierce. Read Heae, A dog stinking

猯 KEA. A boar; boarish.

猯 An ancient form of 猯 T'hǎh. Name of an animal of the mus species.

猴 HOW. The monkey species, the name of a fruit. How tze 猴子 a monkey. How hing 形 the figure of a monkey.

猯 SOW.

A famous sort of dog in the south. The autumnal hunt.

猯 PĚEN, and Pin. A species of otter. PĚen tsau 猯 狙 a sort of monkey, some say with a dog's head

猯 YEW. From wine and dog, also from dog and wine. Name of an animal of the monkey species. Doubtful; suspicious; an uncertain mode of speaking; a qualified affirmation; as; the same as; like; similar; even; still. To plan; to scheme; to plot; a delineation of. A path; a way; the path of virtue; cheerful; a surname.

猯 YEW. 猯 猯 猯

To plan or scheme; to speak; to draw a representation of. A road or path. That which may be; practicable. The same as the preceding.

猯 Same as 猯 Tǎ.

狴

MEI. The name of an animal.

鼻

Same as 鼻 Chǎ.

An animal resembling a rabbit or hare with the feet of a deer.

猴

Original form of 猴 How.

The monkey species; the name of a fruit.

## TEN STROKES.

猯

YAOU. A sort of dog. Yaou min 猯民

or Yaou chung 種 a tribe of barbarians in Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces, who are said to have short animal tails.

獬

PWAN. A fox dog with a short tail

獠

SUN. An animal of the monkey species.

猥

TSEĬH. A bitch with three whelps.

猥

NAOU. Originally written 猥 Naou.

猯

LEW.

猯

A foreign animal of the mus species. Chǐh lew 猯 name of a particular sort of dog.

猯

T'HÄ. The appearance of a quadruped walking.

猯

PÖ, and P'hüh.

Name of a dog; and of an animal like a man with wings.

猯

MING. A small pig.

猯

SZE. To watch, guard, or keep, as a prison;

to examine; to investigate, as a jailer.

猯

Same as the preceding.

猯

HE. A name of foreigners on the north east.

猯

HWÄ. Disorderly; barbarous, applied to for-

eigners. Artful, clever, crafty, applied to children. Tricky; crafty; lying; deceitful. To bite; to gnaw. Hwä seu, koo yǐh 猯胥蠹役 crafty clerks and corroding insect police runners.

猯

YUEN. A monkey.

猯

Same as the preceding; a vulgar form.

猯

HEW. Same as 畜 Chüh.

猯

HEAOU. A tall strong dog.



獾

Same as 熊 Heung.

狩

SOW.

The autumnal hunt; name of a dog in the south.

猯

SAOU. The name of an animal.

猧

KEA. A female monkey.

獠

SOO. A quadruped.

獠

HWANG. A species of wolf.

獠

CHE. To hunt; a dog.

獠

MA. The name of an animal.

獠

YUEN, and Kwan.

A species of pig. The name of a place.

獠

T'HING. A species of monkey.

獠

HÜH, and Kow. A species of dog, yellow

above the loins, and black below, it devours female monkeys.

Read Hs, The name of an animal.

獠

TSO. A dog mad.

獠

GAE.

A foolish silly appearance, like that of a young whelp.

獠

Same as 獠 Pih.

獠

YANG. An animal like a lion that devours

tigers, and leopards, and men.

獄

YÖ, or Yüh.

替 獠

From *two dogs* and to speak or bark defended or guarded by two watch dogs. A prison; a rocky glen. Name of a star. O pe yö te 阿鼻獄底 the bottom of flatter-nose hell; the place assigned for fraudulent people.

搭

TÄ. A dog eating.

獠

UNG A hog.

獠

SHWAE. Name of a particular kind of dog.

獠

HAN, and Hëen.

Dogs barking incessantly; two dogs fighting.

獅

SZE. From a dog or quadruped, and a master.

The noblest of animals, the lion; a dog that bares two whelps.

猛

T'HA. The same as 猪 Tă.

獬

Original form of 獬 Haou.

獬

CH'HE. A mad dog.

獬

PEĪH. The name of an animal.

獬

TEĪH.

Male of the bos genus. Same as 犄 Teih.

獬

HAOU.

A dog howling and barking. Read Kaou, A man's name.

獬

KOW.

Name of an animal resembling a dog, which eats monkeys.

獬

TSŪH. Strong; powerful.

獬

W'AN, and Mwan. A species of wolf.

Wan yen 獬 an animal said to be eight hundred cubits long.

獬

KĪNG. Name of an animal, said to devour

men; resembles a tiger or leopard, and when young, devours its mother. Some say, also The name of a voracious bird.

獬

CHOO. Name of a certain animal.

獬

KĒEN. Name of an animal.

獬

YANG. The name of an animal.

獬

YUNG. A ferocious animal.

獬

MWAN. An animal like a wild cat, or fox.

獬

LUY. An animal like the preceding. An animal

of the mus species, said to fly; and is a bird that suckles its young.

獬

LOO, and Yoo. A pig in heat.

獬

SŪH. The name of a hill.

獬

CHAOU, and Laou.

Certain foreigners on the south west.

獬

TSEÀNG.

To assist; to perfect; to desire; to praise. To hound on a dog.

獬

MOO. Name of an animal.

獬

CHIN. Chin chuen 獬 the appearance

of bamboos connected together.

𤝵

SHAN. The noise of a dog barking.

𤝶

TSUNG. A bitch with only one whelp.

𤝷

SHAN, or Tsàn. A dog putting its head into a narrow place. The noise of a dog barking; a dog gnawing; that which a thief hates. Hair of a dog.

獐

CHANG. A species of deer.

獍

HAOU, Laou, and Yaou.

A dog running about and barking. Artful; crafty. Read K'heou, To disturb and distress. Read Heaou, A dog frightened; a secret disclosed. Read Naou, Confusion; disorder; fear.

獼

CHAN, or Tsan. Chan hoo 獼胡 name

of an animal said to be like a monkey and of a white colour.

獬

GAOU.

A certain large species of dog, a fierce dog.

獬

GAOU.

Gaou yě 獬狍 a large animal like a cow.

𤝹

HAOU. A species of 貉 white fox, having

a small tail, like a dog; the people in the north call them 皮狐 Pe hoo, skin fox.

TWELVE STROKES.

獺

HEU.

The name of a quadruped. Same as 獺 Heu.

獺

FUN.

The name of a sheep. Choo fun 獺 獺 a species of dog. Read Pun, A watch dog.

獺

NAOU.

Same as 獺 Naou Read Mă, The appearance of a dog eating.

獺

KEUË.

Chang keuč 獺 獺 unruly; disobedient children, or as piratical banditti.

獺

PE.

Wearied out and lying down; falling down dead. Occurs in the sense of 獺 Pe.

獺

PE.

A species of fox, said to have wings.

獺

YEN.

A division amongst dogs. Dogs fighting, the noise made by dogs fighting; fierce; impetuous.

獺

Same as the preceding.

獺

HWANG.

A particular sort of dog.

獺

TSZE, Tsuy, and Heae.

A female 貉 Hs.



𤝵

An erroneous form of 𤝵 Lëen.

𤝶

PŮH. Certain foreigners in the south, who have tails, and live in nests in the woods.

𤝷

LIN, and Ling. Strong; robust. The noise of little bells. The name of an animal like a dog, having tigers claws

𤝸

Same as the preceding.

𤝹

HWUY.

An animal described as a sort of orang-o-tang.

𤝺

SUY. A species of hog; a sow.

𤝻

HWÜH, Heih, or Keüh.

A frantic mad precipitate motion; flying affrighted.

𤝼

LEIH. Same as 𤝼 Leih.

𤝽

FAN. The noise of dogs fighting.

𤝾

THUNG. A particular sort of dog.

𤝿

HAN. A little dog barking.

𤞀

HE.

Name of a person mentioned in ancient history.

𤞁

YAOÚ, and Haóu.

A mad dog. Read Keau, Bold; valiant.

𤞂

PUNG, or Päng. A dog.

𤞃

LEAOU. From a dog and fire lit up To hunt wild beasts; to hunt at nights.

𤞄

JEN.

Jen, or Kwo jen 𤞄 an animal of the monkey species.

𤞅

SHŌ. Shō, or Shō shō 𤞅 timorous; frightened, said of a dog that will not come near a person.

𤞆

CHAN. To bite; to tear with the teeth, said of dogs or other animals.

𤞇

HEAOU. A short nosed dog.

𤞈

KWEI. Mung kwei 𤞈 a species of monkey brought from Siam that catches rats; there are black, white, and yellow colours of the same animal; it is compared to a domestic cat; some say, the weasel.

𤞉

TSAN. The name of an animal.

獬 KAE. A quadruped.

獬 CHIN. Chiu chuen 獬獬 the appearance of being connected together.

𤝵 T'HŪH. An animal said to resemble a tiger with the bristles of the neck of a pig.

𤝵 An ancient form of 𤝵 Le.

𤝵 HEŪH, or Hwŭh. Name of an animal.

𤝵 CHE. A ferocious animal.

𤝵 T'HĀ. Name of an animal resembling a small dog, said to live in the water and to eat fish, are called Hae tǎ 海獺 sea tǎ; there are others which inhabit the land, and are called Shan tǎ 山獺 the hill tǎ, by some called the Castor or beaver, some say the otter.

𤝵 SUY, or Chuy. A sow.

𤝵 CHOO. Name of a village, and of a pavilion.

𤝵 TANG. The name of an animal.

𤝵 TAN. Name of an animal.

獬 KEAÓU, or Keih. A young wolf.

獬 NAOU, Nung, and Neang. A dog with long shaggy ugly looking hair. Long hairs attached to the top of a flag-staff.

獬 KŌ. Kō tan 獬獬 name of an animal. Used for 獬 Hěě. Read Lěě, vulgarly used To denote hunting.

獬 KEUEN, and Heuén. To skip or hop about; precipitate; the quick jumping about of a playful dog; to skip about in a frantic manner.

獨 T'HŪH. From a dog and the sound of Shŭh; sheep are in flocks, but dogs alone. Single; alone; only one person; one's self. A kind of monkey. Name of certain animals, and of a hill. A surname. Tŭh hwō 獨活 persil sauvage, wild celeri, genus Apium, specie Graveolens. Heu-shen-sin tŭh pŭh che 許善心獨不至 Heushensin alone did not go.

獬 YANG. A dog striving against being pulled along.

獬 KWAE, or Kwei. From dog and assembling or quick. Artful; crafty; causing disturbance and trouble. Keau kwae 狡獬 crafty; fraudulent; deceitful.

獬 WEI. Name of an ancient kingdom.

獫

HĒEN, and Lēen. A dog with a long snout; a kind of hound; a dog used in the chase. A black dog with a yellow chin.

獬

KWEI, and Ke. Same as 獬 Ke.

獬

CHAE.

Haughty, violent and insulting appearance.

獬

KEU. Name of an animal.

獬

HEAE.

Heae chae 獬豸 a certain fabulous animal.

獬

HĒE, Hǒ, and Keǎ. Same as 獬 HĒE.

獬

T'HOO. To ruin or destroy.

獬

SEAOU. A race of men in the west.

獬

LAE. A fabulous monster without head, eyes, hands, or feet; its hair is like lacker; at nights it makes a noise like thunder, &c.

獬

SOO. A white victim or domestic animal.

獬

Same as 獬 Leaou.

獸

Same as 獸 Show.

# FOURTEEN STROKES.

獠

HAN.

The roar of a tiger. A vicious dog incessantly barking.

獠

SĒEN. To kill, or noxious; murderous influences; the autumnal hunt.

獠

YIN. A wild ass.

獠

SHŌ. The appearance of a frightened dog.

獠

YU. Moaning; sighing; an aspiration; the grunting of a little pig. The name of an animal. E yu 猓 猓 a whelp.

獠

HAOU. A particular sort of pig.

獠

SUY. Same as 獠 Suy.

獠

HEUN. Heun chūh 獠鬻 certain northern hordes called by various names in Chinese history, this is one of their most ancient names.

獠

PIN. A species of sea otter, or similar animal.



**獐** NĀNG, or Ning. A dog of a very hairy kind; a vicious dog; clamour. Tsaou nāng 噪獐 clamorous contentions.

**獠** CH'HO. A certain animal like a monkey, of a yellow colour.

**獲** HWŎ, or Hwĭh. To catch, as in hunting; to catch or take a thief. To obtain; to receive. The name of an animal; name of a door, and of a district. Read Hwa, To obtain; to contest or struggle for. So hwŏ woo ke 所獲無幾 that which was obtained was not much.

**獵** A vulgar form of 獵 Lěě. 獵

**獠** NŌW. Appearance of an angry dog. A man's name. Read Joo, Name of a fox-like animal, with fishes' fins.

**獠** MUNG. Mung kwei 獠獠 the weasel, according to some; others says A species of monkey.

**獠** SHŎ. Same as 獠 Shŏ, and 獠 Leih.

**獠** LAE. Mad.

**獵** LĒĒ. From dog and the bristles of a hog. To hunt wild animals; to hunt; to pursue earnestly, or to have passed through; to strike with the alarm of an earthquake;

name of a porpoise; of a hill; and of a carriage. Ta lěě 打獵 or Tēen lěě 田 1 to go a hunting.

**獠** K'HEUNG. An animal resembling a tiger.

**獠** SĒEN. The name of an animal.

**獠** Same as 獠 Leaou.

**獠** NAOU. The appearance of a dog frightened. An amusement in which young persons, male and female, play about as monkeys. Read Yew, A particular kind of dog. Read Now, A dog.

**獠** LUY. Name of an animal that flies.

**獠** KĒĒ. Name of an animal like a dog, but that has scales and bristles like a boars neck.

**獠** YEW. Same as 獠 Yew.

**獠** KWĀNG. A ferocious dog that cannot be approached. Coarse vicious appearance. Name of a district.

**獸** SHŌW. 獸

Animals with four feet and hairy; a quadruped; a brute animal; a beast; a wild beast.

**獠** LEIH. Same as 獠 Leih.

獸 K'HEO. To reach or arrive at. High; lofty.

獠 LOO. Name of a very tall dog.

獬 LĒEN, Chen, and Ching. LĒen chuen

獬 appearance of a rabbit running; a monkey climbing a tree. A dog running amongst the grass.

獺 T'HA. Name of an animal resembling a small dog, said to live in the water and to eat fish; these are called Hae tǎ 海獺 sea tǎ, there are others which inhabit the land, and are called Shan-tǎ 山獺 the hill Tǎ, by some called the Castor or beaver; some say the otter.

獻 HĒEN. 獻 𤝵

To offer; to present to a superior; used to offer any thing, in the language of courtesy; offerings or unbloody sacrifices. Dogs were once offered, hence the character is from dog. A surname. She she sze e keun chang tsǎng jǔh hĕen kĕen 是時四夷君長爭入獻見 at that time (A. D. 650,) the foreign chiefs all around anxiously came to present themselves at the court of Tae-tsung.

獾 CHE. A mad dog.

獼 ME.

A female monkey. Me how 獼猴 a monkey.

獺 HE. Name of an animal; a pig.

獾 JANG.

Name of an animal of the monkey species.

獬 LING. A docile dog.

獾 SĒEN. The name of an animal.

獾 TSAN. The noise made by a dog.

獾 YING. Name of an animal resembling a deer, with a white tail; a horse's feet; men's hands and four horns.

# EIGHTEEN STROKES.

獾 HWUY. Name of an animal.

獾 CHĒ. A species of hog.

獾 KEU.

To seize or grasp. Read Kǎ, A female monkey.

獾 HWAN. A wild boar or pig.

獾 NAOU. A dog barking; a dog frightened.

To plaster a wall. Also read Nuy and Jaou.

獾

SĒEN. The autumnal hunt.

獾

HĒEN. An appellation of certain Tartars.

獾

Same as 狢 Yew.

獾

K'HE. A bitch with one whelp.

獾

KEÖ.

An animal of the monkey species, the female of the kind.

獾

An ancient form of 獾 Naou.

獾

LAN. Certain barbarous tribes.

獾

HEAOU.

A dog of a mixed yellow and white colour.

獾

HEAOU. A yellow coloured dog.

獾

LING. A docile tractable dog.

## NINETY-FIFTH RADICAL.

玄

HEUEN. A sombre colour, commonly used

for black; the colour of heaven. The character should be written 玄 but it being the name of an Emperor, the dot is omitted. A darkish colour with a mixture of yellow; the earth is considered yellow. To rule; direct; controul. Still; silent; deep. The god of the north; one of the Sēen genii. A surname. Name of a book. Heuen tsing shih 玄精石 or Tae heuen tsing shih 太玄精石 carbonate of lime, containing a grain or more of silex. Heuen ming fun 玄明粉 sulphas sodæ or Glauber's salts.

妙

MEAOU.

From dark and small. Small; minutè; abstruse.

玆

TSZE. Black, foul or dirty water. A sur-

name. Name of a divinity. Read Heuen, Black.

率

SŪH.

率 徃 率 徃 率 徃

Intended to represent a silken net with a handle to catch birds with; to accord with; to follow; or to cause to follow; to head; to lead; to take the direction or command of; to receive under one's orders; prompt; sudden action; light and active; a mark; an object erected as a guide; arranged in order; generally. A general view or statement of. A surname. Name of an office.

玆

Same as the following.



娘 LOO.

Black colour; a black bow for shooting arrows.

竭 E. Precipitate perverseness arising from the least difficulty or perverseness.

## NINETY-SIX RADICAL.

玉 YŪH.

A certain whitish stone. Beautiful; precious; valuable; rich, applied to food; harmony in the seasons. Name of a river. A star; a wood; a herb. Yŭh leaou 玉料 a composition stone, made of Seaou 硝 nitre, Hih yuen 黑鉛 lead, and Shih fun 石粉 a certain pounded stone, much used for snuff bottles. They use Yung tsoo mei tsēn gaou 用楚煤煎熬 Tsoo coal to melt the materials. To make it red 下金二分 hea kin nrh fun, put in two fun of gold; white, 牙灰 ya hwuy; green, 石綠 shih lŭh; azure blue 大青 ta tsing, &c.

Yŭh shih 玉石 said to be prehnite; the word 玉 Yŭh, is in the Manuscript Dictionaries translated by "Lapis pretiosus," and by "gemma." But precious stone and gem, in English, do not appear to be of such an extensive application as the word 玉 Yŭh; I have therefore sometimes retained the word Yŭh as in the above example, or rendered it by "valuable stone."

Nau tsze pih chŭh kaou lin, yŭh hāng sih tung 男子白濁膏淋 1 莖澀痛 white thick dripping discharge with roughness and pain in the urethra of men. The 海鵠魚 hae yaou yu, or Sting Ray fish is prescribed for this complaint Yŭh kǎ ke 1 匣記 a small book in two vols. on Astrology; lucky and unlucky days, &c. Yŭh leaou 玉料 a composition that resembles the 1 石 yŭh shih.

王 𠂔

王 ŠUH. Name of a nation and of a man. To be distinguished from the preceding, the dot being in the upper part of the character.

王 WANG. 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

From three lines, representing heaven, earth, man, and a perpendicular line connecting these three powers. The person who does so; a ruler of nations. The second line is nearest the highest, to shew that a prince is raised near to heaven, and should imitate heaven's virtues. Wang pŭh hēn tsih 王朴獻策 plans (or opinions) on the state of the nation presented to the emperor by Wang-pō (or Pŭh) a statesman, about A. D. 950.

𠂔 An ancient form of 玉 Yŭh.

𠂔 KEW. A certain valued stone.

𠂔 SZE. A stone resembling prehnite.

𠂔 ŠIH. An utensil made of valuable stone.

玎 TING.

The sound of stones striking against each other.

玢 LĬH. A stone next inferior to the 玉 Yŭh.

玧 P'HO.

A simple unpolished 玉 Yŭh stone. Same as 璞 Pə.

玨 PĀ. The noise of stones striking each other;  
the name of a valuable stone.

环 KUNG. Same as 珙 Kung. A certain stone  
used as a kind of sceptre in ancient times. Read Sin, The  
name of a valuable stone.

玪 HUNG. The name of a valuable stone. Read  
Kang, and Kung, in the same sense. The name of a Korean  
prince.

玫 SIN. To extend to every part.

玬 YĬH. High, lofty.

玭 TŌ. The name of a valuable stone.

玮 TEĬH. The colour of a bright pearl.

环 POO. An utensil made of valuable stone.

玱 TSZE. A certain valuable stone.

玲 CHUEN. Stone rings or bracelets.

玳 KAN. Leang kan 狼玳 a certain valuable  
stone; the name of a tree.

玳 KEW. 玳 玳

A black coloured stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh.

玥 YU. A stone that resembles the 玉 Yŭh. The  
name of a cavern. Yu ke 玥玦 the name of a tree.

玦 KE. The name of a valuable stone; a stone  
attached to the girdle.

玧 An original form of 玦 Yu.

FOUR STROKES.

环 FĀ. The name of a valuable stone.

现 Same as 瑤 Chaou. A sort of covering to the end  
of a bow.

琮 KEANG, and Kung. A valuable stone.

珎 WOÓ. A man's name.

珎 FOO. A beautiful stone, inferior to the 玉 Yŭh.

珎 SZE. The name of a stone.

珎 JING. An utensil made of valuable stone.

珎 MIN. A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh. Read

Wǎn, The veins of the Yŭh stone.

玠 KEÁE. A stone in a particular form, used as  
an ensign of authority in ancient times.

玠 YÁ.

A bone that resembles the appearance of the 玉 Yŭh stone.

玠 PIN. Varied with divers colours; the veins  
of a stone. Read Fun, The veins of the 玉 Yŭh stone.

玠 PĒEN. A cap ornamented with precious stones.

玠 MŌ. A stone with veins of different colours.

珎 PUNG, and Pang.

A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh. The name of a place.

珎 YUĖ. Divine beads or pearls.

珎 An ancient form of 鈕 New.

珎 KEUĖ. A stone ornament worn at the girdle;

a segment of a stone ring; an incomplete circle. In ancient times a complete ring was sent from the sovereign to an officer banished to the frontier, to denote his return; an imperfect ring was sent to denote the connexion was broken of. A segment of a ring worn on the thumb, to draw a bow with.

珎 YUN. A sort of ear rings; some say used  
by the barbarians. Read Mun, A stone of a carnation colour.

珎 KEŌ, and Kŭh.

Two valuable stones joined.

珎 WAN. A precious stone; to be fond of; to  
take delight in, either in a good or bad sense; to be familiar with; to practice. To linger and play with what is agreeable; to play and trifle in a bad sense; to seduce; child's play; to play as a child.

玫 MEI. Mei kwei 玫瑰 a certain red stone. A  
beautiful stone. Mei kwei hwa | 瑰花 the rose of Europe,  
sometimes written 玫桂花 mei kwei hwa. A pearl that  
emits fire; a man's name.



玲 KAN. A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh.

珊 TAN. The name of a beautiful stone.

望 Jĕ, or Jeuě. The appearance of moving.

珏 An ancient form of 瑁 Maou.

玳 PIN, and Me. A certain sort of pearl.

璩 An original form of 玦 Keuě.

玲 LING, and Läng. The jingling of stones  
suspended to the girdle. Lung ling 瓏玲 the sound of gold  
and gems.

玳 TAE. Tae mei 玳瑁 Testuda Imbricat,  
Carreta or hawkbille tortoise, the animal from which is taken  
the tortoise shell.

球 SEŬH. The name of a valuable stone.

璚 KE. A certain stone like the 玉 Yŭh.

玷 TĒEN. A gem that is chipped or broken;  
spotted or stained; to chip or break; to disgrace one's  
self or one's connexions.

珅 GAN. A certain beautiful stone.

珅 PING. The name of a valuable stone.

珅 PING. A certain valuable stone.

珅 FOO.

The veins of stones; name of a valuable stone.

珅 SOO. Name of a valuable stone.

珅 HEUEN. Name of a stone of a secondary  
quality. A man's name; a surname.

璜 A vulgar form of 璜 Se.

玻 PO. Po le 玻璃 vitreous substance; com-

monly written Po le 1 璃 glass. In the Chinese Diction-  
ary it is called 玉 Yŭh, "A gem; the precious commodity  
of the western nations;" and it is added, that during the  
Ming dynasty an eunuch was sent to Europe to procure a  
glass maker to come to China.

璚 TSZĒ. A fresh looking stone; any thing that  
appears fresh and in a good state. Also read Tso.

珣 KOW.

A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh, name of a particular stone.

珎 KEÄ. Name of a valuable stone.

珎 SHAOU. A certain beautiful stone.

珀 P'HĬH. Part of the name of amber, which is called a medicine, and is said by the old Dictionaries to have been brought from India. There is a great variety of sorts, and various opinions about its origin; several deem it a resin that falls from trees, which in time becomes amber; one thinks it dragon's blood.

珎 Same as 瓷 Tsze.

珂 K'HO. A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh stone; a cornelian stone white as snow. A certain shell used as an ornament. Name of a bird and of a metal.

珎 JEN. A valuable stone.

珎 PEEN.

Name of a valuable stone. A cap ornamented with stones.

珎 SÄNG. A golden colour.

珎 SHIN. The name of a valuable stone.

珎 K'HEUNG. Stone bracelets.

珎 E. A stone that resembles the 玉 Yŭh. Read Tae, A stone with a dragon carved on it.

珎 PÄ. The name of a valuable stone.

珎 TSOÖ.

The risings on carved seals or stones. Good; elegant.

珎 KEA. Ornaments for a lady's head dress.

珎 MIN.

A certain valuable stone of an inferior sort. A man's name.

珊 SAN, or Shan. San hoo 珊瑚 or San hoo

che 珊瑚枝 coral. San hoo choo 珊瑚珠 coral beads. San san 珊珊 the sound of stones or gems striking against each other, as stones suspended at a girdle. Pwan san 攀 1 a creeping drawling gait. Lan san 蘭 1 in imminent danger of being broken; broken and scattered about.

珎 LEW. A particular sort of stone.

珎 PEĬH. Certain ornaments of a sword worn at the girdle. A man's name.

珎 A vulgar form of the preceding.

珎 An ancient form of 珎 Maou, or Mei.

**珍** CHIN. Valuable; precious; important; extraordinarily good; to deem precious. Name of a district.

**玕** Original form of 珩 Fung.

SIX STROKES.

**珎** TSIN. Name of a valuable stone.

**琖** KEAOU. Pei keaou 杯琖 a round stone or pieces of wood divided in the midst, making a flat and convex side on each piece, used in temples when divining. Anciently made of stone, now of wood.

**珉** An erroneous form of 珩 Fung.

**珒** TSËEN. Name of a valuable stone.

**琕** LE. A species of oyster. An ornament of a sword worn at the side.

**珞** K'HEUNG. To attach to one's girdle or sash.

**琫** KWANG. A sort of wind instrument of the flute or reed kind. Name of a stone, and of a man.

**琰** SËEN. A stone inferior to the 玉 Yüh.

**珙** CHOW. A valuable stone.

**珙** KÜNG. Name of a valuable stone; a large sort of worked stone. Also read Hung, A man's name.

**珙** TUY. To dress stones or gems.

**珙** YEN. A particular sort of valuable stone.

**珠** T'HO. Name of a valuable stone.

**珙** HEW. A rotten stone.

**珙** YAN. Name of a district.

**珙** E.

A stone resembling the 玉 Yüh. A stone of various colours.

**珙** HEÜ.

Name of a valuable stone. A man's name.

**珙** LÖ.

Certain ornaments for the neck. Read Leib, Small stones.

**珠** CHOO. A pearl or a bead; beads strung and worn like a necklace; the ball of the eye. The pearl obtained



from oysters. Any thing precious or valuable. A species of amber; the name of a place, and of a certain wood.

**珮** SŪH. Rotten stone; a surname.

**琴** An ancient form of 琴 Kin.

**璵** YU. A beautiful stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh.

**珣** Same as 璵 Kwei.

**璵** Same as 璵 Keih.

**琅** YIN, and Kǎn. Name of a stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh. A stone with protuberant veins.

**珣** SEUN. A certain kind of valuable stone.  
Name of a certain stone utensil.

**琺** An ancient form of 寶 Paou.

**珥** É, or Urh. From *gem* and *ear*. Gems, &c.  
attached to the ear, as an ornament; an ear ring; to attach to; a halo by the side of the sun.

**珧** YAOU. A sort of muscle shell; anciently used as an ornament for swords. A certain kind of bow.  
Name of a certain valuable stone.

**璠** PING. Name of a valuable stone.

**璫** E. A certain stone like the 玉 Yŭh.

**珣** HEÁNG. A certain valuable stone.

**玲** HEĀ.

An ornamented vessel. Read Yǎ, To open and shut a door.

**珩** HÁNG. A certain stone worn about one's person as an ornament, much used by the ancient Chinese.  
A man's name.

**珪** An ancient form of 圭 Kwei.

**琮** CH'HUNG.  
Gems or other stones to hang at the ears.

**璚** SEÜH. Name of a certain stone.

**班** Original form of the following.

**班** PAN.

珽

From *knife* and *stone*; to divide stone seals and give one to each prince. To confer and distribute and place in regular order; a series; a rank; a row; a gradation; a class of persons extending to every part; colours arranged in order as stripes; variegated; name of a district. A surname.

珮

PEI. A girdle or sash with certain stones at-

tached to it for ornament.

璫

Same as 璫 Naou.

SEVEN STROKES.

琕

WÂN. The veins on stones.

琕

A vulgar form of 琕 Paou.

琕

GO. The appearance of certain stone sceptres.

琕

CH'HING. A certain valuable stone, such

as the Chinese wear at their girdles as ornaments.

琕

TE.

Name of a valuable stone; stones worn at the girdle.

琕

WOO.

A certain valuable stone, resembling the 玉 Yŭh.

琕

LEW. A brilliant shining stone, like the dia-

mond, which is the most valuable.

琕

POO. A certain beautiful stone.

琕

WOO.

A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh. Name of a hill.

琕

SHING, or Ching. A valuable stone.

琕

Vulgar form of 璫 Mun.

琕

Same as 璫 Tsze.

琕

KEUN. A certain beautiful stone.

琕

MEI. The name of a valuable stone.

琕

An erroneous form of 琕 Man.

琕

PEI.

Ornaments of tortoise shell; ornaments which are inlaid.

琕

T'HING.

Name of a valuable stone; a man's name.

琕

MAN. Name of a valuable stone.

琕

HEËN. The splendour of a precious stone; ma-

nifestation; to manifest; manifest at this time; as now appears.

琤 T'HOO. Name of a valuable and pretty stone.

琕 An ancient form of 珩 Kan.

琕 TS'HÜH, and Chö.

Class; series; arranged in order.

琕 HAN. Pearls and precious stones. Used to denote Containing in the mouth.

琕 SEUEN. The name of a valuable stone; an astronomical instrument, used in reference to the planets. The name of a star. A man's name.

琕 WOO. A beautiful stone; but inferior to the 玉 Yüh. The name of a sword.

琕 YEN. A stone inferior to the 玉 Yüh.

理 LE. To work or polish gems; to controul; to rule; to direct; to regulate; to rectify; to govern; to regard or pay attention to; to meddle with; the principles in matter, in bodies, in the universe, and in man, by which they are regulated; right principles; reason in man; the principle of order by which the universe is regulated. The veins in animal bodies, or streaks in stones or wood. To separate or divide; a go-between, or marriage contract-maker. A surname; certain paper.

Le 理 as distinguished from Ke 氣 is an immaterial

incorporeal principle. Ke is the more subtle or insensible parts of material existences; the substance on which figure and the other qualities of bodies are reared. Whatever has figure is founded on Ke; whatever is destitute of shape or figure, belongs to Le and to 道 Taou. Ke is below 形 Hing, i. e. form or figure; it is the 器 Ke, or 具 Keu, the containing vessel; the substratum; the subsistence of material bodies, the primary matter. Le is the Taou, or principle which is upon, or inherent in, material bodies, and is considered their 本 root or origin. Nor has it any Kwä tã choo 掛搭處 place in particular where it is appended or attached to them; nor can it be decided whether Le or Ke, is first, though if an order must be mentioned, the precedence is given to Le. Le also denotes a kind of principle of organization; the internal and essential form of Europeans. Le is sometimes spoken of as a kind of soul of the universe. The heavens, the earth, and all animate and inanimate creatures, Chih she yih ko le 只是一箇理 are but one le, or principle; and as to human beings Kō tsze yew yih ko le 各自有一箇理 every one has an individual and distinct le. The universal le is compared to the water of the ocean, out of which each person takes a part, some more and some less; still all belong to the water of the ocean, which is supreme.

Sew le ya shoo 修理衙署 to repair a public office. Sew le fun yuen 修理墳園 to put in order a place of burial; this is done by the Tartar princes before their death. In 1821, one of the Emperor's uncles, in the 70th year of his age, requested 120,000 taels to put in order a piece of ground for his interment. Le wän 理問 a title of office, of the 6th degree of rank. Ke le yay tsae 豈理也哉 how is it reasonable! Se le mūh 細理木 a fine grained wood.

球 K'HEW. A certain honourous stone; a valuable stone; a globe; a sphere. Tēn kew 天球 a celestial globe.

琕 HEUEN. The appearance of valuable stones, and of stones suspended at the girdle. Read Keuen, in the same sense.



琅

LANG. Lang kan 琅玕 resembles a pearl;

a stone of an inferior sort. Occurs forming a part of various other proper names.

琇

SEW. A certain valuable stone.

琿

FOW. Name of a certain variegated stone.

璆

An ancient form of 璆 Sīh.

琉

LEW. Lew le 琉璃 a pearl, or bead; a very

vitreous substance, or glaze. Shining; bright. The name of a state.

琊

YAY. Lang yay 琅琊 the name of a place.

琨

Original form of 琨 Yin.

璊

Original form of 璊 Mō.

琤

Supposed to be the same as 琤 Ling.

璿

HE. A man's name.

琫

The sound of this character is not known; seems to

denote Opening a window.

琕

Name of a valuable stone; the sound of the charac-

ter is not known.

EIGHT STROKES.

琕

T'HĒEN. The colour of the 玉 Yŭh stone.

琕

KE. The name of a valuable stone.

琕

PĒEN.

A sort of pearl. Used for 琕 Ping. A sheath or scabbard.

琕

YUN.

All regularly; even placed. Read Keun, Name of a stone

琕

TSOW. The veins of stones.

琕

Same as 琕 Tsung; which character does not oc-

cur in Kang-he, perhaps it should be 琕 Tsung.

琕

YU. The name of a stone.

琕

K'HEU. Ear-rings.

琕

TSĒEN.

璠

璠

A cup made of the 玉 Yŭh stone.

琰 YĪH. A stone variegated.

琿 SĪH. Same as 璚 SĪh.

Read Tsuy and Sin, The lustre of a stone.

璚 Same as 珉 Min. and 玟 Min. A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh.

域 YĪH. A man's name:

璿 TO. The name of a valuable stone.

琨 KEŪH. The name of a valuable stone.

琨 KEU. Name of a certain valuable stone.

璆 ME. The name of a valuable stone.

琛 CHIN, and Shin.

Beautiful gems or precious stones

琬 LAE. A stone belonging to the 玉 Yŭh species.

璽 An ancient form of 璽 Shing. Some say it is the same as 望 Wang. A surname.

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7. 5

琕 A vulgar form. of 玟 Min.

琫 TAE. The name of a stone.

璫 WEI. A stone resembling the 玉 Yŭh. Read Yŭh, The name of a bird.

璲 TĒEN.

The name of a stone. Some say, Stones attached to ear rings.

琫 CH'HŪH. The name of a stone, also of a stone cut in a particular form as an ensign of authority.

琢 CHŌ. To work stones or gems; to cut; to carve. To choose; to select.

琕 PUNG.

An ornament of a sword worn at the girdle.

琕 TSANG.

The jingling noise of stones worn at the girdle.

琥 HOŌ. A kind of seal made like a tiger, giving authority over the army. A certain vessel made of stone. Hoo pih choo 琥珀珠 amber beads.

璱 GŌ. A white kind of valuable stone.

**琦** KE. A certain precious stone. Fond of play; a

large appearance. Ke wei 琦瑋, valuable, precious.

**璽** WAN, and Han.

A stone inferior to the 玉 Yüh.

**琨** KWÄN.

Beautiful stones; a stone like a pearl.

**琯** CH'HANG, or Chang. Chang wan 琯

玩 the stones or other ornaments attached to the ears by barbarians; otherwise called 耳璫 Urh tang.

**琪** K'HE. A certain valuable stone. Yu ke 珙  
珙 name of a tree. Ke lin 珙 林 a certain temple of the  
sect Taou.

**琫** PUNG.

Pung chang 琫璋 a kind of stone worn as an ornament.

**琬** YUEN.

A certain stone sceptre, or court ornament; a man's name.

**琰** LÜH. A certain valuable stone.

**琰** YEN. From a gem and flame. A bright luminous gem. Beautiful, resplendent; a sacred name of the late Emperor Kea-king.

**琮** TSUNG. A stone formed with eight corners to represent the earth. A surname; a man's name.

**琯** KWAN. A certain musical instrument of the reed or flute kind. Read Kwän, Name of a stone.

**琯** TEAOU. 琯 門 缺

To work stones. One says, The name of a valuable stone. To carve; to cut.

**琲** P'HAË, or Pei.

A string of beads consisting of five hundred.

**琳** LIN.

The name of a stone; name of an ancient state.

**琴** K'HIN. To restrain; a musical instrument; to restrain the passions. A certain stringed instrument; at first made with five strings to which two were afterwards added. Name of a place. A surname, a man's name; name of an insect. Fung kin 風琴 bells or any jingling apparatus hung below the eaves of a house to ring by the wind.

**琵** PE. To push from with the hand. Name of a fish; and of a stringed instrument.

**琶** PA. Pe pa 琵琶 an instrument with three strings, played on with the fingers. Pe, is to push the hand from one; Pa, to draw it back again; as in playing on the Pe pa.



璽

An ancient form of 國 Kwŏ.

璽

Original form of 璽 Lae.

璽

Supposed to be the name of a stone; the pronunciation is lost.

璽

A form of 璽 Pae.

璽

A man's name; the pronunciation is lost.

璽

CHŎ. A man's name.

## NINE STROKES.

璽

TOO. The name of a stone.

璽

KEAE. A kind of stone sceptre, held in the hand by Chinese statesmen, in ancient times.

璽

HWĀN. The name of a stone.

璽

LĀ. A stone of the 玉 Yŭh kind.

璽

YŪ.

A certain stone of an inferior kind to the 玉 Yŭh.

璽

MAOU. A sort of sceptre held in the hand.

Read Mei, Tae mei 璽 or Tae mei 璽 1 a species of tortoise shell.

璽

MEI. A stone resembling the 玉 Yŭh.

璽

CH'HUN. Name of a certain valuable stone.

璽

SEUEN. A stone formed in a particular manner for ornament, six tenths of a cubit long.

璽

T'HE.

Te tang 璽 璽 the name of a valuable stone.

璽

SING. The lustre of a gem.

璽

T'HĀE, and T'hŭh. Tae mei 璽 the tortoise shell of commerce.

璽

JOW. Name of a valuable stone.

璽

MIN. A beautiful stone. Read Pin, A stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh.

璽

PIN. Lin pin 璽 璽 elegantly ornamented with stones, ivory, and so on.

**瑊** CHIN, Kan, and Han.

A stone inferior to the 玉 Yüh.

**瑋** WEI. A certain stone. A man's name. A certain utensil or play thing.

**瑱** JUEN. A stone inferior to the 玉 Yüh. Read Nwan. Land near the shore; fields below a city wall.

**瑽** HWAN. The appearance of gay colours.

**璫** HEAE. A black stone resembling the 玉 Yüh.

**璜** CH'HUEN. A stone of the 玉 Yüh kind.

**璊** TSËEN. Name of a stone.

**璣** CH'HUEN. A dragon or other figure depicted on the sceptre-like stones of the Chinese, called 圭 Kwei.

**璠** CH'HANG. A kind of stone sceptre, otherwise called 圭 Kwei, in length a cubit and two tenths.

**璩** LËEN. Name of a valuable stone.

**璫** An ancient form of 璫 Tsin.

**璚** TSEUEN.

Name of a valuable stone. Name of a valuable shell.

**璢** A vulgar form of 璢 Lew.

**璣** K'HEUNG. A carnation coloured stone.

**瑕** HEA. A certain stone of a rather reddish colour; a stone fractured or cracked. Error; fault; crime; split; rent; distant; remote; apart from; stern; severe. Name of a place; a surname; name of an animal.

**璦** TWAN. A stone resembling the 玉 Yüh.

**璡** YUEN. A stone cut with a large hole in the centre; anciently carried in the hand by kings as a badge of authority. The name of a stone.

**璫** K'HEU. A sort of ear ring worn by foreigners.

**瑯** Same as 瑯 Yay.

**璫** NAOU. Ma naou 瑪瑙 the cornelian stone.

**瑚** HOO. Shen hoo 珊瑚 coral. Hoo lëen 瑚璉 a certain vessel used in temples to contain grain.

瑛 YING.

From a sun and flourishing. The lustre of stones or gems.

璚 SUY. Name of a stone.

瑜 YU. A certain stone. A man's name.

璲 HWANG.

The noise of stones striking against each other.

瑞 SÚY, Shúy, or Shwúy. Certain stone

signets in ancient times given to the princes or chiefs of the small states in China, by the person acknowledged as Emperor, and which was the symbol of authority; a sign of happiness; an auspicious omen; any thing good. The name of a district.

琕 TŪH, or Tǔ. A stone to hang at the ear.

瑟 SĪH. A certain stringed instrument; numerous; many; a robust, stern, severe manner. A man's name.

璊 An ancient form of 璊 Kwǎn.

璫 An ancient form of 璫 Yin.

璫 Supposed to be an erroneous form of 璫 Sē.

TEN STROKES.

瑠 A vulgar form of 璫 Lew.

璫 SZE. The name of a stone.

琕 Original form of 琕 Chin.

琕 YUNG. Tsung yung 琕琕 the noise made by stones jingling at the girdle.

瑱 SÒ.

The noise of stones; broken bits of stones. Small, minute.

瑤 YAOU. A sort of valuable stone. Name of a hill; of a pool; of a star; and of a man.

璫 TUY. To cut or dress a stone.

璫 WĀN. A man's name.

璫 WOÒ. A stone resembling the 玉 Yü.

璫 TSIN.

A beautiful stone similar but inferior to the 玉 Yü.



**璚** TSIN. The name of a stone.

**璽** WAN, Han, and Yuen.

A stone resembling the 玉 Yüh.

**瑩** YING, and Yung. The lustre of gems; bright shining; clearness of perception. A man's name.

**瑪** MA. Ma naou 瑪瑙 or Ma naou shih 瑪瑙石 the cornelian stone.

**瑄** T'HAOU. Name of a stone; a beautiful stone. Stone ornaments for a sword.

**琚** PANG. Pang tang 琚瑤 name of a stone.

**瑬** LEW. Stone ornaments hanging from a crown. Pentant ornaments of a standard. Beautiful gold.

**瑤** T'HANG.

A yüh stone, the name of a yüh stone.

**瑰** KWEI. A round good pearl; applied to a precious stone of an inferior quality. The name of a tree. Rare; extraordinary; precious. Mei kwei 玫瑰 name of a pearl; also of a round cake called the *moon-cake*, eaten at the harvest moon; applied also to a reddish stone called a *fire-pearl*, and to the rose.

**璫** LEIH.

The dazzling flowery appearance of stones.

**瑯** A vulgar form of 琅 Lang.

**璫** T'HO. Name of a yüh stone.

**璫** Same as the preceding.

**瑱** TEEN, and Ch'hin. Certain stones appended to the ears, or according to the term in Chinese, *stuffed into the ear*. The name of a stone. A man's name.

**瑱** A vulgar form of the preceding.

**瑳** T'HEANG, and Ts'häng. Tsäng tsäng 瑳瑳 the noise of ornamental stones jingling against each other; the colour of gems or stones.

**瑳** TS'HO. Fresh white color of a stone, freshness and beauty in any thing. A fascinating smile. To rub against, as when polishing a stone.

**瑳** KEÖ, and Küh.

Two stones joined together. The name of a yüh stone.

**璫** WAN. A yüh stone.

**瑤** CHAOU. Certain ornaments of stone belonging to the cover of a carriage. The name of a yŭh stone.

**璫** Original form of 璫 Pe.

**璫** Name of a place; the sound of the character is not known.

**璫** Original form of 璫 Pa.

**璫** SHOO. A sort of sceptre anciently held in the hand by statesmen at an audience of the emperor. A beautiful stone.

**璫** SHANG, or Chang.

A certain valuable stone.

**璫** KWAN.

A beautiful stone. The name of a beautiful yŭh stone.

**璫** An ancient form of 璫 Pe'h.

**璫** CHUEN. Name of a certain valuable stone.

**璫** KIN. A certain valuable stone.

**璫** A vulgar form of 璫 Hwan.

**璫** HE.

Stone of a black colour; amber a thousand years old.

**璫** TS'HUNG. Tsung yung 璫 璫 the appearance of stones suspended at the girdle when a person walks; the noise made by these stones.

**璫** CHOO, and Too.

The name of a Yŭh stone.

**璫** Same as 璫 Sŭh.

**璫** TS'HUY. Tsuy tsan 璫 璫 the lustre of Yŭh stones, or gems. The appearance of pearls hanging pendant down. The name of a Yŭh stone.

**璫** K'HE. Stone ornaments of a cap.

**璫** LE. From a stone or gem and bright. The shining appearance of a mat. Lew le 璫 璫 or Lŭw le 璫 璫

a pearl; a kind of vitreous glaze put on the outside of the roofs of Imperial houses; used to denote Glass. Po le 璫 璫 glass.

**璫** TSAOU. A stone resembling the Yŭh. The noise of stones. The carving or other ornaments of a harem door. Small; petty.

**璫** LŭH. A beautiful stone resembling the Yŭh.



璵 T'SHUNG.

A beautiful stone. A stone resembling the Yüh.

璚 YING. A bright variegated Yüh stone.

璠 Vulgar form of 璠 Tsan.

璆 K'HEW. Same as 球 Kew. A sort of musical stone; the noise of stones jingling. A beautiful stone.

璒 SEUEN.

Name of a Yüh stone, and of a star. A man's name.

璠 GAOU.

A certain musical instrument, or jingling stone.

璠 HOO. A yüh stone.

璠 LĒEN.

An ancient vessel used in temples to contain the grain.

璠 LÓ. The beautiful lustre of gems.

璠 MUN. A certain stone of a reddish hue.

璠 PAN. Veins or streaks of different colours.

璋 CHANG.

A kind of sceptre made of stone; a play thing for a child.

璠 TOO. The name of a yüh stone.

璠 WEI. A stone ornament of a sword.

璠 Original form of 璠 Lih.

璠 An erroneous form of 璠 Chaou.

璠 TSO. A man's name.

璠 An ancient form of 璠 Lang.

璠 Original form of 璠 Sih.

璠 The sound of this character is not known; used in reference to the burning of king 紂 Chow.

璠 YIN. An arena.

璠 LOW. Name of an autumnal sacrifice.



## TWELVE STROKES.

**璣** CH'HE, and Wei. An ornament of the end  
of a sword. Used for 衛 Wei, and for 璩 Chuen.

**璐** LOO. Name of a valuable stone.

**璠** WOO. A Yŭh stone of three different colours.  
Name of a bad Yŭh stone.

**璫** T'ANG. A stone inferior to the yŭh stone.

**璒** SEW.

Name of a Yŭh stone, and of a stone inferior.

**璚** Vulgar form of 珊 San.

**璒** TS'ANG. Appearance of a Yŭh stone.

**璒** SIN.

A beautiful stone but inferior to the yŭh stone.

**璒** CHAN. Name of a yŭh stone.

**璒** PEIH.

A blue and white yŭh stone, tube for playing on.

**璒** Same as 璒 Keu.

**璒** Vulgar form of 璒 Keu.

**璒** T'HANG. A fine beautiful sort of gold, in  
colour resembling the yŭh stone.

**璒** LIN. Variegated with streaks; the lustre and  
varied colours of gems. To rhyme read Ling.

**璒** LAOU. Name of a yŭh stone.

**璒** LEAOU.

The yŭh stone. The same as 璒 Leaou.

**璒** KEUNG. A carnation coloured yŭh stone.

Lŭh keung 璒 name of a stone said to grow in the  
horns of old deer. Read Keuě, Stones suspended at the girdle.

**璒** KEIH. Chuy keih 璒 the name of a  
place, which produces beautiful yŭh stones; to which the  
same name is applied.

**璒** SŪH.

A surname. A worker in precious stones.

**璒** HWANG.

A certain stone sceptre, called a half sceptre.

璚

TSIN. A stone inferior to the yŭh stone.

璚

Same as 璚 Kwei.

璞

P'HO. A gem not yet freed from its external coat; an unpolished gem. A surname. The external covering of a gem.

璚

Same as 璚 Ying.

璚

FAN. A certain kind of precious stone.

璚

TSIN. Name of an elegant scholar.

璚

LEW. Lew le 璚 璚 certain pearls or beads, probably some composition. An earthen ware vessel for the table.

璚

HÖ. Ornament for a woman's head dress.

璚

HEUEN. A crevice; a small aperture.

璚

CHUEN.

A kind of pearl is expressed by 璚 璚 Chin chuen.

璚

LEIH. Name of a yŭh stone.

璚

KE. Name of a speculum. Name of a star.

Seuen ke yŭh hǎng 璚 璚 璚 璚 an astronomical instrument; a kind of circle or quadrant.

璚

An ancient form of 璚 Seuen.

璚

Same as 璚 Hwan.

璚

An original form of 璚 Show.

璚

Same as the preceding.

璚

Same as the two preceding.

璚

A man's name; the pronunciation is not known.

璚

An ancient form of 璚 Seuen.

璚

KING. The name of a yŭh stone.

璚

GAE. A certain beautiful stone.

璚

Same as 璚 Kwei.

璚

KEAOU. Stones attached to the girdle.

**璫** TANG. Flowery ornaments. Urh taug 耳璫

ear rings, or other pendant ornaments; certain jingling ornaments attached to the girdle, or suspended in other places. Name of a plant. Lang tang 琅 | or Kin lang tang 金琅 | certain ornaments hung up in the palace which make a noise when agitated by the wind; Lang tang, is also a kind of lock or fetter. Tang tang | 當 or Ting tang 丁 | or Ting tung 丁東 stones appended to the sash or girdle which make a jingling noise when a person walks.

**璉** KWĀN.

To burnish gold and stones, and cause them to shed a lustre.

**璣** LEĪH. The name of a yŭh stone.

**璆** YUNG. An utensil made of the yŭh stone; also the name of a stone inferior to it.

**璈** Same as 璣 LeĪh.

**璊** TAN. Name of a yŭh stone.

**璧** PEĪH. A valuable stone made round to re-

semble heaven, and sometimes in the centre a square hole, which is to represent Earth; an auspicious stone; much used in ancient Chinese courts as an ornament or badge of authority. Hollow in the middle. Kwei peĪh 圭璧 are different sorts of ornamental stones in ancient use; a sort of Letters Patent. The Kwei is about a cubit long, the PeĪh round.

**璣** TS'HAN. The lustre of stones or gems.

**璈** KEU.

A sort of riug. A surname; a man's name.

**璊** HEANG. The name of a yŭh stone.

**璈** TSAOU. Variegated silk threads connecting gems which were attached to ancient crowns or ornaments. Used to denote Elegant composition.

**璊** HAOÚ. A stone resembling the Yŭh stone.

**璆** SUY. The name of a Yŭh stone. Read Seuen, in the sense of 璊 Seuen.

**璈** Original form of 璊 LeĪh.

**璊** K'HWAE. A man's name. Read Hwuy, To adorn the seams of a cap with stones.

**璧** T'HĒEN.

The colour of the yŭh stone. Stones appended to the ears.

**環** HWAN.

A stone ring, worn as a female ornament. A ring; a circle; to encircle; to surround. A surname; a man's name. Name of an office, and of a river.





璫 KŎ. A stone resembling the yŭh stone.

璚 SĬH.

Pure and clean as a gem. Sĭh sĭh 璚璚 bright pearls.

璒 SHŪH. The name of a yŭh stone.

璓 SUY. A certain valuable stone which is attached to girdles, and supposed to be lucky.

璔 A woman's name; the sound of the character is not known.

璖 Same as 璖 Teen.

璗 Same as 璗 Keu.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

璘 YU. Name of a stone.

璙 TSIN, or Sin.

A stone similar to a yŭh stone.

璚 LEU.

Name of a yŭh stone. Read Foo, A beautiful stone.

璛 KĒEN. The name of a yŭh stone.

璜 PĒEN. Name of a pearl. Read Pin, The appearance of a stone with veins and streaks; variegated appearance.

璩 K'HE. Stone ornaments of a cap.

璪 SHOW, and Taou. The name of a yŭh stone. Read Shŭh, A certain yŭh stone utensil.

璣 WĀN. A cracked stone; a crack in any vessel which yet adheres and does not fall to pieces; a crack in a tortoise shell which is used in divination.

璫 Original form of 璫 So.

璜 TSUY. The colour of yŭh stone.

璩 LAN. The name of a yŭh stone.

璫 SĚ. A royal or imperial seal; the great seal of a nation. Originally written 璫 Se.

璜 TSE. A stone with spots and flaws. Read Tsze, A vessel which contains the grain offered in sacrifice.

璿

SEUEN, and Juy. Name of a valuable stone. An astronomical instrument. Same as 璇 Seuēn. Seuēn kwei 璿瑰 a certain precious stone used about ancient courts.

璿

HEĀ. A certain valuable stone.

璿

JUEN. A stone resembling the 玉 Yŭh.

璿

YEW. A certain yŭh stone.

璿

Original form of 璿 Lin.

璿

Same as 璿 Yu.

璿

HŌ, or Yŏ.

An unpolished yŭh stone. The name of a river.

璿

KAE. A man's name.

璿

LŪY. An utensil made of the yŭh stone.

璿

T'HŪH. Name of a yŭh stone; a stone utensil.

璿

LEĪH. Teih leih 璿璿 a bright pearl.

璿

CHĪH. A man's name.

璿

JOW. Name of a yŭh stone.

璿

LE.

A certain valuable stone; used also for 璿 Le. See above.

璿

An original form of 璿 Tso.

璿

CHUEN. A stone carved in a particular manner.

璿

Vulgar form of 璿 Tsan.

璿

K'HEUNG. A carnation coloured or red

stone; coral stones, or as the Chinese express it, stones which are accumulated to a tree, or rather a fabulous tree which confers immortality. A man's name; name of a district.

璿

K'HE. A pearl not round.

璿

Same as 璿 Keu.

璿

WĀN. Cracked.

璿

CHEN.

Lung chen 璿璿 name of a preserved fruit.



璊

TSŭH. A stone damaged in some degree.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

璠

LEIH. Name of a yŭh stone.

璢

Same as 璠 Kwei.

璣

Same as 璣 Keung

璈

SUY. Pearls or beads.

璉

LĀ. A yŭh stone. A form of 璉 Lă.

璒

LUNG. A large precious stone laid on the

altar when praying for rain. Ling lung 玲璒 the noise made by ornamental stones jingling against each other; the noise of the wind. A clear bright appearance.

璔

LOO. Name of an azure coloured stone.

璖

Same as 璖 Kwei.

璗

A form of 璗 Seuen.

璘

LAN. The varied colours of the yŭh stone.

璙

YING.

An ornament or valuable stone that hangs from a lady's neck.

璚

SĚ. A stone inferior to the yŭh stone.

璛

ME.

The name of a yŭh stone. Read Se, An unstrunged bow.

璜

SEANG. Certain ornaments attached to the saddle and belts of a horse; ornaments of womens' braiding pins and bracelets.

璩

LING. Ling woo 璩巫 seems to denote certain sorcerers who use the yŭh stone in the service of the gods.

璒

Name of a yŭh stone. The sound is not known.

璓

Same as 璓 Yu.

璔

An ancient form of 璔 Kin.

璕

KEUNG. A carnation coloured stone.

璖

An original form of 璖 Yung.

璗

T'HAOU. A yŭh stone.



瓊

KWÁN. The name of a valuable stone.

瓊

JOW, and Jaou. The name of a yŭh stone.

瓊

TSAN. A certain kind of sceptre; a vessel

used anciently to contain wine in the temples. A man's name.

瓊

YEN. A yŭh stone still or boiler.

璣

HWAN.

A stone sceptre held by nobles. A man's name.

璣

LUY. A yŭh stone utensil.

璣

LUY. A yŭh stone utensil.

璣

SIN. A stone resembling the yŭh stone.

## NINETY-SEVENTH RADICAL.

瓜

KWA. The cucumis and cucurbita species;

cucumber and melon; also applied to gourds. Forms a part of various proper names. Kwa lēn 瓜臉 an elliptical or oval face; a long face.

瓠

P'HŌ. A sort of melon; name of a plant which

has nine leave growing from the same stalk.

瓠

T'HUN. A fruit of the melon kind.

瓠

CH'HIN. A melon with a bluish skin.

瓠

PAN. A certain melon deemed felicituous.

瓠

T'HUN. A species of melon.

瓠

PUNG.

The appearance of a melon plant with a great deal of fruit.

瓠

Same as 瓠 Tun.

瓠

T'HĒĒ. A small species of melon; a young

melon. Kwa tēē 瓠瓠 a large and a small melon; metaphorically Children and grandchildren descending from the same parent.

瓠

Same as the preceding.

瓠 KOW. A particular sort of melon.

瓠 PAOU. Paou kwa 瓠瓜 or Paou hoo. |  
瓠 a certain gourd of which a drinking cup is made.

瓠 KOO. A sort of melon called Wang kwa 王  
瓜 the royal melon. Read Joo, Dried vegetables.

瓠 LING. A melon that comes from the south.

瓠 YU. A melon plant loaded with melons, the  
root unable to support the top. Feeble; weak.

瓠 A vulgar form of 瓠 Che.

瓠 LUY. Luy nuy 瓠瓠 the inside of a melon  
spoiled from being over ripe.

瓠 PÖ. A small melon.

瓠 KWÖ A certain fruit.

瓠 HOO. Hoo, or Hoo loo 瓠瓠 a kind of  
calabash. A surname. Hoo tsze | 子 a certain bank raised  
against water.

瓠 KÖ, or Kă. Strong; robust.

瓠 KEAOU. A particular sort of melon.

瓠 YAOU. The name of a melon.

瓠 NUY. A melon spoiled by over ripeness.

瓠 TŪH. A vessel to contain vinegar.

瓠 Same as 瓠 Tëë.

瓠 HO. A melon.

瓠 TŪH. A particular sort of melon, or gourd.

瓠 PEI. The shell of a gourd.

瓠 CHĪH.

The name of a district, considered also the same as 瓠 Hoo.

瓠 PĒEN. A yellow melon. Pih pēen 白瓠  
a species of melon or gourd.

瓠 HOW. The royal melon.

瓠 LĒEN. The internal skin of a melon.

𦏧 T'HANG. The name of a large sort of melon.

Tang tang 𦏧 𦏧 the appearance of a long species of melon.

瓠 KWEI. Same as 𦏧 Kwei.

瓠 YAOU. A melon or gourd.

𦏧 LÉEN. Name of a melon; also melon seeds.

𦏧 Same as 𦏧 Těě.

𦏧 LOW. Name of a fruit called the royal melon containing a strong bitter, used in medicine.

𦏧 WÂN. A species of melon.

𦏧 HING, or Ying. A small sort of melon.

𦏧 PEAOU. A kind of gourd or calabash, of which a drinking cup is made; used also to lift water with.

𦏧 YAOU. Name of a melon.

𦏧 PAN. The internal sections of a melon, or of fruit like the orange. The petals or flower leaves of a plant are called 花瓣 Hwa pan.

𦏧 TANG.

The inside of a melon; the lower end of a melon.

𦏧 Same as 瓠 Hoo.

𦏧 HE. A kind of calabash or shell of a gourd.

𦏧 LOO. The name of a river. Hoo loo 瓠 瓠 a species of cucurbita; the bottle gourd.

𦏧 Same as the preceding

𦏧 YEN. A species of gourd.

𦏧 JANG. The edible part of a melon.

𦏧 KWAN. A melon rolling about.

𦏧 Same as 瓠 Peaou.

𦏧 Same as the following.

𦏧 LE. The seeds of a gourd. A ladle or other vessel made of the shell of a gourd.

𦏧 An ancient form of 瓠 Peaou.



NINETY-EIGHTH RADICAL.

瓦

WĀ. A generic term for all earthen ware

already burnt. Bricks or ware made of earth; tiles; fligs made of burnt earth; an earthen utensil used in twisting threads.

Name of a place; a man's name. Wei tsin tēn fow wa, yu keae maou tsze 惟寢殿覆瓦餘皆茅茨 the sleeping palace alone was covered with tiles, all the rest were thatched, said of the palaces of the second Emperor of the Tang dynasty, (A. D. 650.) Wa kwan 瓦罐 an earthen jar.

頂

T'HING. Bricks for building walls.

瓦

WĀ. To cover a house with tiles.

峴

WA. A billy appearance.

𤙖

FAN. Tiles.

𤙖

YIH. A mould for tiles.

𤙖

An ancient form of 𤙖 Tsew.

𤙖

T'HOO.

A certain earthen-ware jar; earthen ware vessels.

項

KEANG. A large earthen jar. Read Haog,

An earthen ware vase, as for flowers. Read Hung, Earthen ware.

𤙖

PAN. To spoil or injure. A tile that is placed

under, and called the female tile.

𤙖

PUN. Water overflowing. Same as 𤙖 Yang.

𤙖

TSOW. The wall built inside a well.

𤙖

PEI. Unburnt bricks.

𤙖

KANG. A large earthen-ware jar.

𤙖

Same as 𤙖 Ping.

𤙖

FANG.

𤙖

A potter, or one who prepares the clay. A man's name.

TAN. An earthen-ware vase. Tiles or bricks.

An earthen jar containing one 石 Shih, or stone.

瓶

HING, and Hǎng.

A vessel for wine, in form resembling a bell with a long neck.

甗

HAN. An earthen-ware vessel with ears, or

handles. Read Kēn, A small vase with handles.

甕

UNG. An earthen-ware jar or vase.

甗

Same as 甗 Han.

甗

KUNG. An earthen ware jar.

甗

HOO. Bricks.

甗

LING. An earthen ware jar or pitcher with

handles, fitted for drawing water to extinguish a fire; tiles of a house top, of a particular description.

甗

E. A certain earthen vessel.

甗

YANG, or Gang. Early knowledge; intelli-

gence; knowledge; wisdom. To enquire; to ask; to question. Sound or voice.

甗

SZE. Bricks.

甗

WAN. A small dish for rice.

甗

TE.

A large earthen ware jar for water, or for rice.

甗

YUNG. A large earthen jar.

甗

Nǎ. A tile that covers the edges of others.

甗

P'Hǎng. A sort of jar.

甗

PIH. Tiles placed on the roof without mortar.

甗

T'HO. A dish or basin.

## SIX STROKES.

甗

SHOO. A small jar or earthen vase.

甗

E. An earthen ware vase; a tile.

甗

A vulgar form of 甗 Ping.

甗

PIH. Wall around the inside of a well.

甗

T'HO. A small earthen-ware pot or jar. A

certain play called 'Flying bricks.'



**甕** K'HĒĒ. A large earthen-ware vase or jar that will contain a 斗 Tow measure.

**甕** HWUY, or Kwei. An empty still.

**瓷** TSZE. Earthen-ware of a fine sort; porcelain.

**甕** JUEN. A form of 甕 Tseun.

**甕** K'HAOU, and T'how.  
Utensils; earthen-ware vessels.

**甕** Same as 甕 Tung

**甕** NĒĒ. A disquieted agitated appearance.

**甕** LĒĒ. An abbreviated form of 甕 Lēē.

**甕** An original form of 甕 Hing.

**甕** KEUEN. A hole at the bottom of a jar or other vessel, to draw off wine or other liquids.

**甕** TE. Same as 甕 Te.

**甕** FAN. The appearance of a vase or jar. A tile.

**甕** T'HUNG. A certain kind of earthen pitcher or jar.

**甕** Same as 甕 Woo.

**甕** HAN. A vase or jar with ears. Read Kan, A vessel with a contracted mouth.

**甕** CH'HĪH. An utensil to contain wine or liquors.

**甕** CHING. A jar with handles, &c. A containing vessel.

**甕** MĀNG, or Ming. The roof of a house; the topmost beam.

**甕** CH'HANG. A sort of coarse jar, a Korean word.

**甕** WOO. A dish or basin.

**甕** LANG. An utensil.

**甕** HING, or Hang. A certain wine vessel with a long neck. Same as 甕 Hing.

**甕** CH'HE. A certain wine vessel.



甌 PING. A sort of earthen-ware jar.

甌 TSĒĒ.

Half a tile; the half of which covers the edges of two others.

甌 HWANG. An utensil.

甌 HWAN, and Hwa.

A jar with a large mouth.

甌 HĀNG, or Hing. A jar with ears or handles.

甌 T'HEEN. To put bits of brick under a table, or any thing else, in order to make it level.

甌 KANG. A jar or other earthen-ware vessel.

甌 LE. A small earthen-ware vase.

甌 TÁNG.

A large jar or other earthen-ware vessel. A surname.

甌 MǎNG.

A sort of binding for the lower part of a still.

甌 Same as 甌 Ke.

甌 CHAE.

To rub and cleanse. To cleanse with brick dust.

甌 TUN. A potter's vessel; a sort of large cup.

甌 FOW, or Foo. An earthen-ware vessel.

甌 TUNG.

Tung ke 甌 an earthen-ware jar.

甌 Same as 甌 Nă.

甌 PE. An earthen ware vessel; a large jar.

甌 POW. A certain earthen pot or jar. Tung pow

甌 a copper vessel for containing things preserved in brine or pickle.

甌 CH'HUY.

An earthen vessel with a small mouth; the name of a place.

甌 PÍNG. A pitcher for drawing water. A vessel

for blowing up the fire, used in temples. Name of a place. A surname.

甌 TSEUN.

Soft leather; leather breeches for hunting.

甃

Same as 甃 Nă.

甃

SÚY. Broken; rent.

甃

Same as 甃 Sze.

甃

LĒĒ.

Noise of treading on tiles. Noise of breaking a potter's vessel.

甃

KEAE. A tile called a male tile.

甃

SING. A jar or pitcher with handles.

甃

GOW. An earthen ware bowl or basin

甃

T'HO. A play called Flying bricks.

甃

KING. A stone utensil or vessel.

甃

Same as 甃 Shwang.

甃

PĒEN. A small basin with a large mouth.

甃

YING. A word that occurs in the Budh books.

題

T'HE. A small dish or basin.

甃

YU. A jar or earthen ware vase.

甃

TSOW, or Tsew. Tiles built up inside

a wall, to prevent the earth falling in. To pile up; to adorn; certain ornaments.

甃

CHUEN. A kind of basin or platter.

甃

HEANG.

A jar for containing water or other things.

甃

KĒEN, or Chin. To burn earthen ware

to form or mould as the Potter. To search; to examine; to brighten; to illustrate.

TEN STROKES.

甃

YUNG, and Chung.

An earthen-ware vessel.

甃

YANG. A basin.

甃

YING. A pitcher or other vessel with a long

neck, and that will stand the fire.

甌

A vulgar form of 甌 Kang.

甌

K'HEANG, and Kang.

A certain vessel. Read Kwang, Broken earthen vessels.

甌

KO.

Hō ko 合甌 the top beam where two sides of a roof join.

甌

GO, or Yō. An earthen ware vessel.

甌

SEÜH. Unable to walk ; or to effect a purpose.

甌

K'HE. A cracked earthen vessel.

甌

HAN. A house covered with tiles ; to tile.

甌

T'HANG. Fine earthen ware, or porcelain.

A small pitcher with handles.

甌

Same as 甌 Ke.

甌

HE. Potter's ware ; an earthen vessel.

甌

K'HĒĒ.

A pitcher or vase ; unburnt earthen ware.

甌

Same as 甌 Yung.

甌

TSUNG.

Earthen-ware jar ; pitcher or other vessel.

甌

LUY. Bricks.

甌

A vulgar form of 甌 Peaou.

甌

LOW. A small jar or other earthen vessel.

甌

TEIH. Ling teih 甌 a sort of large jar.

甌

CHWÀNG, and Shwáng. To scour with brick dust or pounded stone ; to cleanse ; to rub. The half of a tile.

甌

GOW. A small earthen basin ; a cup ; a deep one of the kind. A surname.

甌

MǎNG, and Ming. The pillars of a house that support the roof. The back or roof of a house.

甌

CHUEN. Bricks or tiles ; flags made of burnt bricks. A kind of tile laid on the knee when twisting thread, by Chinese women.



甌

K'HANG, and Keang.

Tiles; potter's ware. Earthen ware made like a bottle gourd.

甌

LŪH. Tiles or bricks.

甌

KWŌ. An earthen ware vessel.

甌

LUY. Potter's ware.

甌

T'HUNG, and Chung.

The wall inside a well; potter's vessels.

甌

PĀNG. Certain earthen-ware jars.

甌

CH'HING. Earthen-ware vessels.

甌

LIN.

Lin pēn 甌 甌 streaked or marked with veins.

甌

LEIH. An earthen-ware vessel; a sort of jar.

甌

HUNG, and Hang. A small tile.

甌

SŌ. A vessel breaking.

甌

TSĀNG. A boiler for rice, or for making

spirituous liquors. Fan tsāng 甌 a rice boiler. Tsew tsāng 酒 | a wine boiler.

甌

P'HWAN. A certain large earthen vessel.

甌

WŌO. A small jar or pitcher.

甌

TSUN. A certain wine vessel.

甌

SZE, and Se.

A certain earthen-ware vessel; the noise of a jar breaking.

甌

TĀNG.

Certain earthen vessels used in temple ceremonies.

甌

PEIH. A large kind of brick.

甌

TAN.

A large jar that contains one 石 Shih, or stone measure.

甌

HE. An earthen-ware vessel.

甌

TANG. A tile; a potter's vessel

甌

Same as 甌 Kēh.

甌

LUY.

Tiles connected with the pillars of houses.

甌

SHEN, and Ch'hen.

The borders of earthen vessels.

甌

HÜH.

Potter's vessels; unburnt earthen-ware.

甌

UNG.

Certain pitchers or other earthen-ware

vessels. Ung yang 甌 甌 large swellings.

甌

YEN.

A small hill standing apart from a

larger hill. An erroneous form of 甌 Yen.

甌

YING.

A sort of earthen-ware jar.

甌

E.

A large jar, or other earthen-ware vessel.

甌

HAN.

A large basin for containing ice. Also read Hëen and Këen.

甌

WOO.

A jar. Same as 甌 Woo.

甌

TAN.

A vessel for containing wine.

甌

YEN.

A still, one says without a bottom.

Bored through. Name of a place.

甌

LOO.

A wine vessel.

甌 甌

甌

LUNG.

To beat down a mud wall; to grind; to rub.

甌

TUY.

The name of a vessel

甌

JUNG,

Jun, and Seun.

Leather breeches for hunting in.

甌

SĚĚ.

The noise of breaking.

甌

TSAN,

or Chan. A sort of jar.

甌

LING.

A vulgar form of 甌 Ling.

甌

KWEI,

and Hwuy.

The hole at the bottom of a still.

甌

CHĚ.

A kind of earthen ware basin

甌

CHUEN.

Walking in a crooked distorted manner.

甌

LO,

or Lwa.

A potter's vessel, a sort of chimney leading from a furnace

甕

UNG. A pitcher with which to draw water

out of a well; an earthen vessel, in ancient times used in music.

甕

LING. The same as 甕 Ling.

甍

LEW.

The highest rafter of a roof; or the tiles which it supports.

甍

LUY.

The tiles connected with the pillars of a house.

## NINETY-NINTH RADICAL.

甘

KAN.

甘 甘

This character is intended to represent the *mouth* and *tongue*, or something in the mouth which it relishes. Sweet; what is excellent; pleasant; agreeable; to deem sweet or agreeable; voluntary; words that please the ear; specious artful flattery; pleasurable. A surname. The name of a place, of a hill, of a river, of a district, and of a wood. Kan shwüy 甘水 fresh water. Sze kan sin hoo 死甘 心乎 will you die with an easy mind.

甘

Original form of the preceding.

甘

An ancient form of 旨 Che.

甘

T'HAE. Sweet.

甘

KAN. Kan chay 甘蔗 the sugar cane; but more properly 甘 糖 Kan chay.

昏

An ancient form of 昏 Hwän.

甚

SHIN.

甚 甚

From *sweet* and *to pair*. Social delights; excess of pleasure; hence its usual meaning In an extreme degree; very; it generally precedes the adjective, sometimes follows the words which make the affirmation. Jäh fang tae shin 入房太甚 'entering the room too much,' denotes venereal excess.

狀

An ancient form of 吳 Woo.

甌

KAN. A certain earthen vessel.

恬

T'HĒEN. Excellent; sweet. Hih tēn 黑

恬

a sound sleep after drinking. The name of a river.

甜

Same as the preceding.



𩚑

YEN. Sweet.

𩚒

HAN. A white tiger.

𩚓

Same as 嘗 Chang.

𩚔

T'HAN. Tan tan 𩚔𩚔 a house that has

private apartments far removed from the front, called in Chinese 'a deep retired house.' The appearance of an extensive flame.

𩚕

CHAY. The sugar cane.

𩚖

HĒEN. Fragrant.

𩚗

An ancient form of 耽 Tan.

𩚘

CHAY. The sugar cane.

𩚙

KAN, K'han, T'han, and Kǒ.

Blending harmoniously; probably referring to tastes.

𩚚

T'HAN. A taste that remains long on the palate.

𩚛

Same as 磨 Kan.

𩚜

YEN. A sweet taste.

## ONE-HUNDREDTH RADICAL.

生

SǎNG.

𠂔 𠂕 𠂖 𠂗

To bear; to produce; to cause; to excite; human life, a state of existence, the present or the future. A male performer on the stage. Unripe; new. Joo yun, sǎng ke yai, sze kwei yay 儒云生寄也死歸也 the Confucian sect say, life is a being cast upon or attached to something; death is a reverting back to a former state; the Taou sect say, 道曰勞我以生逸我以死 "I am distressed by life and eased by death." The Budh sect says, 釋曰生如著衫死如脫袴 "life is like putting

on clothes; death is like pulling off breeches." Mǒ wei kow fūh shǎ sǎng 莫爲口腹殺生 do not, for the sake of the mouth and the belly, kill living creatures. Sǎng yu wan wǎh che chung, urh tīh wei jin; jin urh nan; nan urh che tūh shoo 生於萬物之中而得爲人. 人而男. 男而知讀書 born, or produced in the midst of ten thousand creatures, and favored with being made a human being; and amongst human being, a man; and amongst men knowing how to read. Tsǎng sǎng 增生 a title of Sew-tsae graduates, when they are made in addition to usual number. Yew hing tsīh yew sǎng sze; pūh yew yu hing ho sǎng sze che yew 有形則有生死不囿於形何生

死之有 where figure is, there is life and death; but that which is not embodied by figure, what life or death affects it! Tso sǎng hwǒ 做生活 to perform work; to do any thing by which to live. Sǎng chwang | 瘡 breaking out of an ulcer. Sǎng pūh peih tsuy | 不必催 birth, or delivery should not be urged but left to nature. Sǎng, laou, ping, sze, sze tǎng sze | 老病死四等事 being born, old age, sickness, and death; four things which struck the attention of Budh just before his leaving the king his father's palace.

𠂔

An ancient form of 生 Sǎng.

𠂔

From *one* and *born*. A character formed by an

empress of the Tang dynasty, to denote 人 Jin, A human being.

𠂔

Same as 姓 Sing.

𠂔

Same as 姓 Tsǎng.

𠂔

SIN. From *to be born* or *living*, reiterated.

Many living beings standing up together.

𠂔

YŮH. To nourish as nature does all things.

𠂔

YIN. The same as 姻 Yin.

𠂔

SǎNG. To pierce.

𠂔

CH'HAN, or Tsàn.

勸

To produce, as from the ground by growth; to seed forth

from the native place, said also of persons. To bear, as the female of human, or other creatures; that which is produced; an estate; patrimony; property in houses or land. The occupations of the people, in order to obtain a livelihood. A musical instrument of the reed kind. The name of a river. A surname. Chan mun 產門 or Chan hoo 產戶 the passage from the womb at the time of parturition. Ching tsan 正產 a regular or natural parturition.

𠂔

An ancient form of 星 Sing.

𠂔

An ancient form of 姓 Sing.

𠂔

JUY. From *a pig* and *to bear*, swine bring

forth numerously. Luxuriant growth of fruits and flowers.

𠂔

SǎNG. From *first* and *born*. Newly born.

A vulgar word for Tender; delicate.

𠂔

SǎNG.

A daughter's children; a grandchild. A surname

𠂔

SOO. From *again* and *to live*. To live again

to come to life again, as after a fit of the falling sickness; revive, to resuscitate; resuscitation.

𠂔

Same as 甥 Sǎng.

𠂔

An ancient form of 姓 Sing

𠂔

Same as the preceding.

隆

Original form of 隆 Lung.

甦

Same as 甦 Soo.

甦

HWANG. Flowery, gay and splendid.

甦

Ancient form of the preceding.

CI<sup>ST</sup> RADICAL.

用

YUNG.

𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

From *knife* and a *splinter*. To form for some use; that which may be used. To use; to employ; to employ to effect any end or purpose, hence By; with; to exercise any feeling of the mind; to partake of food; the necessary expense. A surname.

Yung wa kwan tsih shang Kō-leang-she lǎ shwǎy shin sze 用瓦礫擲傷郭梁氏落水身死 threw an earthen jar at Kō-leang-she, and caused her to fall into the water and be drowned. E kung ke yung 以供己用 to supply one's own use, or for one's own use. Yung yaou tae tsze e 用腰帶自縊 hanged himself with a waist sash. Sin yung seaou jin 信用小人 believe and employ bad principled men. Yung taou she, show chǐh kēen laou, yen kan ming pǐb, sin chung choo ting 用刀時手執堅牢眼看明白心中注定 when the knife is used (in surgery), let the hand be firm, the eye clear, and the heart's attention fixed. Kwō yung pǐh tsǔh 國用不足 (the national income) inadequate to the expenditure. Yu kwō yung 裕國用 supply revenue for the expenditure of the country. Yung ping suy shang wei woo; yǐh pun jin e 用兵雖尙威武亦本仁義 in the use of army (or military operations; although majesty and martial power be valuable, still the foundation (of success) is benevolence and justice.

𠂔

An erroneous form of 角 Keō.

甫

FOO. Great; a designation of eminent persons.

Large; great; many; numerous. Denotes also To begin or commence. I; me. The name of a country, of a place, and of a hill. A surname.

甬

YÜNG.

甬

The issuing forth of plants growing freely, as water issues from a spring; passing through; containing; constant; name of a measure. The part of a bell by which it is suspended.

𠂔

HEANG. Prepared; fully provided with.

𠂔

An ancient form of 用 Yung.

甫

PE. Completed; ready; prepared; provided

against; sufficient; entirely; every thing prosperous. To provide; to assist; to guard against. A surname. Occurs



denoting the Claws of animals, and long military weapons.  
Kaou pe 告肅 to announce that a thing is completed.

葡  
甯

Same as the preceding.

NING.

That which is desired. A surname; the name of a city.

肅

A character found on ancient stone drums; but neither the sound nor the sense is known.

隴

YUNG. A low wall of a city.

CI<sup>ND</sup> RADICAL.

田

TĒEN.

⊕

⊕

⊕

To plant grain in rows; arranged in order; a field laid out in plats; a cultivated field; to plough; to hunt. Name of an office; of a divinity; of a district; of a plant; of a drum, and of a carriage. Tēen ke 田器 an instrument of husbandry. Pūh tsin chen jin tēen yuen 不侵占人田園 do not encroach on people's fields or gardens.

由

YEW.

由

From; by, or through; the place *from* whence; the means *by* or *through* which; *from*, as it respects authority or power; to let; to *depend* upon a person's permission; to *pass through* the hands of; to enter *by* such a passage; the *circumstances from* which an affair arose. Occurs in many proper names. Woo yew tsze tā 無由自達 no means of making one's case known.

甲

KEĀ.

十

士

The first buds of plants; the first budding forth of any thing. To begin; the first of the ten astronomical characters

used in forming the cycle. Armour; clothing. The scales of fish, and sometimes a prickly or serrated cover, different from the common scale; the elytra of insects; the nails of the fingers; the name of an office. Occurs in several proper names. Shīh kea wei keā; shīh keā wei paou 十家爲甲十甲爲保 ten families make a keā (or tithing), ten keā make a Paou (or hundredth). Foo keā 葶甲 the husk of grain.

申

SHIN.

𠂇

𠂇

𠂇

𠂇

𠂇

Said to represent the *back* of a human body, which is capable of contraction or *extension*. To extend to; to stretch out, to explain to; to clear up. To yawn; the hours from three to five in the afternoon. Again; to reiterate. The name of a state; of a district; of a hill, and of a lake or pond.

𪛗

FŪH. A devil's-head; or head demon.

男

NAN.

男

男

From *field* and *strength*. An official charge or office; the lowest of the five titles of nobility. The male of the human

species; the male throughout nature. Nan tsze tëen yen 男子天奄 'a natural eunuch; a natural impotence in the male organs. Nan yin 男陰 membrum virile. Nan sîh 男色 or Nan fung 男風 sodomy.

畎 Same as 畎 Keuen.

甸 TSËÉN. The space of five hundred lea-  
round the court; certain divisions of land required to give to government so much grain, and three men for the army. To cultivate; to dress; to cause to start forth, and appear exposed to view.

畹 YEW. A new shoot from a tree already fallen  
down. From this is derived the character Yew 由 From; the cause from which.

𨔵 P'HĬNG. Hasty; precipitate; giving unre-  
strained scope to one's temper or feelings; drawing each other into a vicious course; to make light of or disregard property.

町 T'HĬNG. The path which is trodden by the  
feet of persons who pass through fields; a dyke that serves for a foot path; an acre of land; a piece of waste land by the side of a house. The name of a state or country; the name of a district and of a hill. Read Tǎng, To excavate the earth around an altar. Read Tëen, The footsteps of deer; a deer park.

畵 HWA.

To draw with the pencil. Same as 畫 Hwa.

圳 KEUEN. From field and water course. A  
small stream of water; a furrow or water course in a field, a cubit wide and one cubit deep; a valley. To flow as a water course, applied to the diffusion of the principles taught by ancient Sages. Name of a place in the west. Also read Seun, and Chun, A collection of water at the foot of a mountain.

畹 Same as the preceding.

畹 TSZE. Uncultivated land overgrown with  
weeds and underwood. To commence the cultivation of such land by felling the wood and eradicating the weeds. To clear or level a road, hence it is said the character conveys the idea of destroying. To cut open; to rend. Name of a stream; the name of a place.

𨔵 MǎNG. Subjects of the empire; according  
to some, it denotes those who have been fugitives or emigrants from other nations, and have been naturalized. Simple; imprudent; country people.

𨔵 Vulgar form of 卑 Pe.

𨔵 HÀN. Name of salt land.

𨔵 CHĬH. An instrument of husbandry.

畀 PE, or Pei. The ancient form of this cha-  
racter is from Tso, the left, and Keǎ, the head or first; hence Inferior. Tëen tsun te pe 天尊地畀 heaven is superior,



earth inferior. Kaou pei 高 | high and low. Pe chih | 職 inferior, or low office; i. e. he who fills one, used by inferior officers, when addressing their superiors, instead of the Pronoun I. Pe kang | 亢 meanly crouching and proudly assuming.

畀 An ancient form of the preceding.

畝 LEW. To plough up the ground. To plough within the dikes which separate the fields.

𪔐 SAN. To cause, or order.

畹 Same as 𪔐 Mǎng.

𪔑 KANG. An erroneous form of 畹 Kang.

𪔒 An ancient form of 畏 Wei.

FOUR STROKES.

畹 TSZE. Same as 畹 Tsze.

畹 KANG.

A limit; a boundary or division, as between two fields.

畹 YUN. From a field and equalised. Yun-yun 畹 畹 fields properly laid out; and divided into acres or patches.

畹 MOW. Same as 畹 Mow.

畹 An ancient form of 畹 Yu.

畹 FUN. Fun tseuen 畹 泉 the name of a place.

畹 FAN.

A field; a level piece of land which is cultivated.

畹 FOO. To plough or cultivate the ground.

畹 An ancient form of 邦 Pang.

畹 CHAOU. To cultivate the ground; to plough.

畹 CHE. To plough.

畹 KWEI. A foot path.

畹 An ancient form of 耕 Kǎng.

畹 T'HĒEN. From field and to-strike. A level field; to cultivate the ground; or to hunt for a livelihood.

畹 KEAE. A dike or ridge between two fields; a limit; a boundary or frontier; a region. Used by the Bud-



hists for a division or set of precepts; a state of existence.  
To draw a line of separation; to limit. The name of a place.

畛 Same as the preceding.

畎 KEUEN. From *field* and *water course*. A small stream of water; a furrow or water course in a field, a cubit wide and one cubit deep; a valley. To flow as a water course, applied to the diffusion of the principles taught by ancient Sages. Name of a place in the west. Also read Seun, and Chun, A collection of water at the foot of a mountain. Keuen mow 畎畝 a rill parting the acres of land. Keuen lew 一流 to flow; to run as water and be diffused.

畏 WÉI. 男 星 里

To fear; to stand in awe of; to venerate; to dread. Awe; reverence; pious fear; submission; timidity. Diligence; assiduity.

畏 An erroneous form of 畏 Ts'ih.

東 A form of 畏 Wei, see above.

画 An original form of 畫 Hwa, To draw, at first denoting To draw lines to mark the boundaries of fields.

泉 An ancient form of 畏 Wei.

番 KING. A man's name.

畏 An ancient form of 威 Wei.

畏 Same as 畏 Wei, To fear.

畎 An ancient form of 允 Yun.

畎 FÜH.

A thick and high appearance; pressing upon.

串 An ancient form of 申 Shin

咀 TSOO. A field.

畎 KOW, and Keu. Title of a western chief.

Read Kow, A path or boundary between fields.

畔 PWAN. 畔

A path that divides fields. To disobey the rules for dress, imposed by an existing dynasty.

畎 KEANG.

Two fields lying parallel to each other.

畎 PE. To plough. Read P'ho, The appearance of a small rising or elevation.

畎 YEW. Black mould.

呱

WA. The name of a place.

畜

An ancient form of 答 Tă, some say of 福 Füh.

畝

NAN. A field consisting of ten 畝 Mow.

留

LEW. A vulgar form of 畱 Lew.



畚

PUN. A sort of basket for filling up earth, or grain. An instrument of husbandry.

畛

CHIN. A kind of dyke in Chinese fields, which serves both for a path and as a division of the land. To approach before, as before the gods; to announce or state before. The name of a river. To terminate; the root of.

畛

Same as the preceding.

畛

An erroneous form of 畛 Shoo.

畛

Same as 畛 Wan, or Yuen.

畜

CH'HÜH.



From *black and field*. Black loamy land fit for pasture. Domesticated animals, which are the care of the shepherd, and which are offered in sacrifice. To feed; to bring together as a herd. To endure or bear with. To raise; to obey; to

yield filial obedience to; to detain. A surname. Formerly read Heüh, To stop. The great and little Chüh, are certain of the Kwa or diagrams. Püh chüh chung tung 不畜寵童 do not herd together beloved boys, or catamites. Jin chüh chin keun 人畜成羣 people collected together and forming a crowd.

畝

MOW, or MOO. Six cubits make a pace,

a hundred of those paces make a Mow of land, the Chinese acre. A hundred of the ancient acres were equal to only forty of the modern one's; by the arrangements of Tsin, 240 cubits were made into one acre. Name of a hill, and of a territory.

畝

An ancient form of the preceding.

畝

TS'HIH. Ts'ih ts'ih 畝畝 strenuous effort

in cutting up the ground; severe and acute.

畝

An ancient form of 陸 Lüh.

畝

SHIN. To extend or stretch out; to reiterate.

畝

KAE. A bank; a boundary; a circuit. A character denoting one hundred millions. Read Keac, The name of a place; a step; a reiteration of the same.

畝

PEIH. The end; close; termination. Completed; finished; all; at last. A writing or document; name of a star; certain wooden stilts for lifting victims. Certain iron beneath a cart or carriage. Name of a place; of a state; of a divinity, and of a bird. A surname.

畱 An ancient form of 畛 Chin.

畹 KWANG. Same as 垸 Kwang.

畺 T'HO.

To po 畺 畺 the appearance of a small rising.

畽 KUNG. A field of leeks.

畾 An ancient form of 答 Tă.

畽 TAOU. A cave or pit in a field.

畽 CHE, or She.

⊕ 畽

A place of sacrifice. The name of a place.

畽 LE. To fall into.

畽 LEÖ. To partition or divide land; to part to

every one a share; a boundary; to plan; a plan; to diminish the labour of; to lessen; to abridge. In a slight degree; a little; to esteem little; to despise. A path, physically or morally; to walk; to go; to visit. To take; to violate or offend; to seize; to sharpen. A name of various sections of books. A surname. Lwan leö 畽 畽 confusion and rapine; anarchy.

畽 Same as the preceding.

畽 An ancient form of 畽 Hwa.

畽 HWUY. A field containing fifty Mow of land.

The name of a place. Read Kwei, A kind of low mound or wall raised round a field.

畽 An ancient form of 威 Wei.

畽 Same as 畽 Yun.

畽 An ancient form of 當 Tang.

畽 LEUË. To plough the ground and raise the clod.

畽 FAN. A time; a turn; a repetition of. Name of a hill; a name of several districts. A surname. A low word denoting *foreign*. Also read Pwan.

畽 HWA, Hwă, or Hwîh. From *pencil*

placed above *ground*. To put colours upon any ground; to paint or draw the figure and colour of things; a picture. The name of an office. Read Hwă, To mark with a line; to draw a line of separation; to limit; to separate; to lay plans; to draw out schemes. Name of a place.

畽 YU. According to Shwö-wăn A field which has been cultivated *three* years; according to others, one that has been cultivated *two* years. Read Yu, To cultivate. Read Chay, Tinder.



畛

Same as the preceding character.

畛

Same as 畛 Shin.

畛

MOW. The original form of 畛 Mow.

畛

TSEUN.

畛 畛 畛

An husbandman; a farmer; an officer placed over the land.

畛

E.

畛 畛

Separated; divided from; different from; of another country. Extraordinary; strange; odd. To esteem strange; unusual; wonderful. To oppose. A surname.

畛

LEW. To stop; to detain; to delay. Slowly;

leisurely; a long time; to put in order. Name of a place; of a hill; of a plant; of a fruit; of a bird, and of a state. A surname. Lew choo 畛住 to detain, as a guest. Keae lew ping fang show 畛 | 兵防守 in all (the aforementioned places) left garrisons to defend them.

畛

HEA.

Channels or ditches joining on to each other.

畛

FOO. A sort of basket used in husbandry.

畛

HWUY. A basket used in husbandry.

EIGHT STROKES.

畛

CHOO. A bag, or that which contains rice.

畛

Vulgar form of 畛 Hwa.

畛

PING. A species of rush worked into a basket.

畛

LAE. Old areas of ground outside fields, which have ceased to be cultivated.

畛

CHE. To place or lay up under a house.

畛

PE.

A field; a field provided with water dammed up to irrigate it.

畛

GAN. To sow a field.

畛

LUN. A hillock.

畛

T'HEEN.

The appearance of driving in a field.

畛

An ancient form of 畛 Yih.

畛

JEN. High.

𦵏 Same as 𦵏 Chang.

𦵏 KEÜH. A field of leeks.

當 TANG. From a field and the value set upon

it. What is suitable, or proper; that which ought to be done. To sustain; to bear; to stand in opposition to; to meet or occur; to be equal to; adequate for; considered as or equal to; to rule. To give any thing as a pledge for money received; to pawn. The name of a district. A surname. Tang kwei 當歸 Apium Graveolens, Smallage; this is a medicine constantly employed by the Chinese. (J. L.)

畚 PUN.

A sort of rush basket for containing seed. To insert.

𦵏 CHUE, and Chuy.

A path or dike in fields, in the Chinese manner.

畸 KE. Bits of irregular waste land, incapable of cultivation; odds and ends; any small surplus.

畹 WAN, or Yuen.

Twenty Chinese acres of land; some say Thirty.

𦵏 TUNG. The name of a place.

畚 Same as 畚 Pun.

畺 KEANG. From two fields and three lines. A

line of partition: a boundary; a limit. To remain without corrupting after death.

畢 Same as 畢 Peih.

畚 An ancient form of 畚 Sih.

𦵏 SHING. A ridge or dike in the midst of Chinese fields, which serve to divide them, and also as a path for the husbandmen to walk on.

𦵏 CH'HANG.

Land extensively spread, but unfertile; expansive; permeant.

𦵏 T'HUN, and Twan. Ting twan 𦵏

a deer park; a piece of uncultivated land attached to a house; land trodden by wild animals. Twan yuen 𦵏 irregular unrestrained conduct.

暖 Same as the preceding.

𦵏 JOW. Soft good land; the name of a place.

𦵏 JUEN. Fields below the walls of a city, the foot of a wall, vacant and unoccupied lands outside a city wall. Also read No.

𦵏 TAN. Shaded.

𦵑 Original form of 𦵒 Show.

𦵓 An ancient form of 畫 Hwa.

𦵔 SEUN, Keun, and Heuen.

Even; level; equal.

𦵕 An ancient form of 𦵖 Sīh.

𦵗 Same as 畜 Chūh.

𦵘 TSZE. The name of a place.

𦵙 Vulgar form of 𦵚 Tëen.

𦵛 HE. A foot path.

𦵜 TSO, and Tseay.

To eradicate weeds and rot them on the land for manure.

𦵝 LUY. A field parted off or laid out.

𦵞 KUNG. Same as 𦵟 Kung.

幾 K'HE. The residence of the Emperor and court to the extent of a thousand le; all around; a limit or boundary; inside a door.

𦵠 An ancient form of 校 Keaou.

𦵡 TSAN. The dikes of a field connected.

𦵢 TSĀ, or Chă; Pěě. and Tsěě.  
An ancient instrument of husbandry.

𦵣 Same as 場 Chang.

𦵤 HAN.

Ploughed land where wheat is sown.

𦵥 LEW. To burn the weeds on land that the ashes may operate as manure before planting or sowing on the land. A surname.

𦵦 Same as 𦵧 Ping.

𦵨 An ancient form of 𦵩 Sīh.

𦵪 CHOO. A sort of basket.



## TWELVE STROKES.

𤝵 T'HWÀN. 𤝵 𤝵 𤝵  
A place trodden by cattle; a deer park.

𤝵 A vulgar form of 𤝵 T'san.

翼 LE. To separate.

𤝵 Same as 𤝵 Shing.

𤝵 YÜH.

To manure land to make it bear, called to quicken land.

𤝵 LIN. A field much trodden with the feet, or a path that is much trodden on.

𤝵 PAN. A company; group or party; a class.  
A man's name. Read Fan, To change by turns.

𤝵 TSÄNG.

Land well supplied with water, or near a river.

𤝵 Same as 𤝵 Pan.

𤝵 T'HÄNG. To stretch out in length.

𤝵 YUNG. To manure a field. Some use the word to denote a certain medicinal plant.

𤝵 KEANG.

A boundary or limit such as divides fields.

𤝵 FOW. Two; a second; an assistant.

𤝵 KE.

A certain bamboo utensil, of the basket kind.

𤝵 KEANG. 𤝵 𤝵 𤝵

A boundary; a limit; to draw a limit; to fix a boundary.  
Name of an office. Keang che 𤝵之 bound or limit it.  
Keang keae 𤝵界 or Keang yih 𤝵域 the boundary as of a district or country. Woo keang 无 𤝵 illimitable; infinite, either in reference to space or time.

𤝵 Same as 𤝵 Lin.

𤝵 Same as 𤝵 Juen.

𤝵 YĚ. The name of a place.

𤝵 Same as 𤝵 Ping.

𤝵 Same as 𤝵 Kwei.

𪔐

Same as 𪔐 Kwǎng.

𪔑

CH'HOW, and Show. A cultivated field;

a field of hemp; to cultivate; to manure. Who? Time past. To be handed down through successive ages. Class or species; a pair Name of a kingdom. A surname. Seih che chow jin wei che sing che jin 昔之疇人爲知星之人 the Chow men of former times were those whom the stars knew. Chow jin chuen 疇人傳 biography of Astronomers, both Chinese and Europeans, 10 vols. The last volume containing notices of European Astronomers is accompanied with angry criticisms pointing out the contradictions of the European work Sin fá swan shoo 新法算書 and attempting to prove that the knowledge of the Chinese in astronomy preceded that of Europeans.

𪔒

Same as 𪔒 Shing.

𪔓

CHOO. A sort of basket.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

𪔔

An ancient form of 雷 Luy.

𪔕

PEĪH. The breast of a victim; torn or split

asunder; to split or rend any thing in two.

𪔖

Same as 𪔖 Hwuy.

𪔗

Same as 𪔗 Twan.

𪔘

KWĀNG, Dead paddee.

𪔙

T'HĒĒ. To pile one thing on another; to

complicate with many folds; to reiterate. Struck with fear and apprehension. The name of a particular kind of cloth. A man's name.

𪔚

Same as the preceding.

𪔛

Same as 𪔛 Kwei.

𪔜

LOO. Same as 𪔜 Loo.

𪔝

Same as 𪔝 perhaps the same as 𪔝 Sing.

𪔞

Same as 𪔞 Twan.

𪔟

An ancient form of 雷 Luy.

𪔠

An ancient form of 雷 Luy.

CIII<sup>RD</sup> RADICAL.

疋 SEU, or Soo. Sufficient; to record. Read Ya, Correct; right. Read Peih, A roll or piece of silk or cloth; applied also to the European cloth imported into China; numeral of pieces of silk or cloth.

疋 CHING. An ancient form of 正 Ching.

疋 An ancient form of 足 Tsüh.

疋 NĒĒ. That on which the foot treads in a loom.

疋 TSĒĒ.

Swift; urgent, employing both hands and feet.

𠂔 SOO, or Shoo. An open upper half of a door-way; the door reaching only half-way up.

𠂔 SOO.

Coarse; open; distant; remiss; lax; careless; free.

𠂔 SOO. Clear; distinct, and open, or apart.

疏 SOO. From the feet diverging as streams. Open; wide apart; coarse; to divide; to spread or lay out; to state to; a statement presented to the Emperor; to direct or rule; to engrave; to dismiss. Large. Name of a vegetable; of a hill; of a bird, and of a quadruped. A surname.

𠂔 CH'HE. Hindered; impeded; wishing to advance, but prevented by something which embarrasses. Read Te, The bit of stalk by which fruit hangs from the tree.

疑 E. 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔  
To doubt; to suspect; doubt; suspicion; to guess at; to suppose; to be apprehensive of; to dislike; perverse. Name of a hill; of a divinity; of an office. Read Ying, Quiet; fixed. Read Yih, To stop. Occurs denoting To put a person higher. E pang tsze che wei 疑 𠂔 字 之 譌 suspected or supposed to be an erroneous form of Pang. E sin yih sāng, tsih ūh shang che kung keae wei shay 疑 心 一 生 則 屋 上 之 弓 皆 爲 蛇 when a suspicious feeling arises, then all the bows hanging in the house appear serpents.

𠂔 Same as 夏 Hea.

𠂔 CHE. A surname.

𠂔 TSEANG. To run.



𢇛

CHE. To stumble. A man's name.

𢇛

Same as 靈 Ling.

CIV<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

疒

NEIH, Nih, or Chwang. Intended to

represent a sickly man leaning against something; disease; sickness. Used only in compound characters. By the ancient writer Chow 籀 this character was formed thus 疒 which is now read Ting.

疒

NAË. Sickness; disease.

疒

KEW. Disease.

疒

TING. From *disease* and *a nail*. An ulcer;

a venereal ulcer, they distinguish thirteen species; a sore in which is a hard indurated nail-like substance.

疒

E. Disease; sick.

疒

KEA'OU. From *disease* and *contortion*. A

kind of choleric. A writhing of the bowels. Read Kew, A swelling or rising of the flesh. Read Chow, A slight pain.

疒

Same as the preceding.

疒

PÈ.

Sores on the head; a scabbed head; bald. A man's name.

疒

YEW. Trembling; a shaking of the head.

疒

KEUNG, or Kang.

Diseased in the lower extremities, or inferior parts of the body.

疒

HEU. Disease.

疒

YĪH, and Ke.

Silly; idiotic appearance. Protuberant ulcers on the head.

疒

KEW.

Disease; a long continued sickness; chronic disease.

疒

CHOW. Pain in the lower part of the ab-

domen; pain in the heart and abdomen.

疒

HWAN. A sore produced by scratching.

疴

CH'HANG. Disease.

疢

Same as 疢 Wüh, see below.

疔

TOO.

A disease of the female breast; an ulcer on the breast.

疝

HEA.

A purging or dysentery. Used to denote A side apartment.

疝

SHAN. A disease which causes pain in the

lower region of the abdomen, and in the organs of generation, in men attributed to seven different causes.

疰

A vulgar form of 疰 Chwang.

疔

Same as 疔 Ting, see above.

## FOUR STROKES.

疔

An erroneous form of 疔 Shüh.

疔

CH'HIN. A disease which causes heat or fever.

疔

SHUY, or Shwüy.

From water and disease. A swelling from water or air.

疔

Same as 疔 Keih.

疔

CHÈ. Disease or sickness.

疔

An erroneous form of the following.

疔

Same as 疔 Shin.

疔

YEW. From disease and more. A gathering;

a swelling; a protuberant accumulation of muscular substance; a swelling in the neck.

疔

PA. A disease of the tendons, or joints. Chwang.

pa 瘡 疤

the cicatrix of a wound.

疔

FAN.

A bad disorderly person; vicious scolding neighbour.

疔

T'HAOU. Disease; sickness.

疔

K'HÉE, and Tsze.

A want of breath. Name of a hill.

疔

HÖ, or Keih. Weakened by disease; lassitude.

疔

K'HIN. Cold.

疥 KEAE. The itch; an ague that comes on once in two days. A man's name.

疔 HIN. Coldness inside an ulcer.

疔 HEUE. A hollow place in a large sore.

疔 CHEN, and Jen.

A disease under the influence of which the skin comes like scales.

疔 KE. Silly, foolish appearance.

疔 K'HE, Chè, or Te. Disease; sickness.

疔 HEA. A disease of the throat. Read Ya, Cha ya

疔 extreme sickness; a high degree of disease.

疔 CH'HE. Disease in the lower parts of the body.

疔 A vulgar form of 瘁 Tsuy.

疔 CHE. Sickness; disease.

疔 PE. Coldness of the feet arising from damp.

A man's name. Same as 鹿 Pe.

疔 TSIN. Pain.

疫 YIH. From disease and a weapon or a police

runner. A disease in which demons are the instruments.

Plague; pestilence; distemper. Yun ho k'ō; king sze ta yih

運河涸京師大疫 the great canal was dried up (at a particular place) and a great epidemic in Peking.

疔 CHOW. Couvalescent in a slight degree.

# FIVE STROKES.

疔 CHOO. Local ulcers.

疔 CHAOU. A disease which causes a swelling on the part effected. A swelled face.

疔 KOO. From old and disease. A chronic complaint; a sore on the mouth of a child.

疲 PE. Fatigued; wearied; in a state of lassitude; weakness; inability. Pan sze pe hwan 辦事疲緩 to do business in a feeble dilatory manner,—a reason for expelling from office.

疔 KAN. A disease of children, said to arise from eating sweets to excess; hence, applied to venereal sores. Hea kan 下疳 sores on the penis. Sǎng yu kea kow wei hea kan chwang 生於竅口爲下疳瘡 sores formed



at the opening of the urethra are called Hea-kan-chwang. Kan chwang, to she yin peau ke urh tih 1 瘡多是因嫖妓而得 the ulcers called Kan-chwang are mostly acquired from connexion with whores. Foo jin kan chwang, yin yuě sze how, pēn hing fang 婦人 1 瘡因月事後便行房 the Kan ulcers on women arise from coition immediately after the menses.

**疳** WŨH. A disease; one says, A sort of fluor albus.

**痂** KO. A sore or ulcer; baldness.

**疴** O. Disease; sickness. Read Kea, A disease of little children, by which they appear in a fright; convulsions.

**疵** TSZE. Disease; fault of temper; petty contracted feeling. The name of a wood. A man's name. Name of a water bird.

**瘥** SĚĚ, and E. A sort of dysentery.

**瘥** K'HĚĚ, and K'heu.

Weakened by disease; weak; languid.

**痞** P'HOO.

Any hard swelling, and local rigid cohesion of the parts.

**底** Same as 底 Ke.

**疸** TAN. Hwang tan 黃疸 the yellow jaundice.

**癩** SHŪH, and Hwŭh.

To run in a mad crazy like manner. Name of an animal.

**瘡** HAE. Disease.

**疹** CHIN. A cutaneous disease of children; a breaking out of pustules; a disease of the lips; a kind of small pox.

**疝** P'HE, or Pei. Disease; a stoppage or difficulty of action in the natural passages.

**瘵** SING. Lean; meager.

**癭** T'HO. Disease. To tsze 癭子 a person with a crooked spine; hunch-backed.

**痧** Original form of the preceding.

**瘵** FÁ. Lean; weak; feeble; lassitude; weariness, such as is induced by heat.

**痕** CHĚ. To beat and wound; to bruise with the hand or with a stick; to peel the skin off and discover the part, but not cut the flesh.

**疼** T'HUNG, or T'hǎng. From winter and disease. Pain; acute feeling; affection or regard in an extreme

degree; sometimes used in a good sense, as the affection of a parent to a child.

**疔** An ancient form of 癰 Tüh.

**疽** TS'HEU. A deeply seated old sore.

**痱** TSZE. A disease; black spots on the face.

**疔** PEI. Hard painful swellings.

**疹** A vulgar form of 疹 Chin.

**疔** A vulgar form of 癰 Chen.

**疔** MOW. Disease.

**疾** TSEIH. **疾**

From *disease* and *an arrow*. Disease which falls on men suddenly, and which flies swift as an arrow; hence the character denotes both disease and rapidity. Urgent; pressing; vehement; bad or unlucky. To be envious and injurious; resentful; to hate.

**疔** MÜH. Disease.

**疔** K'HIN. Disease of a cow's tongue, which prevents its chewing the cud.

**瘦** T'HAOU. Disease.

**疔** FOÖ. Bent down by disease; short and crooked; disease which causes a swelling or protuberance.

**疔** LING. A lean meager appearance.

**疔** LEAOU. Disease.

**疔** FEI. Small eruptions produced by heat; prickly heat. Commonly called 癰子 Fei tsze.

**疔** K'HEU. A curved spine; hunch-backed.

**疔** SHEN, or Chen. A species of fever and ague, in which there is an interval of several days.

**疔** KEA. A scab that grows on a wound.

**疔** Same as 癰 Hoo.

**疔** HËEN.

Indigestion; distended by accumulation.

**病** PING. Sickness; disease, literally or figuratively; physical or moral disease; defect; fault. To cause a vitiated sentiment or feeling in the world; to criminate. Che

ping 治病 to cure a disease. Ping seang jen 病相染 infectious disease. New jin che ping to yu nan tsze 女人之病多于男子 women's diseases are more numerous than men's. Shin chā ping ke 審察病機 examine carefully into the occasions or causes of the disease.

痒 Same as the preceding.

症 Same as 瘥 Hēen, see above.

疔 CHÁ. A wound which does not close.

疮 NĒĒ, and Neih. A painful ulcer. To itch. Occurs forming the name of a foreign tribe.

痕 MIN. Disease.

疥 TSAOU. Disease.

疔 The sound of the character is not known; it seems to denote A want of breath.

### SIX STROKES.

痊 TSEUEN.

To heal disease; to cure; convalescent; cured.

痼 T'HUNG, and Chung. Disease.

痢 HEW. A purging; a looseness of the bowels; sore occasioned by the contact of certain resinous woods.

瘰 SĪH, and Sūh. Tsan sīh 瘰 瘰 a cold disease. Read Tszé, The wind penetrating the skin. An ancient form of 瘡 Tseih.

痼 T'HUNG. Pain. A broken ulcer.

痼 Same as 痼 Chen.

瘰 P'HANG.

A swelling of the anus. Read Lung, A stop put to disease.

瘰 E. To hurt; to wound; a wound; a sore. Applied also To wounding or distressing the mind.

瘵 K'HEĀ. Debility induced by over exertion.

瘵 E. Disease. Read Sěč, Purging; a dysentery.

瘵 Same as 瘵 Sēen.

瘵 KEAE. An intermittent fever; fever and ague; a fever that occurs once in two days.

瘵 HEANG. Swelling; swelled.



疔

WEI. From *disease* and *to have*. A bruize; a wound; a sore occasioned by heating. Read Yŭh, Disease.

痼

NAE, and Yae. Disease; wearied, enfeebled.

痼

SHANG, or Heang.

Sorrowful; grieved; pained.

痼

HWUY. From *disease* or *insect*, and *to turn*

round. A long worm in the abdomen; a kind of tape worm.

痼

YÄ.

Sick and languid. Bald head with ulcers that descend.

痼

TO. Disease of a horse. Wearied; all strength

exhausted. Read She, The appearance of many, or of a crowd.

疫

GAE.

Generally prevailing distemper or pestilence.

疫

Same as 疔 Keau.

瘡

CHA. A silly appearance.

痢

LE. An epidemic or prevailing distemper.

痼

A vulgar form of 痼 Low.

瘡

TSZE. Bad; vicious; a disease arising from wind. The name of a hill.

痒

SEANG, or Tseang, and Yang.

Diseased; a sore; an ulcer; an itching sore; a scab; to itch.

痔

CH'HE. A disease in the posteriors; an ulcer

of the anus, hemorrhoids or piles. Che, denotes To gnaw or eat, as if corroded by insects. Che ping che yin 痔病之因 the causes of hemorrhoids, or of polypi in any of the natural apertures of an animal body. Jin yu kew keau chung, fan yew seaou jow tŭh chŭh keae yuě che 人於九竅中凡有小肉突出皆曰 痔 a human being having fleshy excrescences growing out of any of the nine orifices, are all called Che; Pŭh tŭh kang mun pŕen chay 不特肛門邊者 and not only on the sides of the anus.

瘡

KEAE.

Sickness; disease. Read Yae and E, A foolish appearance.

瘡

TÄ, or Tŏ, and Heä, or Kŏ.

A fat appearance, a disease which induces cold or shivering.

瘡

LAOU. Kaou laou 瘡癩 an ulcer that itches.

痕

HÄN. A cicatrix; a scar; a mark; a trace or

mark left by any thing whatever. Hän tseih 痕跡 scars or marks of wounds.

疾

An ancient form of 疾 Tseih.

痴 JOO. A disease. Joo choo 痴癡 a stoppage.

癌 Same as 癌 Naou.

SEVEN STROKES.

痛 YUEN. Pain in the joints of the bones.

Pain in the bones, the anus, legs, or abdomen, called 'a sour pain,' not acute. Grieved; disquieted.

痾 MEI.

Disease occasioned by anxiety; anxious concern of mind.

痘 TOW. From *disease* and *a pea*. A natural virulent disease; the small pox.

瘛 K'HING. With vehement impetuosity; violently; urgent; frantic; phrensy, or convulsions.

痞 LEU. Ulcers or sores.

痺 SIN.

A disease attended with cold and trembling.

瘵 LE. Sickness; disease.

瘰 LEANG. A disease of the eye.

痞 JUN. A canine appetite.

瘵 HEAOU. Heaou ping 瘵病 or Heaou heaou

瘵 a disease of the throat; incessant coughing which makes a person stoop as if doubled.

瘳 FOW. A hot fiery sore or wound.

疾 YAE, or Gae.

Same as 駮 Gae, and 𪔐 Gae, Foolish; silly.

痛 T'HUNG. From *disease* and *a tube*. Disease that passes through one; acute feeling. Pain; painful; wounded; an extreme degree of. Tung hǎng 痛恨 the keenest feeling of indignation. Tung nan jin 痛難忍 pain difficult to bear.

癢 T'HÜH. An itching of the head.

瘖 HWÜH. To sleep much.

瘡 MANG.

Languid from disease, sick from excess of wine.

瘡 Same as 瘡 Cha.

瘡 HIN. Heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing out; swelling up. Read He, Pain.

瘦

KĀNG. Disease; sickness.

痘

NĚĚ. Disease.

疸

YĪH. Disease of grief or melancholy.

疰

CHWAN. A disease of the febrile kind.

癢

SEAY. To itch.

痞

FOW. Pain; disease; a gathering or concretion in the abdomen; an obstruction; stoppage. Weak; debilitated.

癰

CH'HIN. Disease.

瘡

SEAOU. Head-ache; a diseased thirst.

瘡

TS'HIN.

An ugly appearance; an ugly ill-looking body.

痰

K'HĚĚ, or Keă.

The breathing of a sick person; interrupted or short breath.

痛

P'HOO. Disease; to afflict with disease; an

internal gathering or induration.

痠

SWAN. Pain. Name of a stone.

痢

LĚ. From *sharp* and *disease*. A purging or dysentery; a flux, they distinguish fifteen different sorts.

痺

CHAY.

From *a wheel* and *disease*. A dysentery.

瘳

An erroneous form of 癰 Lung.

瘳

An erroneous form of 痲 Sow.

疳

YEW.

Disease; stinking rotten wood of an old house.

痣

CHÉ. A dark black spot on the human body; a spot of any kind or colour.

瘡

CH'HA.

A cicatrix remaining after a healed sore.

疔

A vulgar form of 疔 Chow.

瘰

TSO. A small swelling. A man's name.

瘡

T'HŎ. An ulcer on a horse's leg.



痧 POO. Disease recurring; a relapse.

症 K'HWANG.

From disease and mad. A febrile disease; perhaps Delirium.

疽 A vulgar form of 癰 Che.

疫 Same as 疫 Yih.

痼 Same as 痼 Keö.

痠 SWAN. Debility; lameness; impotency.

疾 A form of 疾 Tseih.

EIGHT STROKES.

瘰 LAE.

A bad, noxious disease; the bad disease; chronic disease.

瘍 YIH, and Shih.

Infectious disease. Silly; foolish.

癰 PANG, or Ping. A swelling of the abdomen; a dropsy; a constant flow of the menses.

脹 CH'HANG. A swelling of the abdomen.

瘧 K'HIN. A fever and ague; a horror of cold.

瘡 KWAN.

Diseased; sick; disease induced by the grief of a good man.

痰 T'HAN. Phlegm. Tan ho ping. 痰火病

internal disease; fever and phlegm. Tan yung | 壅 the suffocating throttle which precedes death.

痲 FEI. A kind of leprosy; a fattening which is not healthy; a small swelling; a hot sore or ulcer.

痲 Same as the preceding.

痲 MA. A cutaneous spotted disease, to which all children are subject, attended with fever, probably the Measles.

淋 LIN. A disease which causes a difficulty in passing urine, either from gravel or other causes.

癢 TSËEN.

Tsëen yang 癢蟬 a small spot which itches.

痴 CH'HE. Foolish; diseased knowledge; diseased intellect; derangement of mind. Che tsing tsze 痴情子 a foolish lover, or debauchee. Che jin wei foò; hëen neu we

foo 痴人畏婦賢女畏夫 a foolish man fears his wife; a virtuous woman fears her husband. Che chen 1 纏 a foolish hankering after; an unreasonable foolish attachment to.

瘁 K'HĒ. The heart or mind perturbed and agitated; fear caused by sickness.

瘥 K'HEUEN. The hands or arms bent by disease. Pe keuen 疲瘥 languor; debility.

瘵 E. E tze 瘵眦 indignation; a look of anger or resentment. Also read Yae, The eye diseased.

瘰 TUNG.

A disease arising from noxious vapours.

瘰 K'HEANG. A disease of the throat.

瘧 HEĪH, or Heuě. Head-ache.

瘵 NĀ. Pain; a sting.

瘵 A character found in the Budh books; supposed to be an erroneous form of 𩇛 Pang.

瘵 GAN. Gan lan 瘵婪 exceeding or indulging; excess. Read Yih, Disease; half lying down and half sitting up. Read Gō, Lame.

痲 YEŬ. An ulcer.

痲 T'HEEN. Tēn twan 痲痲 disease; diseased contraction of the muscles.

瘵 NEĪH. Urgent; panting.

瘵 KIN. A breaking out or ulcer on the lips.

瘵 K'HE. A man's name.

瘵 Same as 瘵 Che. The disease of idiotism.

瘵 TUY. To swell.

瘵 YIN. Disease.

瘵 MĀNG. Blind.

瘵 CHŪH.

Pain in the belly. A sickly appearance.

瘵 K'HEW Disease; sickness.

瘵 PEI. Cicatrix left by a healed ulcer.

痺

PE. A disease arising from damp. The name of a missile weapon or arrow.

痺

PE. The name of a bird.

痲

Same as 疥 Hin.

癩

K'HO. A disease that causes baldness.

瘡

HWAN, or Min. A disease.

瘡

LUN. A disease of the fingers.

痼

KOO. From *disease* and *firm*. A chronic deep rooted obstinate disease.

瘠

E. The body in a critical state; weak; delicate, sick; bed-ridden; helpless and useless as if dead. A short appearance.

瘵

TUY. Name of a disease.

瘵

TSAE. A disease.

癰

O. Disease; an infectious disease; disease that grows more and more severe.

痿

JUY, or Wei. A disease arising from damp; inducing lameness of the feet; weakness. Yin wei pūh kə 陰痿不起 penis incapable of erection.

痿

LING. A disease arising from wind.

癰

YU.

A local accumulation of blood; chronic disease.

癰

KWAE.

A vicious ulcer. A complaint that causes itching.

瘁

TSUY. Labour; toil; disease; suffering.

癰

PE. A swelling full heart.

瘡

TAOU. Wounded; hurt.

瘡

YA.

Unable to speak; dumb. The back part of the neck.

瘡

CHUH, or Chō.

Sores on the hands and feet caused by cold.

瘡

TIH. A disease.

瘡

Disease; sickness. The sound of this character is

not known.



療

Same as 瘰 Chüh.

痼

Same as 痼 Heang. Disease of melancholy.

瘥

An ancient form of 瘥 Yin.

瘤

NAOU. Disease ; sickness.

腫

CHUNG. A swelling or puffing up.

瘠

SĀNG. Lean ; emaciated.

瘈

KĒ.

Mad ; mad dogs biting every one ; convulsions.

瘵

YU. Disease ; to cure disease ; convalescence ;

lightsome Occurs denoting Virtuous.

瘕

SEANG. Disease.

瘡

HOW. Certain cutaneous pustules or leprous

spots are called 瘡瘡 Yew how, and commonly How tsze

| 子 pimples ; spots.

瘋

FUNG. A disease of the head ; a kind of le-

prosy, applied to thirty-six forms of disease ; it includes in-

sanity, and certain forms of the venereal disease. Fung keuea  
yaou 瘋犬咬 the bite of a mad dog.

瘡

KEÖ. Disease consisting in ulcers.

痢

LĀ. Poison ; pain. A hurt ; an itching sore.

癰

P'HEEN. A disease which consists in a fad-  
ing, or deadness of one side.

瘵

KĒE. Diseased breathing ; a shortness of breath.

瘵

T'HÜH. Disease in the lower part of the body.

瘍

YANG. Sores on the head. A wound or hurt.

瘳

SEU. Disease that gives acute pain.

瘵

SHIN. Sickness ; disease ; a disease of the ab-  
domen ; a chronic obstinate disease of the abdomen.

瘳

T'HOO.

Disease ; sickness, applied also to animals.

瘳

HWUY, or Kwuy. Extreme weariness  
or lassitude ; the tone or exclamation of fatigue ; an extreme  
degree.

瘵

Same as 瘦 Sow.

瘵

SOW. Lean; meager. Vulgarly written 瘦 Sow.

瘵

KWAN.

Pained, diseased; unable to fulfil the duties of a situation.

瘵

Same as 痲 Keae. An ague of long standing that comes on at uncertain periods.

瘵

YU. From *disease* and *a basket*. Disease arising from anxious disappointment; to be starved to death by hunger and cold in prison.

瘵

Same as 瘵 Min.

瘵

WEI. A disease; lassitude.

瘵

Same as 癰 Lung. The loins bent and the back bone protuberant.

瘵

KWA. A disease. Same as 痲 Ko.

瘵

TSOW, or Tsew.

To contract or draw in.

瘵

YEW. To put a stop to proud bad flesh.

瘵

T'HUY. A disease of the genitals.

瘵

T'HAË. A disease.

瘵

Same as 疥 Keae, see above.

瘵

HWANG. A disease.

瘵

YIN. A disease of the heart.

瘵

HWAN, or Yun.

A silly foolish appearance.

瘵

An erroneous form of 瘵 Tsae, or Chae.

瘵

K'HÖ, or Gō.

A disease consisting in internal fever. Read Heae, Disease.

瘵

T'HWAN.

Disease of lameness in the hands and feet.

瘵

Same as 瘵 Nā.

瘵

HEA, and Kea. A chronic disease of the abdomen, according to some, arising from worms. A disease of women.



**痞** K'HOO. Weariness ; lassitude.

**瘰** HWUY. A disease of horses. Hwuy tuy

瘰癧 a disease arising from wind. Read T'huy, A disease of the genitals.

**痲** HOO. Something causing a stoppage of the throat.

**瘡** SHĪH. Same as 蝕 Shĭh.

**瘕** FOW, or Fūh. Return of disease ; a relapse.

**瘖** YIN. From *disease* and *sound*. A complaint

which disables from speaking ; dumb. The name of an insect. Tsze yin 子瘖 a disease of pregnant women under the influence of which they are unable to speak.

**癰** YU. A disease swelling.

**癰** CHE. Disease in the inferior extremities.

**癰** P'HIN.

An ulcer that rises above the surface and sinks deep.

**癡** HAN. Extreme silliness ; idiotism.

**瘵** GAE. The disease of melancholy.

**癩** FOO. Decayed ; rotten.

**癩** TĒEN. Madness.

**瘡** Original form of 瘡 Gō, or Kō.

TEN STROKES.

**瘕** KŪH. A disease of the kneepan.

**瘕** CHE. Same as 癩 Che.

**瘕** YUEN, or Yun. Disease ; sickness.

**瘕** SE, and Sze. Pain ; disease.

**瘕** SAOU. An ulcer or sore.

**瘕** SHUY, Shwae, and So.

Weakness ; debility, occasioned by disease ; sickness.

**瘕** KAOU.

Kaou laou 瘕瘵 a cutaneous disease ; a kind of leprous itch.

**瘕** KEUË. A counter action of the breath.



癰

T'HOO. A disease.

癰

CH'HE. A disease of children; a man's name.

癰

SŪH. A silly appearance.

癰

CHAE. Lean; meager; a prevailing epidemic.

癰

SANG. A disease of horses.

癰

SEIH. Protuberant flesh; bad flesh; polyp  
in the nose; ulcers in the throat.

癰

YING.

From *fleet, man, and wings*. A pair of hawks which go  
where man bids them.

癰

MA, and Man.

Disease of the eyes; a broken ulcer. Read Hēn, Dis-  
ease of cows and horses.

癰

Original form of 癰 Kwan.

癰

É. In a profound retired place. Obscure;

gloomy. To inter; to bury; to bury a brute. To sacrifice  
after interring; the victims used at a funeral sacrifice. To  
sacrifice to rivers and to the moon.

瘟

WĀN. From *disease* and *warm*. An epide-  
mic disease. Read Wŭh, Sorrow of heart. Read Yun, A  
slight pain.

瘟

GŌ, or Kŏ. A disease of lameness; a  
shortness of breath. A disease of the throat.

癰

CHING.

Kŭh ching 骨癰 disease or aching of the bones.

癰

YAE, or Gae.

A disease which induces silliness or idiotacy.

癰

SŌ.

From *disease* and *a cord*. A diseased agitated pulsation.

癰

TSEIH. From *flesh* or *disease* and *back*;having as little flesh as on the back. Lean; poor; emaciated;  
to restrict and retrench. A surname.

癰

POO. A hard swelling.

癰

PAE. Same as 癰 Pae.

癰

CHWANG. Any sort of ulcer, or sore.

There are a great variety of terms applied to these sores.  
Chwang kew pŭh lēn 瘡口不斂 an ulcer that does not  
close, or heal up. Shang show chwang 傷守瘡 ulcers  
arise or increase by venereal indulgence.

瘢

PWAN, or Pan. The scar of a healed wound; a cicatrix; the marks of the small pox. Pan ke 瘢耆 a scar on a horse's back.

瘖

WAN, and K'heun.  
The hands and feet as if asleep.

癩

HWUY. Possessed with the devil; diseased; a diseased branchless tree; a swelling growing out of the side; a swelling or diseased protuberance in a tree. Lofty appearance of a hill. Read Luy, The branches of a tree interwoven and matted together.

瘤

Vulgar form of 瘤 Lew.

瘡

CHOO. Silly; stupid; foolish; swollen.

瘧

YIH. Disease.

瘧

THUY. A disease arising from wind.

瘧

TSÓ. Disease; a slight epidemic; convalescent.

瘡

YEN. A wound or hurt.

瘦

SOW. Lean; emaciated. Sow seö shaou ke

瘦削 少氣 emaciated and breathing defective.

瘡

Vulgar form of 瘡 Kae.

瘧

CHUY. Disease; a swelling of the feet.

瘧

HËEN, Këen, and Lëen. Hoo hëen

瘧

a disease of the throat, which occasions a stoppage of the passage.

瘧

NÁ. Disease.

瘧

WOO. Sickness.

瘧

YÖ. From disease and cruel. A cruel disease

in which the patient is tormented with the extremes of hot and cold.

瘧

TËEN.

Disease; madness; a swellings of the abdomen.

瘧

LANG. Hang lang shing 瘧瘧聲 the noise in the throat of persons who are dangerously sick.

瘧

The sound of this character is not known; nor is the sense apparent.

瘧

PE, and Pëë.

Cold and weakness in the feet and legs arising from damp.

瘡

An ancient form of 瘡 Tsze.

癰

Same as 度 Too.

癰

CHANG. A disease which consists in a swelling out of the parts, as in dropsy.

癰

PEAOU. The name of a disease in which sores break out over the body. An itching ulcer.

瘡

TSIN, and Sin. The appearance of being frightened or alarmed. A cold disease.

瘡

CHÈ. A disease of the intestines.

瘡

TSÜH. Tsü le 瘡 蠱 a cutaneous disease.

瘡

CHÉ. Half the head diseased; a red and white discharge; fluor albus; a disease of women.

瘡

CH'HIH. A cold disease.

瘡

SHANG. A disease of melancholy.

瘡

LÒ, and Lù.

Luy leih 瘡 癰 a gathering that swells and increases.

癰

YÁE. Noise of play; lean.

癰

E. Still, gentle, quiet, to judge.

癰

SĒEN. Same as 癰 Sēen. Protuberant swellings.

癰

TSUNG.

Disease of children; a disease arising from wind.

瘡

TSÜH. Lean; emaciated.

瘡

CHOW.

Convalescent; the sudden removal of disease.

瘡

CHA. An incrustation formed over a sore by matter, is called 癰瘡 Ke cha, and 癰甲 Kea chă.

瘡

CHANG. Chang le 瘡 癰 a distemper caused by pestilential vapours issuing from deep vallies or caverns, it is called a hot or feverish disease.

瘡

T'HO. A disease of the loins.

瘡

HOO.

The commencement or breaking out of disease.

瘡

SOW. To cough; a cough.



**瘵** CHÁE, or Tsáe. Disease. Laou chae

勞瘵 contagious distemper. Tsze chae 自 | to inflict disease, or bring misery on one's self.

**瘵** SĪH, or Sǔ. A cold appearance.

**瘵** T'HĀNG. Pain.

**瘵** KO.

A disease of grain, arising from insects. An ulcer.

**瘵** SEĪH.

A slight pain; a disease arising from damp.

**瘵** K'HEUE. The feet diseased.

**瘵** TEAOU. Mad; frantic; a disease of children.

**瘵** LOW. A swelling, or protuberant ulcer.

**瘵** LOW.

A swelling of the neck; a morbid swelling of any part.

**瘵** YING. The noise of vomiting.

**瘵** MŌ.

A disease which consists in an itching eruption.

**瘵** K'HIN. Diseased; sick; in ill health.

**瘵** PEI. Diseased affection of the bowels.

**瘵** NĀNG, or Ning. Disease.

**瘵** LĒEN. A bad disease.

**瘵** YUNG. The nose incapable of smelling.

**瘵** SIN. A bird taking wing.

Same as 瘵 Kow.

Supposed to be an erroneous form of 瘵 Pǔh.

**瘵** TĪH. Disease.

# TWELVE STROKES.

**瘵** HEAOU.

A swell about to burst. Read Keau, A swelling.

**瘵** CHUN. An œdematous swelling of the legs,

supposed by the Chinese to arise from air. Read T'hung, An ulcer about to break.

瘡  
瘡

HWANG. The yellow jaundice.

瘡

T'HUY. A disease of the genital organs. Yin

tuy 瘡 a prolapsus of the vagina.

癰

CHUY. Large protuberant swellings.

癩

YIH. Itching scabs on the head.

癩

PĒEN.

The body decaying; a breaking up of nature.

瘧

T'HOO. Disease; sickness.

瘧

FÜH. Diseases; a return of weariness; a relapse.

瘧

LEAOU.

To resist disease; to stop it; to cure; the practice of medicine.

癰

WEI. The mouth distorted.

瘧

TS'HEEN.

Pain inflicted, or painful disease; general distress of mind.

癰

SZE. The noise of separating, or dispersing,

or of a vessel breaking. A stoppage in the throat.

癰

CHIN.

Slight cutaneous eruptions. A vulgar form of 疹 Chin.

瘧

TĀNG. An extreme degree of disease.

瘧

LUNG. Aged and diseased.

瘧

TSEAOU.

Disease. Tseou tsuy 瘧瘵 a shrinking or shrivelling up; becoming lean from sorrow and anxiety.

瘧

A vulgar form of 瘧 Han.

瘧

SEAY. An itching.

瘧

P'HWAN. To die of disease.

瘧

LEW. A protuberant swelling.

瘧

LAOU. From labour and disease. In the lan-

guage of Corea, poisonous drugs are called Laou. Commonly used to denote An emaciated figure arising from fatigue or long indisposition; they say a cough becomes what they mean by Laou.

瘧

NĒĒ. A silly foolish appearance.

瘰

Vulgar form of 疹 Tsan.

瘰

Same as 訾 Tsze.

瘰

PĒĒ.

A painful swelling, which has burst the skin.

瘰

SHAY. Much disease.

癩

HĒEN. Disease; a disease of children which

throws them into fits; the falling sickness. Vulgarly called  
發羊吊 fā yang teaou.

癩

FEL.

Fei hin 癩瘡 hot with grief an appearance of swelling.

癩

FEL. A chronic and incurable disease.

癩

TAN. A disease arising from excessive labour

or fatigue, applied also to the yellow jaundice; and according  
to some, to erysipelas. Also a disease of children, accompanied  
with windy swellings.

癩

YIN.

A disease of the heart or mind. Occurs in the Budh books.

癩

MIN. Disease.

癩

K'HE. An itching of the head; baldness.

癩

Same as 啞 Ya.

癩

Same as 瘤 Naou.

癩

Same as 癰 Che.

癩

HĒEN. Same as 癰 Hēen.

癩

An ancient form of 癰 Taou.

癩

YŌ. A species of ague.

癩

KWAN. Same as 癰 Kwan.

癩

TAN. Disease; an epidemic.

癩

KWAE, or Kwei. Dangerously ill. Read

Wei, The noise of calling to, or hailing aloud.

癩

NUNG. Pain; disease.

癩

YU. A disease going off; convalescent.



癘 TSEUEN, and Tsun. A large scab or itch.

癘 LÜH. Disease; sickness.

癰 FEI. An ulcer or swelling on the feet.

癔 YIH. A disease of the heart or mind?

癰 Same as 癰 Yung.

癖 P'HEIH. An anxious desire of food; a craving appetite; physically and morally. A thirst or spitting of phlegm, occasioned by excessive drinking. Peih, or Peih tseih 癖痰 and 癖 1 Kea peih, indigestion; constipation; costiveness.

癖 Same as 癰 Wan.

癩 GAOU. Pain; dolour.

癩 Same as 癩 Saou.

癩 LUY. Fei luy 癩瘡 small rising outside the skin occasioned by the heat; prickly heat.

癩 LOO. Same as 癩 Loo.

癰 LE. 癰

A virulent sore; a kind of pestilence; noxious effluvia. Occurs denoting To urge; to impel; to kill. Also read Læ.

癰 HEEN.

The throat irritated by something, so as to occasion disease.

癰 WEI. Vicious; bad.

癰 YAOU. The name of a disease

癰 YIH. To infect with disease.

癰 SHOO. The disease of melancholy; afflicted with grief. The character is formed with Shoo, A rat, in reference to the timidity of that animal.

癰 SHOO. A disease arising from the heat

癰 SUY. Disease arising from the wind.

癰 TAN. Silly; foolish.

癰 LIN. Cold disease.

癰 Vulgar form of 疥 Keae.

痿

WEI. A deadness of the limbs; unable to walk.

癱

WAN. A numbness of the limbs.

癢

TOO. Painful; distressing.

癩

TĒEN.

Name of a disease; a sort of eruptive fever.

瘡

FUN. A hot swelling; a hot ulcer; a mourn-

ful, grieved appearance, caused by pain or disease.

瘍

Same as 瘍 Yang.

癰

Same as 鴈 Yen.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

癰

Same as 癰 Yung.

癰

PE. Diseased; a coldness of the hands.

癰

LO. An erroneous form of 癰 Lo.

癰

YIN. Cutaneous eruptions.

癰

HWÖ.

Hoo hwö 癰 something in the throat.

癰

YÖ. Disease.

癰

PAE. Extreme lassitude.

癰

TAOU. A pain or disease in the lower part of the abdomen; disquietude of mind.

癰

KEÄ. A sore on a sheep or other animal's foot.

癰

Same as 癰 Tsëë.

癰

PEË.

Unable to fly; a disease of decay; distorted.

癰

TSE. Disease; sickness; short.

癰

K'HAE.

A disease of the throat. Read Hō, A shortness of breath.

癰

CH'HE.

Foolish; idiotical; simple. Che tae 癰態 a foolish manner.

癰

NÄNG. Disease.

癩

Supposed to be the same as 疥 Chin.

癬

TSĖĖ. A small sore or ulcer.

癢

YANG. Same as 痒 Yang. Yang she nan

jin 癢時難忍 when itching it is difficult to bear.

癰

LOO. A hard swelling.

癰

LEAOU, and Lǎ.

To cure or to heal. Read Yǎ, Disease; or disease going away.

癰

LUY. Same as 癰 Luy, or Lo.

癰

Same as 疹 Tǎng.

癰

TSĖĖ. An ulcer; a sore.

癰

CHING. Ching, or Ching kē 癰結 a

disease of the abdomen, a kind of cholic.

癰

PĖEN. A disease of the bones arising from wind.

癰

PWAN. A disease of the feet.

瘡

Original form of 瘡 Tso.

瘡

YEN.

An ulcer, or sore; a spreading sore as the leprosy.

瘡

LOO. A species of large ulcer. A hard swelling.

瘡

TUY.

A disease of the genital organs; an acute pain of the penis.

瘡

SOO. Disease.

瘡

LEIH.

Luy leih 瘡瘰 a swelling on the neck.

瘡

Hǒ. A disease that causes vomiting and the utmost internal confusion. Hǒ lwan 瘡亂 is by some considered the cholera morbus, supposed to arise from damp and cold; sometimes consists in spasms and abdominal pain; sometimes in vomiting, &amp;c.

瘡

MING. A sick man walking.

瘡

HĖEN. A cold disease.

瘡

LUNG. Disease. Lae heǎ-mo seang keih

tēen go jow 瘡蛤蟆想吃天鵝肉 a bloated frog



desiring to eat the flesh of a wild goose that flies in the heavens, is applied to the designs of man on female beauty.

癩

LAE. A virulent disorder, or sore. Lae chwang

癩瘡 a large species of itch, the skin breaks out in blotches or pustules, like the small pox.

瘦

An ancient form of 癰 Peaou.

瘡

K'HE. Disease.

癰

Same as 疼 Täng.

癰

CHAN. Disease.

瘡

YING.

Disease breaking out ; a fit or paroxysm.

癬

SEEN. Kind of running scabs which gra-

dually spread over the skin, wider and wider; they are distinguished by various names.

癰

YING. From disease and a child. A swelling

in the neck or throat, arising from habitual irritability, the name of a place.

癰

YIN.

Yin chin 癰疹 a cutaneous disease, pustules or blisters.

癰

YIH. Disease.

瘡

HANG.

Sound or noise, as in the throat of a dying person.

EIGHTEEN STROKES.

癯

K'HEU. Lean, thin emaciated.

癯

KWAN. Disease.

癰

P'HE. Filled with wind; a sensation of stoppage of the subtle fluids; a diseased state, induced by grief.

瘡

MO. Diseased on one side.

癰

YUNG. From disease and to stop. A stop-

page of the humours; a swelling; a large offensive sore. Name of a place. P'een yung 便癰 ulcers in the perinæum. Nang

yung 囊 | an ulcer on the scrotum. Yin nang chung chang

陰 | 腫脹 a swelling of the scrotum. Nang yung 囊

| an ulcer below the scrotum, or in perinæo. Nae sāng yu

nang che hea, fun mun, küh taou che ts'een 乃生于囊

之下糞門谷道之前 it breaks out below the scro-

tum, and before the indented path proceeding from the anus;

i. e. in perinæo.

癰

WEI.

An ulcer breaking open. Read Hwa, Simple; silly.

癰

TSO. Disease.

癱

T'HAN. A disease which consists in a rigid

contraction of the muscles or tendons, and is commonly spoken of in connexion with cold and damp. Fung tan 瘋癱 palsy. Tan twan 癱瘓 rigidity of the muscles inducing lameness in the hands and feet.

癩

T'ËEN. A disease which upsets or subverts

the understanding. Derangement, insanity; frantiness; madness; frantic; mad. Applied to children, denotes Convulsions or fits; is applied also to the falling sickness. Insanity, as shewn by laughing, giggling, and joy.

羸

LUY.

Lassitude and feebleness arising from disease.

癰

LE.

A large ulcer. Read Leih, A protuberant swelling.

癯

LWAN. Diseased; emaciated, bent down by

disease; the body crooked by disease.

癩

A vulgar form of 癰 Pe.

癰

LAE.

A bad disease; a virulent disorder. Read Le, An epidemic.

癰

Same as 癰 Ping.

癰

Same as 癰 Lo.

癰

HWAN. A disease.

癰

LWAN. A disease.

癰

Same as the preceding.

癰

Original form of 癰 Pe.

癰

Same as 癰 Lwan.



# CV<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

**𠂔** PÖ. The *two legs* striding apart as if kicking away something; some say two men with their backs turned to each other. Two standing with their backs to each other, to represent parting asunder, which is considered the original signification of the Radical. To go.

**𠂔** An ancient form of 𠂔 Tse.

**癸** KWÉI. 

From *two bars* laid across, to determine the centre. Water flowing from four points to fill up the centre part. An astronomical character applied to years, months, and days; the last of the ten horary characters. Tēn kwei chay; nan che tsing, neu che heuē; sēn tēn tih che e ching hing; how tēn tih che e yew sāng chay yay 天癸者,男之精女之血,先天得之以成形,後天得之以有生者也. tēn-kwei denotes the semen of the male and the blood of the female; before birth obtained to form the figure and after birth obtained for procreation. Hoo käng kwei 呼庚 | a kind of watch word used in armies, and denoting a want of provisions.

**癸** P'HO. To kick away grass with the feet. Pö wei 癸 𠂔 mixed; blended; perverse.

**癸** Vulgar form of the preceding.

**癸** An ancient form of 癸 Kwei.

**癸** An ancient form of 登 Täng.

**癸** An ancient form of 班 Pan.

**癸** An erroneous form of 癸 Pö.

**登** TÄNG. From *a hand* raising the flesh of a victim, and placing it on the vessel used in sacrifice. An earthen ware vessel used in sacrifice; to place higher; to ascend. Täng fung 登峰 to ascend the peak of a mountain. Täng kaou peih tēē chung 登高必跌重 he who ascends high must have the heavier fall.

**發** FÄ. To shoot from a bow, to send forth; to cause to issue forth; to spring forth. To send; to despatch; to transport; to induce to utter; to raise higher; to make manifest; to advance; to go; to proceed to; to go with haste; to cause confusion; to attack and suppress. Name of a district; a surname

**發** An erroneous form of 發 Fei.



葵  
昇

WAN. A year.

An ancient form of 登 Tāng.

發  
發

Same as 發 Fei.

FEI. Duty, custom or tax paid to government.

CVI<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

白

PIH. White; clear; explicit; manifest; to ex-

plain or make manifest; obvious, in allusion to this sense to write *Pih*, means To write or spell erroneously; i. e. to write the character which is most obvious to an uninstructed person. That which is done *freely* and *disinterestedly*. Pih hō 白鶴 a species of Ardea, seemingly the Antigone. Pih yu 白魚 'the white fish,' an insect which corrodes clothes and books. Pih yuen 白鉛 tutenague. Pih jīh shing tēn 白日升天 ascend to heaven in daylight. O-nan pīh Chuy 阿難 白椎 O-nan represented to Chuy. Pih tae 白帶 a white discharge from the vagina, fluor ablus. Pin yin 白淫 or Pih chūh 白濁 a white discharge from the urethra occasioned by venereal excess, or the use of aphrodisiacs. Pih fā hwan hīh 白髮還黑 white (or grey) hairs will be changed to black.

白屋同愁已失鳳鳴之侶  
朱門自樂難容烏合之人

Pih ūh tung tsew, e shīh fung ming che leu;

Choo mun tsze lō, nan yung woo hō che jin.

In a white (poor) house lived (my wife and I) mourned together;  
but I have now lost the phoenix response of my fellow;  
Inside the purple gate (of office) I am happy alone; and cannot  
possibly bear a crow-union with another wife.

This was said by 鄭光 Ching-kwang, to one of the em-

perors of the Tang dynasty, who offered to confer titles on his wife, not knowing that he was a widower. Pih-tsze 白紫 Commelina Communis.

百

PIH.

百 百 百 百 百

From *one* and *clear*. Ten times ten; one distinct round number; a hundred; used for the whole number or species. Many; numerous. The name of a place. A surname. Pih mūh che chang 百木之長 the superior (or best) of all trees. Pih tse kwō 百濟國 an ancient state in the region of Leaon-tung, or rather Leaou-se. Pih wān pūh joo yīh kēen 百聞不如一見 a hundred hearings is not so good as one seeing.

皁

An ancient form of 白 Pih.

皁

KEAY, or Kea.

Name of a place. A surname.

皁

TSAOÙ. Inferiors who perform the lower

departments of duty; police runners. A black colour. The name of a bird.

皂

A vulgar form of the preceding.

皂

PEIH. The smell of grain; some say A grain.

An ancient form of 香 Heang.

皂

An ancient form of 香 Heang.

皃

MAÓU. From *man* and *white*. The human

countenance. An ancient form of 容 Yung. Read Mō, The figure of the human species.

盱

Same as 睥 Han.

的

TEIH. Clear; bright; distinctly seen at a dis-

tance. Real; true. A bright object to shoot at; a target; a hanging point; an important circumstance; denotes the possessive case, and is joined to adjectives without adding to their signification. Chung tēih 中的 to hit the mark.

帛

ME. The border or selvage of cloth or silk.

臭

An erroneous form of 臭 Kaou.

盼

P'HA. Clear discrimination; light and order.

肥

PA. The white of plants or flowers; a colour

not truly distinguished.

皆

KEAE.

皆

All the preceding circumstances; things or persons; all taken collectively.

眈

PE. Clear; bright; distinct.

皇

HWANG.

皇皇皇

A title of dignity applied to Heaven, or the Supreme Being; to sovereigns, to queens, to princes, to Buddha, to deceased parents. San hwang 三皇 the three Emperors, titles of Füh-he, and his two successors. The ancient Yaou and Shun, were entitled 帝 Te, and under the Hea and Chow dynasties, the sovereigns were called 王 Wang. Tsin, who first conquered the whole of China, assumed 皇 Hwang, implying that he had reduced all to his sway, and the title has continued ever since. Yu hwang 於 1 how Imperial! Haou ming, pŭh fung hwang chŭh she 好命不逢 1 出世 he is a well-fated man, who does not meet in life the originator of a new dynasty, to express the evils of civil war. Hwang chiou 1 朝 denotes the existing dynasty. E. kwang hwang jin 以廣皇仁 to extend the imperial benevolence. Kaou yu hwang tēn how too 告于 1 天后土 announced it (or made an appeal) to imperial heaven, and queen earth. San Hwang che haou, fang yu Chow-le; ke tsze tsŭh kēen yu Tsin pŭ sze 三 1 之號昉於周禮其次則 見於秦博士 the title of the Three Emperors appears in Chow-le; and the next time it is seen in the Pŭ-sze, or general scholars of the Tsin dynasty.

皂

An ancient form of 豆 Tow.

眊

Vulgar form of 耄 Maou.

𦣻

P'HO. Pō mō 𦣻 𦣻 a dull white.

𦣻

Same as 歸 Kwei. A man's name.

𦣻

An ancient form of 氣 Ke.

𦣻

An ancient form of 陰 Yin.

𦣻

TSZE. White; pure fresh white colour.

𦣻

Same as 𦣻 Ling.

𦣻

P'ĪH, P'hīh, and Keaou. White.

𦣻

KAOU. Standing upon the top of a house and

proclaiming or announcing to; to sing; to protract the tone or sound; a long drawing sound. High; elevated; a bank of a lake or edge of a marsh; a marshy place.

𦣻

MŌ. A dull white.

𦣻

An ancient form of 終 Chung.

𦣻

An ancient form of 皇 Hwang.

𦣻

Same as the preceding.

𦣻

An ancient form of 卽 Tseih.

𦣻

An ancient form of 星 Sing.

𦣻

KEAOU. A comparison of whiteness or lustre.

The lustre of the moon; the shining whiteness of the sun. White colour. A surname.

𦣻

LŌ. A white colour.

𦣻

P'HING. Ping hō 𦣻 𦣻 white; dull white.

𦣻

FOW. White.

𦣻

Same as 𦣻 Kaou.

𦣻

An ancient form of 皇 Hwang.

𦣻

GO. Go go 𦣻 𦣻 a white colour.

𦣻

HAOU. The light of the heavens; the white-luminous appearance of the sky. Read Kaou, Pure white. A surname.

𦣻

HAN. White.

Han han 𦣻 𦣻 a white appearance.



皁 An ancient form of 終 Chung.

皐 PEĪH. Two hundred.

皛 HWAN. From white and completed. Perfectly white; clear; bright. Name of a place.

皤 PAE. White skin.

皤 CHOW. White silk; clear; bright.

皤 LŮH. A white quadruped.

皤 TSĒEN. A white appearance; a man's name.

皤 Same as 皤 Po.

皤 LŮ. Birds that are white.

皤 SEIH.

A white skin, a pale or fair countenance. Name of a wood

皤 Same as 耀 Yaou.

皤 Same as 普 Te.

皤 A man's name; the pronunciation is not known.

皤 TĒEN. The wood of a boat.

皤 HŌ.

Ping hō 餅餲 white colour; slightly coloured.

皤 HWUY. White.

皤 Same as 皤 Tang.

皤 CH'HOW, and Show.

Speech; language. The same as 皤 Chow.

皤 CH'HUN. White colour.

皤 GAE, or E. The white of hoar frost and of snow.

皤 HEAOU. White; very white; clear; bright; splendid; manifest; apparent. Read Hing, White. Read Pih, To strike.

皤 P'HOO, Lŏ, and Heŏ. The white of birds; a white colour.

皤 T'HE. Half broken off, or cast down.

**皛** HAOU. The white light around the horizon.

Haou haou 皛皛 the light and splendour of the sky; the glorious appearance of the heavens.

**皛** HWANG. The aspect, or visage, or manner.

**皛** HAOU. A white appearance; clear; bright.

A surname. Haou haou 皛皛 the appearance of great self possession. Tae haou 太 1 is applied to 伏羲 Fūh-he and 少 1 Shaou-haou, and to 金天氏 Kin-tēn-she. Used for 昊 Haou.

**皛** TSĪH. Clear; pure; a deep white. Emaciated.

TsĪh shan 皛山 the name of a principality.

**皛** MEAOU. A white colour.

**皛** An ancient form of 皛 Mēen.

**皛** TS'HUY. A lofty eminent appearance. The whiteness of hoar frost or snow.

**皛** PĪH. The whiteness of flax.

**皛** Same as 智 Che.

**皛** NING. To announce to.

**皛** Same as 皛 Teĭh.

**皛** HEAOU. White; clear; bright.

**皛** YĖ, or Yĭh. From white and flower. White shining flowers. Clear; bright.

**皛** Same as 皛 Wei.

**皛** PO. White; plain and unadorned; the grey hairs of old age. Large bellied; an animal with a white belly. Name of a plant; copious; abundant.

**皛** TĀNG. White.

**皛** P'HŪH.

White vapour or steam arising from a thing.

**皛** Same as 皛 Haou.

**皛** An ancient form of 皛 Kwei.

**皛** SUNG. A plain white.

**皛** KEAOU. The white lustre of some precious stones. White, luminous, refulgent.

皜 YĖ. Plants or trees with white flowers.

皛 GAE. Clear ; pure ; white.

皞 LING. Same as 皞 Ling.

皙 An ancient form of 星 Sing.

皑 CHOW. Language, or speech.

皒 YAOU. A white colour.

皓 MUNG. Any thing white on the top.

皔 An erroneous form of 皔 Hwang, An imperial lustre.

皕 LUNG. Lung leih 皕 歷 two small doors, one on the left and the other on the right.

皖 The wood at the bottom of a boat. The pronunciation is not known.

皗 LEĪH. A white appearance; lustre; splendour; a bright pearl. Read Lǎ, A white colour. Read Pǒ, Mixed colours.

皘 YĖ. The white flowers of trees and plants; flowery ; shining ; bright ; gay.

皙 P'HEAOU. A white colour; a bird changing its feathers; any thing of a dead dull colour, instead of glossy and bright.

皑 WEI. Flowers; flowery; gay.

皒 HŎ. White colour. Hǎ jen pih show 皒 然 白首 a white or grey head.

皓 LEĪH. A white appearance.

皔 Same as 皞 Ling.

皑 TSEŎ. A white colour; pure; clean.

皒 Same as 皒 Leih.

皓 TSŎ. White.

皔 T'HANG. Clear; shining; bright.

皕 LING. A white colour.



CVIII<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

皮

PE. To skin; skin; bark; peel; a wrapper;

a case. A surname. Pe peau 皮包 the prepuce. Pe foo che chwang 皮膚之瘡 a cutaneous disease. Kan sāng kwei tow che king shang pe paou yu nuy 疳生龜頭之頸上皮包于內 a venereal ulcer behind the corona glandis, and beneath the prepuce.

𤑔

TSĀNG, or Chǎng. The skin tense.

𤑕

P'HEI. A branch broken off.

𤑖

HWAN. From skin and a round ball. A

protuberant swelling. One says, A case for an arrow.

𤑗

KAN, and Kán.

A black tinge on the face. Sickness.

𤑘

Same as the preceding.

𤑙

TSEŌ. The skin wrinkled.

𤑚

Same as the following.

皤

P'HŌ.

The skin rising up as on a swelling. The skin broken.

皤

P'HE.

A vessel cracked, but the parts not separated.

𤑛

PÈ.

Wrinkled; to peel off the wrinkled heads of hemp.

𤑜

PA.

Pa cha 𤑜戲 a disease of the nose.

𤑝

NAN. Soft leather.

𤑞

Same as 𤑝 Tsoo.

𤑟

PE. To open out; to expand.

Pe urh 𤑟覩 the appearance of opening the mouth.

𤑠

PÒ.

Lame. Read Pó, The foot turned inwards; the legs crooked.

𪚩

Same as 𪚩 Nan.

𪚪

TSIH. Wrinkled skin. Read Lih, A surname.

𪚫

MIN. Fine grained leather.

𪚬

PAOU.

A blister on the hands and feet; a vissiele.

𪚭

MŌ. Skin.

𪚮

WĀ.

A vulgar form of 𪚮 Wā, A stocking.

𪚯

CHAOU. The thin membrane which covers

flesh below the external skin.

𪚰

YING, and Yang.

Blue appearance. A blue coloured face.

𪚱

TSZE. Skin not stretched out; rumpled.

𪚲

TSO. Coarse bad skin or leather; skin rent.

𪚳

Same as 辜 Koo.

𪚴

TĀ. Wide loose skin.

𪚵

SEUN. The skin of the feet broken.

𪚶

KEIH. Black skin.

𪚷

KWEI.

An extreme degree of lassitude. Same as 𪚷 Ke.

𪚸

GAOU.

Hard stiff skin; the noise made by dry hard skin.

𪚹

HAN.

A skin for defending the arm in archery.

𪚺

SEUE. Decayed or rotten; to pluck off skin.

𪚻

K'HEW. A ball for play.

𪚼

SEAOU. A scabbard for a sword.

𪚽

K'HEŌ. Dry skin; or skin dry.

𪚾

TS'HEUN. Fine risings on the skin, the

skin on the hands broken by the cold. Method of sketching pictures Loose skin hanging down. Tseun pe 𪚾皮 the fruit *Le-che*.

皴 CHǎ. The wrinkled skin of an old man.

皴 T'HO.

To skin; to peel; skin rent; skin spoiled.

皴 TS'HEÖ.

Rumpled skin or bark. Fine risings on bark or skin.

皴 KIN. The appearance of thick skin.

皴 LÜH.

Lüh tsüh 皴 瘠 skin and flesh having a lean ugly appearance.

皴 TSEUE. Skin broken asunder.

皴 T'HËEN.

To raise up or peel off the skin; risings on the skin.

皴 K'HAN. An uneven appearance.

皴 E. Same as 騎 Ke.

皴 Tǎ. Wide loose skin, as on a lean animal.

皴 A vulgar form of 皴 Cha.

皴 An erroneous form of 皴 Tǎ.

皴 Same as 皴 Juen.

皴 T'HOO. The bark of the mulberry tree.

皴 A vulgar form of 皴 Koo.

皴 KEUN. The skin of the hands and feet broken; broken or rent skin from cold.

皴 PÜNG, and Pàng.

Hempen shoes; little children's leather shoes.

皴 HOW.

A thin skin on rock honey. One says A stone tomb.

皴 Same as the preceding.

皴 TSZE. The skin of the hands and feet black.

皴 An ancient form of 皴 Pei.

皴 KEÖ. Eggs being hatched; any thing covered with a shell; or the external covering of a bud.

皴 PANG. To make the borders of shoes.



𪗇 TSÚY.

Grain before it has had the husk removed.

皺 TSOW. From *grass* or *herbs* and *skin*. A

wrinkled face; frowning eyebrows; wrinkles in any thing.

𪗈 MA.

Ma seih 𪗈 𪗉 the appearance of the mouth shut.

𪗊 HAN. Thin skin; the external cuticle.

𪗋 CHA. A red pimple or swelling on the nose;  
from cold or the influence of liquor.

𪗌 LŪH.

The skin of an animal that has grains.

𪗍 PEĪH. Skin with figures drawn on it.

𪗎 TSZE.

Hard skin growing on the hands and feet.

𪗏 WAN, and Wán.

The skin separating and coming off.

𪗐 TSOW. Rumpled skin.

𪗑 Original form of 𪗒 Tseö.

𪗓 Same as 𪗏 Wan. Read Mwan, Skin.

𪗔 PEI.

Name of a list; to arrange names in a list.

𪗕 FUN. A drum; a large drum.

𪗖 HEÖ. Dry skin.

𪗗 A vulgar form of 𪗏 Wan.

𪗘 T'HÄ. The skin rising.

𪗙 Same as 𪗚 Lă.

𪗛 CHEN. The epidermis or scurf skin. Loose  
skin separated from the flesh. Read Tan, A disease of the skin  
of the face.

𪗜 An ancient form of 𪗝 Pei.

𪗞 Same as the preceding.

𪗟 JEN. Soft skin. Read Now, Leather undressed.

𤑔

YEN. Cicatrix of a healed ulcer.

𤑕

Same as 𤑔 Jen.

𤑖

T'HÜH.

Slippery; a quiver or stand for containing arrows. A calf.

𤑗

PÖ. A cumulus at a grave. Skin rent or broken.

𤑘

WA. Clothing for the legs; stockings.

𤑙

LA. Same as 𤑘 Tă.

𤑚

KWANG.

The appearance of being widely extended, or spread out.

𤑛

Same as 𤑚 E.

𤑜

LOO. Skin; one says, The skin of the belly.

𤑝

An erroneous form of 𤑛 Jang.

𤑞

KĒÉN. The skin rising; thick skin on the feet.

The toes wounded or hurt and separating about the middle.

𤑟

SĚĚ. Harmony; concord; agreement; blended.

## CVIII<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

皿

MING, and Mǎng. Vessels which are

used in eating or drinking, crockery and earthen ware. All manner of household utensils.

𠂔

An erroneous form of 𠂔 Ting.

𠂕

K'HE. A vessel or utensil; a man's name.

盂

KO. A dish or platter.

盂

KĚĚ. A kind of dish or platter.

盂

MANG, or Hwang. Mang lang 盂浪

coarse, wide, unsettled as the waves; applied to people's dispositions and minds. Not capable of nice and just discrimination.

盂

KAN. A dish or platter; a large basin.

盂

YU. From *steam or vapour* arising out of a

vessel. A vessel to contain rice, or wine, or water; they say A prince is like a vessel, the people like water; the water is moulded by the shape of the vessel. Name of a book; of a plant; of a hill, and of a district. A certain hunt. A surname.

盂

Original form of 盂 Yu.

盂

PÖ. A household utensil.

盂

HEA. A dish or platter.

盂

A vulgar form of 盂 Yen.

盂

A vulgar form of 盂 Pei.

盆

HE. A small basin or platter.

盂

CHAOU.

盂

盂

An household utensil; a sort of bell.

盆

PUN. From *to divide* and *an utensil*. An ear-

then were vessel, used in ancient times as a measure, and also to beat time on during their rude singing and music; a jar, pitcher, basin, or tub, without regard to the material of which

it is made. A vessel for boiling salt in. Name or a medicine and of a place.

盅

CH'HUNG.

An empty or hollow vessel; a cup.

盍

HEA. To cover over. A surname.

盈

YING

盈

From *numerous additions* and a vessel. A full vessel; full; the quantity completed; overflowing; as a local word, denotes Anger Name of state, and of a district. Ke seaou e ying 器小易盈 a small vessel is easily filled, applied to little minds being easily elated.

盂

KWEI. A large dish.

盂

PÖ. A certain utensil.

盂

Same as 盂 Kwan.

盂

HO.

盂

盂

盂

A vessel in which to blend together different tastes.

盂

YUNG. A large jar.

盂

CHAOU. A certain vessel.

盂

HAE. A vessel to contain wine.



盃

MEIH. A certain utensil.

盂

CH'HOO. A certain utensil, or vessel.

盃

YAOU. A vessel not level inside.

益

YIH.

From *water* and a *vessel*. To pour in more and more; to add to; to increase; to introduce; to benefit; that which is advantageous; beneficial; in a higher degree. Abundant; full; the appellation of a certain quantity; twenty-four taels. Names of a plant; of a fruit; and of a district. Yih ke yang shin 益氣養神 to improve the animal aura, and nourish the animal spirits.

盃

YA. A vessel for wine.

盃

Same as 盃 Yew.

盃

TÖ. A dish or platter used on the table.

盃

FAN. A certain cup for wine.

盃

Vulgar form of the preceding.

盃

WAN. A bowl or dish.

盃

WÂN. From a *basin* with food and an *incarcerated man*. To give food to the prisoners. Benevolent; kind hearted; warm humane feeling.

盃

HÖ. To unite together; to cover over; many persons uniting together and seeking with ardour. Why not? A surname. A term used for the Pronoun I.

盃

YANG. An earthen ware vessel, either used to regulate music, or to contain water or wine. Appearance of fullness or plenty. The name of a door. A surname.

盃

HOO. A form of 盃 Hoo.

盃

A vulgar form of 盃 Tsin.

盃

YÉW. A small jar; a vessel to contain water.

盃

YU. The overflowing of water from a vessel.

盃

HÖ. A platter; a dish; a box; to cover over.

盃

LE. An utensil.

盃

YEN. A dish, or platter; a wine cup.

盃

KEUEN, or K'heuen. A wooden platter.

盜

Same as 盪 Fan.

盪

K'HWEI. A vessel for rice; a general term

for vessels. A vulgar term for a helmet.

盞

GAN. A platter; a kind of cup.

盞

A vulgar form of 盞 Kae.

盞

Same as 盞 Yu.

盞

FOO. A round basket for containing grain.

Some say, Square without side, round within.

盞

KWEI.

A vessel to contain rice, used in the rites of sacrifice.

盞

K'HEW. A surname. Name of a box; a box.

盞

Same as 盞 Tan.

盛

SHING, or Ching.

成 成

From *to complete and a vessel*. The grain prepared in vessels for offering to the gods. Accomplished; perfected; completed. Great; abundant; plenteous; affluent; flourishing; any good in the highest degree; excellent. Complimentary adjective applied to another person's country, or native place. The name of a certain vessel; of a hill; of a country; and of

a place. A surname. To put into a vessel. To receive or contain any thing.

盜

T'HÁOU. From *to covet and an utensil*. To

covet the property of others, and take it by force or fraud; to rob; to plunder; to commit piracy; to promote one's own interest by underhand clandestine means. Name of a spring, and of a star, and of a plant; an appellation of a fleet horse. Seaou taou 小盜 a petty pilferer.

盞

T'HUY. The name of an utensil.

盞

K'HEÁOU. An instrument of husbandry.

盞

CHUH. A dish or cup.

盞

An original form of 盞 Ming.

盞

YA. To contain or put into; a wine vessel.

盞

The sound of this character is not known. A sort

of wine cup.

盞

MUNG. To fill quite full.

盞

Same as 盞 Kae.

盞

FAN. A certain kind of cup.

**盞** LŪH. To drain entirely of water; to exhaust or drain completely; the name of a place, and of a man. A particular kind of small box or press.

**盞** Same as 盞 Keuen.

**盞** CHAN. From a cup and shallow. A very small cup for wine or other purposes; a cup to contain oil for lamps; the numeral of lamps.

**盞** SHAY. The name of a certain utensil.

**盞** Same as 盞 Tan.

**盞** SHAY. An utensil.

**盞** MING. An open or explicit declaration before the gods; to bind one's self with an oath; an oath, taken with the shedding of blood, and sipping or drinking of it; implying a wish, that in case of violating the promise made, the individual may be treated as the slain animal.

**盞** Same as 盞 Tan.

**盞** CH'HE. Name of a water plant, and of an utensil.

**盞** LE. A bottle gourd made into a wine vessel.

**盞** TSIN. From a vessel and the ashes of consumed wood. A vessel emptied; come to an end; a thing or work brought to a close; to draw off totally; entirely; to exhaust; to leave nothing. The extreme point or limit; the utmost; completely exhausted; terminated; to perform to the utmost degree; with the whole of; all. A surname.

**盞** Original form of the preceding.

**盞** HEUE, or Heih. Name of a hill.

**盞** KĒEN.

**盞**

**盞**

To look down upon and inspect from a higher place; to examine into. To look at; to oversee; to exercise the oversight or controul of; an inspector; an overseer; an eunuch. Halo gathering round the sun; Name of a star. A jail or prison; to put in jail. Name of an office. A surname.

**盞** KUNG. A small cup. An erroneous character.

**盞** LŪH. A man's name.

**盞** POO.

A form of 舖 Poo, The evening hour for taking rice.

**盞** PWAN. A tub-like vessel whether made of wood or metal; a bathing tub; a vessel to contain rice; name of a state; of a dog, and of a gate. A surname. Winding; curved. Pwan chung tsan, leih leih keue sin koo 盞中餐粒粒皆辛苦 of the dinner in the dish, every grain of



rice has cost bitter toil. Pwan seuen 盤旋 to sit cross legged. Pwan seuen ke tēn 盤旋幾天 to sit; i. e. to live or lodge with a person a few days. Pwan-ko-she 盤古氏 also called Pwan-chow-she 盤周氏 is represented as the first human being, and possessing an extensive knowledge of nature; from which he is called Yu-she 御世 the ruler of the world; and by Sōh chuen 俗傳 vulgar tradition, it is said he Fun tēn te 分天地 divided the heavens and the earth. The origin of this person is thus expressed, Tēn te tsoo fun che she, Pwan-koo sāng yu ke chung 天地初分之時 盤古生於其中 when heaven and earth were first separated, Pwan-koo was produced in the midst of them; 能知天地高低及造化之理 he had capacity to know the height and depth of heaven and earth; and the principles of creating and transforming. 相傳首出 御世者 The tradition is that he at first appeared to rule the world. Pwan-koo 盤古 is in pictures represented as clothed with leaves. Some historians omit the mention of him on account of the obscurity that hangs over the subject; and on this account also some call him 渾敦氏 Hwān-tūn-she. The whole appears to be an obscure tradition concerning Adam.

**藍** K'OO. Certain salt lakes or pans stretching fifty one le in length, and seven le in width. Badly made; not of strong texture; hurried; bustle; confused and temporary; to slobber; to suck.



**盥** KWÁN. 

From water, mortar, and a tub. To wash the hands; to wash with water in a tub; to wash the hands before offering sacrifice.

**盥** K'HE.

Name of an utensil; and of a certain quadruped.

**盃** MO, and Ma. A cup.

**盒** GO, or Yō.  

A cover for a tripod. Read Gàn, in the same sense.

**盞** Same as 盞 Keaou.

**執** CHOW. A man's name.

**淪** Same as 淪 Lüh.

**盟** Same as 盟 Ming.

**酖** TAN. Gravy; the blood-formed gravy of beef.

**盧** LOO. A vessel for containing rice; a place to contain fire; a furnace. A place for selling liquor. A black colour. Used to denote Reeds that grow by the side of rivers. The name of a river, a place for selling wine; also a certain ornament for a horse's head.

**奮** FUN. Speed; velocity.

**盞** KEAOU. A cup or other vessel.

**盥** HOO. An utensil.

**盞** TSAN. A dish or cup.

盬

SEU. To carry a vessel on the back.

盪

TUN. A dish or basin. Read Tuy, A vessel

used when drinking blood, in taking oaths.

盪

CHOW. To lead and strike; to pluck from

amongst. The name of a place; the name of a person.

盪

Same as 盪 Hae.

盪

T'HANG. From *hot water* and *a tub*. A ves-

sel to wash or bathe in. Moved; agitated; to move a boat over dry land; large; great. A surname. Name of a place.

盪

KEAOU. An utensil.

盪

Same as 盪 Koo.

盪

A lump of salt. The sound is not known.

盪

YANG. A cup.

盪

GŎ, or Yŏ.

To cover over; a covert; a small religious house.

盪

HAE. The gravy or juice of meat.

盪

KOO. Any vessel or utensil.

盪

YĪH. An animal of the mus species.

盪

Same as 盪 Le.

盪

KEAŌU. An utensil. Read Heaou, A hot vessel.

盪

An erroneous form of 盪 Le.

盪

CHĀ.

To decoct different tasted ingredients and reduce them to one.

盪

Same as 盪 Keaou.

盪

LUY. A wine vessel.

盪

A form of 盪 Loo.

盪

LÉ.

盪

Perverse; vicious; wicked; a virulent disease. Name of a hill. Also read Lěě.

盪

K'HOO. A leader; not firm: Salt.

盪

Same as 盪 Choo.

盥

K'HEU. The seed of trees.

盥

Same as 盥 Kǒ.

盥

YU. An instrument of husbandry.

盥

Same as 盥 Hin. Also read Hwuy in the same sense.

盥

Same as 盥 Yen, or Kēen.

盥

KAN. The cover of a vessel. A small cup.

# CIX<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

目

MŪH. Originally intended to resemble the

eye. The eye; that which directs; the head or principal person. The index of a book; a square on a chess-board is called 方目 Fang mǔh. To name or designate; to look with the eye. Hǒ mǔh 合目 to shut the eyes, and compose the thoughts—is the way to strengthen the eyes. Mǔh tsēen che keih | 前之急 a present emergency. Mǔh hwǎn pǔh ming | 昏不明 indistinct vision. Mǔh she pǔh ming 目視不明 dimness of sight. E tsae tsze shoo mǔh che 以才子書 | 之 denominated it a work of genius. Fan mǔh 反 | to look at each other with dislike.

目

KEAOU. Thick eyebrows.

目

An ancient form of 目 Mǔh.

目

CHOW, and Keaou. Squinting eyes; the eye-lashes above and below. Read Yaou, Deep eyes.

眇

A vulgar form of 眇 Mēen.

眇

PŪH. The bones of the eye; the socket.

眇

TSANG, or Chǎng.

To stare straight forward.

眇

HEUEN. The eyes rolling from side to side.

眇

Original form of 艮 Kǎn.

From eye and to compare. Looking at each other with determined opposition; not shewing submission by letting fall the eye.

早

KEAOU. The name of a place.



𥇑 CHĪH. A disease of the eyes.

眇 SAN, or Tsēen.

To look upwards to. To see for a short time.

𥇒 WŌ, and Wan. The eye.

𥇓 KAN.

A great deal of white in the eye. To open the eyes wide.

𥇔 TSĒEN.

To gaze at a distance where objects are indistinctly seen.

𥇕 Original form of 具 Keu.

𥇖 HWAN. Yuen hwan 𥇖 to turn or roll the eyes. One says, Large eyes.

𥇗 HEU. To open the eyes wide; to stare; to

look and hope; to be sorry; to be sick. Plain; substantial. The name of a district and of a plant. A surname; a man's name. Hwuy heu 𥇗 the appearance of a petty man pleased and gratified.

𥇘 Original form of 𥇗 Heu.

𥇙 HEUNG. The eyes turning.

𥇚 FAN. Large eyes.

𥇛 Same as the preceding. A vulgar character.

𥇜 An erroneous form of 𥇚 Gae.

𥇝 JIN. Appearance of gazing; gazing with indistinct vision or stupefaction.

盲 WANG, or Mǎng. Blind.

Pĕen mǎng 偏盲 blind of one eye.

𥇞 MANG, and Wang. To raise the head and gaze. Ching-tsze-tung says it denotes The light of the eye lost, in which case how can any one gaze.

𥇟 An erroneous form of 𥇞 E.

𥇠 CHUEN. To direct the eyes to one point, as a stream flows in one direction. To gaze; to look intently.

直 CH'ĪH. Straight; direct; morally upright.

Correct; proper; to straighten; to accord with; to rectify; firm; bold; authority; to plant; an euphonic particle employed at the introduction of a sentence. The name of an office; of a door; of a city; and of a spring. A surname. The price of a thing; the price of labour. Yew chow, kin Chih-le, Shun-tĕen-foo 幽州今直隸順天府 Yew-chow (of former times) was the same as the modern Shun-tĕen-foo.

in the province of Chih-le. Chih-tüh Fang kwei tsow 直督  
方跪奏 Fang, the governor of Chih-le province, kneels  
to state to his majesty.

見 YAOU. Deep sunken eyes.

眈 K'HE. A surname.

眇 An ancient form of 眇 Show.

眇 Same as 融 Yung.

眇 YANG.

Sheep's eyes, injuring persons in some way unexplained.

眇 YUEN. To look; to gaze.

眇 TËEN. The appearance of the eye. The eyes

rolling and gazing. The name of a place. Read Hëen, Name  
of a kingdom; large eyes. Read Min, The appearance of  
gazing.

眇 An erroneous form of 眇 Meih.

相 SEANG. 相 相 相 相

From eye and tree. The eye prying amongst trees; to  
look and examine; to blend with; to join with; mutually;  
reciprocally; often merely denotes that the verb is transitive.

The substance of, in contradistinction from mere accidents.  
To assist; to help; to lead. A minister of state; one appoint-  
ed to receive an ambassador. To support; to direct; to  
choose; the sound of beating to accompany a song; the art  
of physiognomy, an appellation of the moon. To reckon.  
Forms a part of various proper names. Nuy seang 內相  
a confidential adviser of a monarch, distinct from the Tsae-seang  
宰相 or official ministers. Seang sze kwa 相思掛  
a sort of charm to make lovers think of each other. Seang  
ke heang Yuen 相繼降元 successively submitted to the  
Yuen dynasty.

眇 An erroneous form of 眇 Mih.

眇 An erroneous form of 眇 Hoo.

眇 CH'HIN. Staring angrily; the pupil of the eye.

眇 Vulgar form of 眇 She.

眇 TËEN.

To look; to hold up the head and gaze; to look angrily.

昏 Same as 眇 She.

眇 MÜH. Respect; serious decorum.

眇 CHÜN. From eye and confused plants. In the  
Dictionaries read Chun, commonly read Tun. Deep sunken  
eyes; dullness of sight. Affected sleep.

**映** KEUĚ. To look askant. A disease of the eyes. Read Heuĉ, To look alarmed; to look from side to side in an uncertain manner.

**𥇑** KEAOU. To suspend upside down; a head hung up with the hair hanging down.

**𥇒** Same as the preceding.

**𥇓** Same as 𥇒 Ke.

**𥇔** NŮH. To look at.

**𥇕** HIN. Joyful, joy, delight, to see dimly.

**𥇖** Vulgar form of 𥇕 Suy.

**𥇗** KWŌ. The appearance of the eyes.

**𥇘** HÉ. To look at with indignation. The appearance of diligent severe labour. This character is now confounded by many persons with the following character.

**盼** P'HAN. The white and black of the eye clearly distinguished; a beautiful eye; the rolling eye of a beautiful

woman; to look affectionately; to look about. A name of wood; the name of a district. A surname.

**𥇙** Same as 降 Fung. To examine with the eye.

**𥇚** TS'HE. To look; to examine; to look askint.

**盾** SHUN, or Chuen, and Tun. A kind of shield. Name of an office; of a certain country; and of a star. A man's name. Tsēen how maou tun 前後矛盾 the beginning and the end self contradictory.

**𥇛** HEUE, and Wă. To raise the eye and dart a glance. A slight motion of the eye.

**𥇜** Vulgar form of 𥇛 Che.

**𥇝** MIN. The appearance of looking.

**𥇞** Same as the preceding.

**𥇟** FOO. To look for or hope.

**𥇠** HEUE. Motion or rolling of the eyes.

**明** MING.

To see distinctly or clearly. Used for 明 Ming.



省

SING. To look carefully; to examine. Read

Sǎng, Within the royal domain or palace; a place where people will be examined. A province. To lessen; to diminish. Sǎng wǎn 省文 an abbreviated mode of writing. Kěě tsze sǎng wǎn 潔字省文 an abbreviated form of the character Kěě. Sǎng hwuy che foo 省會知府 the Che-foo magistrate of the metropolis of a province.

看

FOW. To see.

眡

SHE. To look. The same as 視 She.

眴

YUN. To see indistinctly.

昂

GANG. To raise the eyes and look.

眄

MĒEN. To squint; to look askant. Lew mēen

流眄 the appearance of turning the eyes.

眊

P'HAN. An eye with a great deal of white.

A man's name. Pan tsing 眊睛 a cataract.

眈

FANG. Seen indistinctly. Fang fūh 眈眈

appearing as if; like; but unable to see so clearly as to be certain. The same expression is written several other ways.

眈

HEĪH. To look.

眊

P'HAE. Pae mō 眊眊 a dull eye. Read

Pei, Not clear, nor bright. Read P'hě, The same as 眊 Fei.

眊

MŌ.

From a sheep's horn and eye. A distorted eye.

眊

MEAOU. One eye small; piercing view; eye

deep sunk; wanting one eye. Small; minute; subtle.

眊

TAN. From eye and hesitating. Looking

furtively like a tiger about to spring on its prey. To look at something near, when the intention is directed to something more distant; excessive enjoyment or indulgence; addicted to pleasure. Read Chin, To put forth the head and peep.

眉

MEI.

眉 眉 眉

The eyebrows; an epithet of aged persons; certain stone ornaments; the ground about the mouth of a well. A surname.

眊

HWŪH, Wŭh, Mei, or Mae.

Obscure vision; dimness of sight from looking long, and to a great distance; the obscure light of the dawn of day; obscurely seen, as a streamer at a distance. Distorted gaze.

眊

Same as the preceding.

眊

MAÓU. A dull eye; dull; stupid; drunk; old.

眊

SHEN. A surname.

看 K'HAN.

To look; to observe; to see; to peep; to spy. A surname.

𥇦 WŎ, and Wan.

To scratch out the eyes. Small ugly eyes.

𥇦 An ancient form of 視 She.

𥇦 Same as the preceding.

𥇦 HEIH. Towards.

𥇦 KEIH. To look.

𥇦 MEEN. To look askant.

𥇦 FANG. To look; to see.

𥇦 FEI. Dulness of eye sight; obscure vision;  
dull appearance of the eye.

𥇦 Same as the preceding.

映 YANG. From eye and midst. To look; to  
see; dulness of sight. An angrily-resentful look.

𥇦 An ancient form of 視 She.

𥇦 CHING.

Looking straight; looking singly at one object.

𥇦 MAY. A small eye.


𥇦 KEU. Looking on the right and left.

𥇦 YAOU. Deep sunken eyes; to look narrowly.

Retired; to look inwardly; deep thought.

𥇦 SHIN. To open the eyes wide; a precipitate  
appearance. The appearance of birds or quadrupeds alarmed.

𥇦 HŎ. The appearance of looking high.

𥇦 T'HĀ.   
Eyes reciprocally meeting at a point.

𥇦 CHIN. Something intercepting the sight;  
heavy; dull. A man's name.

𥇦 HWANG. To look; to gaze; a man's name.

𥇦 KEU. To glance on every side. Read Heu,  
To smirk and laugh; deep hollow eyes.

脊 SHIN.

An ancient form of 慎 Shin. The name of a kingdom; and of a mau. A surname.

𠂔

眈 HEÜĚ. To look alarmed; to gaze in a frightened manner. The appearance of deep eyes.

眈 CH'HÉ, and Tsäng. To look directly at; to gaze upon intently; to fix the eyes upon; to look in a frightened manner. Read E, The appearance of raising the eyes. The name of a district.

眈 SÄNG. The eye diseased by something growing over it, as a cataract. Error; excess; crime; calamity. A certain demoniacal disease; to lessen; to diminish; to save trouble; meager; lean.

眈 HEÜH.

The appearance of deep sunken eyes; the motion of the eyes.

眈 WÉ.

Dulness of sight; indistinctness of vision.

眈 SZE. To spy privily.

眞 CHIN.

眞 眞 眞

True; truth; sincere; sincerity; real; genuine; pure; spiritual; the name of a star; a name of tea; a name of gold, of incense, of a stone, and of a district. A surname; a designation of Budha; and of the eminent in the Taou sect.

眞 Vulgar form of the preceding character.

眈 MÖ. Dulness of the eye; a man's name. Read Mëë, The name of a place.

眈 CHOO. To stretch the eyes; to stare; to fix the eyes upon and gaze.

眈 CH'HEÑ. To peep; to spy; to look slyly and clandestinely at; to eye a person in an underhand manner.

眈 KEU. To look and stare affrighted.

眈 MAOU.

Keaou maou 眈 眈 to look askance.

眈 MING, or Mëen. To shut the eyes. Read Mëen, Confused; perturbed, applied to the mind, or to the eyes; bewildered. Ming mäh 眈 目 to shut the eyes, as in death.

眈 TE. From eye and to bend down. To look at; the appearance of looking down upon.

眈 PAOU. Looking angrily.

眈 WAN, and Yuen. A vacant eye. An eye without lustre or light. A well without water.



**眴** SHUN. From *eye* and *a dart*. Motion of the eye; to give a token by a glance of the eye.

**眵** CH'HIH. From *eye* and *to lose*. The eye distorted; gazing on every side as if something were lost.

**眵** An ancient form of the preceding.

**眵** An erroneous form of 眵 E.

**眵** E. To look.

**眵** Same as 眵 Kwa.

**眵** TSÉ, Tszé, and Chác.

The eyes looking askint, or to one side; the collar of a garment which folds over on one side; to look askant with indignation and hatred; a resentful look.

**眵** Same as the preceding.

**眵** CH'HAOU. To make signs, in sport, to a person with the eye. To wink; to ogle; to play with the eye.

**眵** HEUEN. Shifting the eyes about continually; the eyes wandering from object to object; the opposite of a respectful steady aspect; irregular; disorderly. Chang heuen 眼眩 a full heart; self sufficient.

**眵** CHĀ. The eye moving.

**眵** PE, and Meih. To look straight forward; to feel ashamed. Read Mǎ, To look; a malignant look.

**眵** PING. To look; a clear eye. A man's name. Read Fang, A slight glance.

**眵** NE. To look.

**眵** MOW. From *beyond* and *eye*. To annoy a person.

**眵** Original form of 眵 Sǎng.

**眵** An ancient form of 眵 E.

**眵** A form of 眵 Ting.

**眵** TSOO. The eye.

**眵** A man's name. The sound not known.

**眵** HWUY. Deep eyes. Hwuy heu 眵肝 a strong appearance. Read Wei, To raise the eye. Read Suy and Kwei, A surname. The appearance of slight anger in the eye.

督 LOO. A tumour growing by the side of the eye.

眈 HUNG. Mung hung 眈眈 a dull eye.

眈 Same as 眈 Heu.

眈 Same as 眈 Heüh.

眈 Same as the preceding.

眈 HWÄ. To look; to look with anger. A man's name. Read Kwö, A dull eye.

眈 LÖ. To look.

眈 T'HUNG. The eye lids. To turn the eyes; to turn the eyes and look upon with anger.

眈 K'HE. To look straight forward; to stare at.

眈 Same as the preceding.

眈 SHIH. That which the eye remembers; recognised by the eye as seen before.

眈 HANG. To fly about as the swallow; to fly up and down, said of birds, as 眈 hěě, is said of the frisking of fish.

眈 ME. Dust or motes entering the eye and blinding it, or obscuring its vision. To dislike; to loathe.

眈 KEAOU. To look asquint.

眈 HOW. Staring and looking with angry glances.

眈 TĒĒ, and Chĭh. From eye and to lose. To look aslant as if one had lost something; to make signs with the eyes. A man's name.

眈 An erroneous form of 眈 Urh.

眈 An erroneous form of 眈 Tsung.

眈 E. A slight glance with the eye. To look well at without speaking. To stare directly at. Read Té, in the sense of 眈 Te.

眈 An ancient form of 眈 E.

眈 Same as 眈 Tsae.

**眙** KEĀ. To look at with the eye-lids nearly closed;  
to look at narrowly; the twinkling of the eye. Read Tun, A  
sleepy appearance.

**睥** NEĪH, or Nīh; Chīh, and Ne.

To view lightly, that is, with contempt; to scorn a person  
for his ignorance.

**睚** An erroneous form of 睚 Yen.

**眦** TSEUEN, or Chuen. The twinkling of  
an eye; to contract the eyelids and look. Dulness of sight.

**眈** KAE. Large, wide opened eyes. A man's name.

**眊** LUY. The eyes askance.

**眊** HEUE. From *blood* and *eye*. Tēn heuē 瞋  
an ill-looking wicked ugly appearance.

**眊** KĀNG. The appearance of raising the eyes.

**眊** MING. To look displeased; supercilious rol-  
ing of the eyes; an elegant affect produced by the manner of  
looking.

**眊** An erroneous form of 眊 Hō.

**眊** HEUEN. The motion or rolling of the eyes;  
to look furtively; to gaze and stare about, carelessly and  
irreverently. Soft and yielding; delicate as young grain or as  
a child; new and bright. Also read Shun. Lin heuen 麟眊  
without shore or limit.

**眊** CHE. Blear eyed; the liquids of the eye thick-  
ened; the sides of the eye sore.

**眊** K'HWANG. The margin of the eye; the  
ball of the eye. Kaou kwang 高眊 a high eye ball. Yen  
kwang ta 眼 1 大 eye ball large, supercilious, proudly  
contemptuous.

**眷** KEUÉN. To turn the eye towards; to look  
with affection and regard to; those on whom one places regard;  
a family; near relations. A surname. Kwan keuen jin tāng  
官眷人等 the family of an officer of government.

**眸** MOW. The pupil of the eye; and the eye gene-  
rally; the Chinese suppose the eye shews the character, and  
teach to watch a person's eye.

**眊** CH'HIN. The pupil of the eye; the incipient  
principles or causes of; subtle originating causes, or incipient  
operations are called Chin.

**眺** T'HEAOU. From *eye* and *to divine*. To  
look aslant; to peep; to look to a distance. Name of an  
elevated terrace.



眴

A vulgar form of 睂 Yuen.

眈

SHOW.

The appearance of gathering up the face and staring.

眊

YANG.

Beautiful eyes. The space between the eyebrows.

眼

YEN. The eye; a small eye; an open space,

as the port of a ship; a square on a chess-board. To peep out at. A man's name. Chin yen 針眼 a needle's eye. Yen choo 眼珠 the ball of the eye. Yen kwang 眼眶 the socket of the eye. Shay chung chin yen 射中針眼 hit with an arrow the eye of a needle. Yen kan ming pih 眼看明白 let the eye view it clearly. Wo she ne mun yen le tēih tsze 我是你們 | 裡的刺 I am a thorn in your eyes. Sing yen 星 | starry eyes, said of a beautiful women.

眊

HWANG.

Dulness of sight; obscure vision. Also read Mang.

眊

MĪH, or Kwa. The eye; to look at lightly.

眾

CHUNG.



A large concourse of; a multitude; a great number. Many; the name of a star; the name of a district; the name of a plant. A surname. Chung to 眾多 a great many. Chung shing | 盛 great abundance and affluence.

𥇑

An ancient form of the preceding.

眊

KEUEN. Clear and bright.

眊

An ancient form of 視 She.

眊

Same as 眊 Mīh.

眊

An ancient form of 眉 Mei.

眊

An original form of 眉 Mei.

眊

POO. The appearance of looking.

眊

KŪH.

The eyes opened; large eyes; the eyes moving.

眊

HEŪH. The eyes moving.

眊

KEŌ, or HŌ. The motion of the eyes.

眊

TSEUN. To look. A man's name.

眊

Same as 瞞 Shě.

眊

Same as 𥇑 Keaou.

眇 FUNG. The margin of the eye.

眇 SEAOU. A slight look. A man's name.

睥 HAN. Large eyes. The appearance of solidity and of a bright star; luminous; beautiful. Read Yuen, or Wan, Pretty eyebrows.

睥 WAN, or Han. From *eye* and *perfect*. The appearance of a bright star; luminous; beautiful; a fine rolling eye; wood pared round and handsomely formed; flattering; wheedling. Considered the same as the preceding.

眊 Mǔh. The eyes sore.

眊 Same as 瞋 Chin.

眊 Same as 瞋 Yu.

眊 TING. Prominent eyes.

眊 An erroneous form of 睥 Wan.

眊 Same as 瞋 Lǎ.

眊 Same as 瞋 Kwǎn.

睥 TE. A slighting look; to look askance.

睥 YING. To look straight forward; to stare at; the appearance of looking.

眊 A vulgar form of 眊 Shin.

眊 Same as 眊 Shun, but erroneous.

眊 HEAOU. Blind.

眊 An erroneous form of 膏 Kaou.

眊 TOW. The eyes covered with dirt; blear eyed.

眊 CH'HING. Ching ching 眊眊 to look; to examine; anxious; the mind oppressed.

眊 LEANG, and Láng.

The eyes diseased or sore. Read Láng, Clear eyes.

眊 KĒĒ.

To look intensely. The appearance of looking.

眊 HWAN, and K'heuen.

To stare with the eyes wide open.

眇 TSO. Small eyes; ugly-looking eyes.

眼 KÖ. The appearance of shutting the eyes.

眈 MANG. A dull eye.

旺 WANG.

Wang wang 旺 旺 the appearance of being about to weep.

瞥 CH'HE. A glance of the eye; the lustre of the eye; clear sighted; beautiful eyes.

睨 KEÜEN, or Yüen.

To look and stare at as in anger; a reciprocal gaze.

眈 YĪH, and Heĭh. To look; the eye.

眈 WANG.

To look; splendid; elegant; abundant, applied to sacrifices.

眈 SO.

To look at furtively; to steal a look; a slight look.

眈 YÜĖ. To look at over and over with pleasure.

眈 Same as 眈 Hwö.

眈 SHÉN.

Shen shen 眈 眈 the eye moving swiftly.

眈 TSĖĖ. The eye-lashes. Read Shě, and Chă.

The motion of the eyes, or of the eyelids. Read Yă, To play and make game of with the eyes. Blind of one eye.

眈 KEÜEN. The circle round the eye; the eye-lids. An ancient form of 眈 Chow, Ugly.

眈 CH'HOW. Same as 眈 Chow.

Read Chaou, Distorted eyes. Read Thaou, Dullness of the eye; heavy cumbrous eyelids.

眈 GO. To look for; to hope.

眈 P'HING. To look; a man's name.

眈 CH'HIN. The appearance of looking; the light dazzled; under the influence of grief. Same as 眈 Chin.

眈 YĖN. Looking at each other and walking. Read Tseuen, To look at again and again.

眈 WAN. Looking; gazing boldly.

眈 HAN. To look at.



睨

HĒEN, and Yen. The eye starting out.

A man's name. Small eyes. Hēen hēen 睨 睨 to look furtively, as when afraid. Hēen hwan 1 皖 good-looking, pretty, handsome.

睇

HE.

To look to a distance; to look to with desire, or affection.

睽

Original form of 睽 Yen.

睷

SHIN.

To lead the eye as by effort to an object; to stare.

睮

TOO. Many or much. A man's name.

睬

An ancient form of 目 Mǔh.

眈

HEĀ. A dim obscure appearance.

眊

LEW. Lying down and looking.

## EIGHT STROKES.

睽

SHĒN. A temporary look; to spy; the

lightning's flash. Resplendant appearance. Name of a territory; and of a kingdom. Read Tân, To wait and look; the residence of a tribe of people. A man's name.

眊

T'HĒEN. To feel ashamed. A man's name.

眊

Same as 眼 Leang.

眊

LEANG.

A disease of the eyes. One says, Clear bright eyes.

眊

KWĀN, Hwǎn, and Hwan.

Large eyes. A man's name. Read Kwán, Large staring eyes; that expose the ball of the eye. Read Lùn, The appearance of the eyes.

眊

HWĀN, or Kwǎn.

Large staring eyes. Same as the preceding.

眊

YUEN, and Wǎ. The appearance of

the eyes open; flattering female eyes. Read Wan, Wan wan 眊 眊 the appearance of deep sunken eyes.

眊

HĒEN. Large eyes.

眊

PEAOU. To look at intensely.

眊

A vulgar form of 盲 Man.

眊

HAN, or Hēen.

Deep sunken eye. Read Kea, in a similiar sense.

眇 CHŎ. Clearness of sight.

眇 ME. One eyed.

眇 HING.

The appearance of dull sightedness. A man's name.

眇 HEĪH, or Heĭh. An alarmed appearance.

眇 Same as 眇 Chīn.

眇 An ancient form of 朗 Lang. Also, clear sighted.

Read Fang. To have a slight view of.

眇 CH'HING. To stare straight at.

眇 SHĪH. To look at with swiftmess and intensesness.

眇 MĀNG. To retain the eye looking upon as with pleasure. Read Mǎng, Anger appearing in the eye.

眇 KEUNG. From eye and mouth, and a long garment. To gaze; to stare; to look alarmed or frightened; solitary; sorrowful.

眇 Same as 眇 Tsě.

眇 T'HING. To see.

眇 LĒĒ. To turn and look at.

眇 YĒ, and Gan. The eye closed.

眇 YÁE. The margin of the eye; to raise the eye, and stare at; to look askance; to look at with dislike.

眇 TSING. The ball (not alone the pupil) of the eye. Shwang tsing 雙睛 name of a bird that appeared in ancient times. Read T'hing, Ming t'hing 眇 ] the eyes looking displeased.

眇 TSING. From eye and to strive. To stare with displeasure; to look with anger and dislike. Yuen tsǎng, urh mǔh 圓睜二目 stared with both his eyes.

眇 LE. The eyes closed.

眇 CH'HANG. To stretch the eyes; to stare, with vexation and disappointment.

眇 LAE. The pupil of the eye distorted; to squint; to look aside; to ogle; to dart a bright eye upon.

眇 MEĪH. To look with care; to look attentively to; to look for a short time.

**眈** K'HE'. To look watchfully, or to examine with the eye; to peep or spy.

**眈** Same as the preceding.

**睥** SÚY. A clear bright eye; pure; unmixed; shining and glossy; to look at straight; a direct view; the margin of the eye. Name of one of the nine heavens spoken of by the Chinese.

**睥** Same as 眷 Keuen.

To look round with affection, regard, or sorrow.

**睥** SHWUY. From *eye* and *to hang down*. To sleep; the name of a flower; and of a plant.

**睥** CHE. A clear bright eye.

**睥** HWUY. From *eye* and *to fly high*. To raise the eyes and stare; to look angrily. Read Suy, The name of a river, and of a district. A surname.

**眈** FE. Large eyes.

**眈** KEĀ, or Kǎ. To look.

**眈** KWĀN. Large eyes.

**眈** HWŎ. The eyes appearing asleep.

**眈** K'HE. One eyed.

**眈** TŪH. From *a senior* and *an eye*. To examine into; to reprove; to rule; to govern; to lead, as a general; to give orders and instructions to; to correct; the middle of. Occurs denoting Sore eyes. Name of a place. A surname. To urge; to hasten.

**眈** P'HE'. To look askance. Pe e 睥睨 or Pe e 睥睨 to look first to the left side and then to the right; the embrasures on the top of a wall.

**眈** Same as the preceding.

**眈** MŪH. A kind benignant eye; respectful and cordial; true; kind feeling, attached to; agreement amongst kindred and friends.

**眈** HWĀN.

Dullness of physical or moral sight; ignorant.

**眈** KEU. The eyes not looking straight; askance or askint. An arrow or dart six fingers in length. A man's name.

**眈** CHŪN, and Shún. To see indistinctly; not to see what is near one and seeking for.



睨

E. To look aslant; to squint or look sideways, from artifice or from anger; the side glance of brute animals or birds. The sun throwing its beams obliquely. A man's name.

睭

LŪH.

The appearance of looking diligently and respectfully.

睷

YĪH. From the *eye* placed transversely and hap-

py or fortunate. To take a sly peep; to spy; to endeavour; to find out an offender; to lead; to draw out; to give opportunity to; to pass life jocosely. Name of a hill. Read Nēih, in the same sense. Read Chih, A certain fragrant plant.

睫

TSEĖ. The hair by the side of the eye; the

eyebrow. Mei tsē 眉睫 the eyebrow.

睬

TSAE. From *to take* and *eye*. To take notice of; to attend to a visitor.

睷

An ancient form of 睷 Yih.

睷

CHOW.

Deep; sunken; referring probably to the eyes.

睷

TĒEN. The eyes turned downwards.

睷

KEAOÙ. To force or compel people.

睷

YĀ. To flatter.

睷

Original form of 睷 Yih.

NINE STROKES.

睷

KEĪH. To extend the eyes wide open.

睷

YU. Yu yu 睷睷 to flatter with the eyes.

睷

SOW.

Destitute of the eyes; eyes without the pupil.

睷

HWĀN. Sorry; grieved.

睷

WŌ, Nă, and Ne. Short sunken eyes;

deep sunken black eyes. To stop or fill.

睷

HĖĖ, and Tĕĕ. To shut one eye; to look

with one eye. Read Ch'he, To look askance.

睷

MĀ. To look.

睷

CHĀNG. To look straight before one.

睷

HEA. Looking or gazing at leisure; gazing

idly. White appearance of the eye.

睷

WŪH. To see but for a short time.

眴 T'HEEN.

Shame appearing on the face; to blush.

睞 MAOÛ. To look down and examine minutely; to look near to or carefully at.

瞬 JUEN. To let the eyes fall.

煦 HEU.

Heu low 煦 瞞 the appearance of laughing.

睇 SING. To Look.

Sing sing 睇 睇 to view intensely.

瞋 HWUY, and He. Appearance of a man looking. Strength without virtue. Dimness of sight.

喚 HWÁN. Name of a place.

瞋 K'HEA, and K'hěen. Sunken eyes; to look.

瞞 SHĀ, or Să.

Motion of the eye; a glance or wink with the eye.

瞞 KEU. Affrighted; a frightened look.

瞞 Erroneous form of 瞞 Teih.

睞 KEÜNG. Large eyes; the lustre of the eye; a frightened look. A man's name.

睞 Same as 睞 Shin..

睞 TSĀNG, or Chang. The appearance of examining with the eyes. A man's name. Read Ting, Blear-eyed.

睞 HWĀN, and Hwăn. Large protuberant eyes; the eyes suddenly bolting forth; the appearance of looking.

瞞 HEĀ. Blind.

睞 YAOU. To look at or see at a remote distance, like the smoke of a distant hamlet.

瞞 TSAE, or Chae.

To look at; a small portion of black in the eye-ball.

瞞 YING. Deep sunken eyes; to look or see.

瞞 CH'HUN.

Long eyes. Name of a king of Corea.

瞞 KĒEN. To number with the eye; to run the eye over and calculate the number of.



睞 MEI. The eyes closed.

睹 T'OO. To look; to observe; to see.

睞 YANG.

The space between the eyebrows; pretty eyes.

睞 KUNG. Good. An erroneous form of Keu

睞 to look on the right and left.

睞 Same as 眦 Tsze, or Tse.

睞 H'OW. Deep sunken eyes; half blind.

睞 Same as the preceding.

睞 KWAN.

Kwan kwan 睞睞 the appearance of looking.

睞 TSEIH.

The eyes moving. The appearance of shedding tears.

睞 KWA. The eyes.

睞 TSUNG.

To look; to look furtively or by stealth. Read Keae, Anger.

睞 HEUEN.

Large eyes which roll about, or which draw the attention.

睞 Same as the preceding.

睞 T'HE. To approach to and look at. To look to a distance; to see and see. Read T'een, To look.

睞 K'HWEI. An eye possessing little life; looking at with displeasure; perverse look; to stare; to stretch open the eyes; placed or being outside.

睞 MING.

The appearance of looking; bending down and looking at.

睞 Same as 睞 Yen. Also To look upwards; the appearance of looking.

睞 KEAOU. Same as 睞 Keaou.

A marsh or fen. The testicles. The name of a wood. Read Haou, A wide extensive appearance.

睞 JUY. The highest degree of perspicacity; profound intelligence; the clearest discernment; clear perception of the subtle and abstruse, generally applied to the Sages and the Emperor of the day.

睞 ME. A dirty face.



睇

Same as 眈 Chih, and 眈 Tëë.

睞

PE. The eye-lid.

瞭

Same as 瞭 Leang.

瞽

MOW. To look down intensely upon, as on

that which is obscured. Read Woo, Dull apprehension; stupid; ignorant.

瞞

LĀ. The eye distorted.

瞞

HEĪH. To look in a frightened manner.

瞞

FĀ. A certain weapon, whether of offence or

defence is not apparent.

眈

SHEN. The appearance of the eye.

瞞

WŌ. A malicious look.

瞞

LŪH, and Foo. Deep eyes.

瞞

HEĪH. To look askaunce.

## TEN STROKES.

瞞

ME.

Dulness or obscurity of vision; badness of sight.

瞞

PWAN. To turn the eyes and look.

瞞

K'HAE. Clear; bright.

瞞

YAŌU. Beautiful eyes; to look to a distance.

瞞

UNG. Ung mung 瞞 瞞 dimness of sight.

瞞

YEN.

Making game of each other with the eyes, or by looks. To look.

瞞

SUN. The eyes diseased.

瞞

SEĪH. To look, but not see.

瞞

KOW. Kow mow 瞞 瞞 ignorant; uniformed.

瞞

YUĒ. A deep appearance of the eyes.

瞞

T'HANG. Not clear; dim; obscure.

瞋

CH'HIN.

To stretch wide the eyes in anger; to stare in a passion.

瞢

HUNG. Mung hung 瞢 not clear; obscure.

瞌

K'HÖ. A desire to sleep; to sit sleeping after

being weary. A village boy about to dream.

瞞

KW'AN. The appearance of looking.

瞿

K'HEÚ. Looking up under the influence of

alarm. Read K'hàng, A good appearance.

瞠

Same as 瞠 Hwang.

瞇

NAE. To see indistinctly.

瞞

HWÄ.

The appearance of looking straight forward.

瞞

KIH. The eyes distorted.

瞞

LE. To look; to seek far every where.

瞞

KOW. To look at.

瞞

T'HEIH. Looking disappointed and disconcerted.

瞞

An erroneous form of the preceding.

瞞

MA. The appearance of looking.

瞞

T'HANG. The appearance of beautiful eyes.

瞞

KWEI. To gaze; to stare.

瞞

SOW.

An eye without a pupil; a term applied to old men.

瞞

T'HÄ.

An appearance of the eyes greatly lowering.

瞞

Same as 瞞 Che.

瞞

CH'HIN.

To put out the head furtively to peep.

瞞

Same as 看 Kan, To look; to see.

瞞

HEÄ. The eye injured. Blind, used to denote

ignorance of letters and intellectual darkness.

睽 KE, and He. The eyes moving.

睽 YÜH. To look forward to; the eyes clear.

Read Hs, The brightness lost. Read Keö, The eye ball.

睽 KEAOU. Clear; bright.

睽 K'HEUNG. The eyes looking alarmed.

Keung keung 睽 睽 nothing to depend upon; sorrowful.  
Read Seuen, To return or revert to.

眤 MEE, and Me. A dirty face.

眤 HWANG. A large eye; a sharp vivid eye.

眤 KANG.

Käng mang 眤 眤 to stare; to continue to look.

眤 MUNG. To look. The same as 瞢 Mung.

眤 HWUY, or Wei.

The appearance of slight anger in the eye.

眤 Same as 眤 Maou.

眤 THE. To view; to spy; to look; fatigued  
with looking; to exhibit or manifest.

瞽 An ancient form of 視 She.

瞽 MÖ, or Müh.

Pretty eyes or otherwise deep sunken eyes.

瞽 MING, and Mëen. To shut or close the

eyes; dulness of sight. The eyes of fish, it is said, are not  
shut night nor day. Ming mǔh woo so che heö 瞽目無  
所知 覺 dim or closed eyes, unable to distinguish any  
thing—said of a sort of stupor in sickness which is also express-  
ed by 瞽目不省人事 ming mǔh pǔh sing jin sze.

瞽 HEUNG. Doubt; suspicion; deceit. To de-  
ceive. Read Ying, A clear appearance of the eye. Pure;  
clear.

瞽 Original form of 瞞 Shwǔy.

瞽 An ancient form of 省 Sing.

瞽 Same as 瞞 Yen.

瞽 CHA. Wavering; deceitful; fraudulent.

瞽 SHIN, or Tsin.

Lewdness and confusion; lewd disorder.

瞽 TOW.

Deep sunken eyes; the eyes covered with filth; blear eyed.



𥇑

KĒEN. The eyes lowering.

𥇒

MĀNG. The eyes dim.

𥇓

PAN. To turn round the head and look.

𥇔

SEUEN. Good-looking eyes; a man's name.

𥇕

TSĪH. To open the eyes wide.

𥇖

CHANG. A cataract growing over the eye.

𥇗

MEĪH. Unfathomable; incomprehensible.

𥇘

MA. To look at leisurely.

𥇙

CHUEN. The eyes moving.

𥇚

LŪH. Clear eyes; distinct vision.

𥇛

TSEĪH. Seen; to see.

𥇜

Same as 𥇛 Luy.

𥇝

KĀNG.

Kāng wan 𥇝 to see indistinctly.

𥇞

TĒE.

Tēē heuē 𥇞 to look in a malignant manner.

𥇟

TS'HE. To look at; to examine.

𥇠

KEAOU. To look.

𥇡

É. A disease of the eyes; diseased eyes. Some-

thing that screens the eyes; the caligo or cataract. The Chinese remove it by puncturing the eye.

𥇢

K'HANG. Appearance of the eyes; in which

sense it is connected with several other letters.

𥇣

CH'HĪH, or Ts'hĪh. Clear bright eyes;

the eyes looking upward. Read Hwuy, To look.

𥇤

NEĪH. Small eyes.

𥇥

TEAOU.

To look at intently. The name of a bird.

𥇦

K'HEAOU.

Yaou keaou 𥇦 a distorted face; sunken eyes.

睭 MEÏH. To look askance.

睭 GOW.

A deep sunken eye. Read Keu, The eye wandering.

瞶 MŎ. The eyes dim.

瞶 Same as 覷 Tseu.

瞶 SHUN. The eyes or eyelids moving rapidly.

睭 TSUNG. The lustre of the eye. Anger flashing from the eye. A man's name.

瞶 MEAOU. To stretch the eyes wide open.

瞶 SAN, or Tseu. To see for a short time; to look.

瞶 Same as 瞶 Tsuy.

瞶 LOW. To look; blind of one eye. A man's name, in ancient times famed for his clear sightedness. Read Loo, Keu loo 瞶 to laugh. Woo loo 瞶 | a slight look.

瞶 CHE. To look at; to look at in succession.

睭 Same as 瞶 Se.

瞶 HŎ. Looking alarmed.

瞶 MWAN. Dulness of sight; to blind or deceive another person. A surname. To deceive and impose upon.

瞶 P'HEAOU. To look carefully. The eyes diseased; small looking eyes. Read P'heáu To look at and scrutinize. Peau tse 瞶 to examine clearly. Peau meau | 瞶 to look without discerning clearly.

瞶 TSANG, Chǎng, or Tǎng. To look straight forward; to stare.

瞶 KWEI. To look with one eye; to look attentively; to peep; to spy; to look angrily. Read Ke, in a similar sense. Kwei kwei 瞶 the appearance of success and self enjoyment, having attained one's wish.

瞶 MUNG. Dimness of the eye; obscure vision; want of light; dulness; obscurity; to feel ashamed; to be sorry. Read Měě, Meaning dull. Read also Mang, in the same sense.

瞶 YU. Horse's eyes, resembling those of fish.

瞶 Original form of 瞶 Mung.

瞠

Same as 瞋 Yae.

瞋

Same as 瞋 Tsëë.

瞋

KĒEN. To look ; to see.

瞋

LE. An eye with thick eyelids.

瞋

KŌ. Languid, melancholy eyes. The appearance of desiring to sleep ; sleepy.

瞋

Original form of 瞋 Heŭh.

TWELVE STROKES.

瞋

WEI.

Wei wei 瞋瞋 a good appearance of the eyes.

瞋

KWAN.

The appearance of looking straight forward.

瞋

TSEIH.

The eyes shedding tears. The appearance of the eyes moving.

瞋

JUN, and Juen. The eyes moving.

Read Shun, The eye or eye-lids moving rapidly.

瞋

PĒĒ. To pass the eyes over ; to glance at ; to look at slightly ; a hasty glance. The eyes or sight obscured.

瞋

HWĀ.

Foul and dirty. Read Mung, Dimness of sight.

瞋

TSÚN. Redness of the eyes.

瞋

TSĀNG. Small eyes ; looking as if dim sighted.

瞋

HWŌ, or Hwih.

A disease of the eyes, or the eyes sore.

瞋

HĒĒ.

Měe hěe 瞋瞋 a red appearance of the eyes.

瞋

PEAOU. A malicious look ; to look ; to hope.

瞋

HE.

A bright sparkling eye ; or a bright pupil of the eye.

瞋

TSEAOU. To look furtively ; to eye by stealth ;

in the north used for To look, to see, in the common acceptance.

瞋

CHĀNG, or Tsäng.

Looking straight forwards.



瞢 P'HŎ, or Pǔh. The eye dim.

瞋 CHING. An angry look of the eyes.

瞢 YING. Elegant eyes; to stare.

瞠 Same as 瞠 Tsǎng, and 瞠 Tsǎng.

瞢 TSĒEN. To shut the eyes and think; sorrowful; melancholy and motionless.

瞢 HEĪH.

The appearance of looking. Read Hěě, Looking with one eye.

瞢 Vulgar form of 瞢 Chǔh, or Shǔh.  
To look with earnestness; to gaze intently; to look to a distance.

瞪 CH'HĀNG, or Tsǎng.  
To look straight forward.

瞢 Same as 瞢 Chen.

瞢 SHIN. 'A deep look; a furtive look; an even look;' to bend the eye down to and look at. A surname. Read T'han, To look at. Read Ch'hin, A man's name.

瞢 SUY, or Tsuy. 'Flowing glances.'

瞢 HEANG. Looking askance.

瞬 SHUN. From a quick-fading Shun flower.

The motion of the eyes; the twinkling of an eye. Yīh shun che kēen 一瞬之間 in the twinkling of an eye. Yīh shun che hwan yu 一瞬之權娛 a momentary pleasure.

瞢 T'HAE. Gae tae 瞢 瞢 obscurity; dimness.

瞢 GOW, Kow, and Yaou.  
The appearance of deep sunken eyes.

瞭 LEÀOU. Clear vision; able to see distinctly, and to a distance. A good eye.

瞢 JUEN. Perverseness; intractableness.

瞢 CHĒ. Clear; bright.

瞢 An erroneous form of 瞢 Mīh, A sleepy appearance.

瞢 T'HĪH. The eyes indicating sleepiness.

瞢 Same as 瞢 Ying.

睜

HĒEN. To see; to look. Turning up the white of the eye; much white in the eye.

睜

A vulgar form of the preceding.

瞰

K'HAN. Clear; bright.

瞋

YĚ.

The appearance of the eye moving. An angry look.

瞞

HEÜH. The appearance of a deep sunken eye. An alarmed frightened look.

瞳

T'HUNG. From eye and virginity. The pupil of the eye; to look straight forward or stare at in a senseless manner; a silly gazing appearance. Tung tsze 瞳子 is defined also by Choo tsze 珠子 which means the ball of the eye.

瞤

A vulgar form of 瞤 Luy.

瞤

MAE. A slight look. Read Mo, To look furtively.

瞤

MOW, and Woo.

A slight look; a glance. Good; beautiful eyes.

瞤

TSÄNG, or Chäng. A fixed look; a stare.

瞤

LIN. The pupil of the eye; to look incessantly; the appearance of looking. To see, but not clearly. Read Lëen, Anger appearing in the eyes; to follow with the eye. Lin pin 瞤璠 variegated elegant appearance.

瞤

KWEI. To glance hastily; an eye without a pupil, or without life; a dull eye.

瞤

KWÄN. From younger brother and all. He to whom all the younger brothers look; the elder brother.

瞤

MANG. One eyed. Tang mang 瞤瞤 an eye without a pupil; a dull eye.

瞤

Original form of 瞤 Heang.

瞤

MĒEN. To look to a distance.

瞤

An ancient form of 瞤 Shin.

瞤

SEIH.

Crime stopped; or the sentence determined.

瞤

Same as 瞤 Hwang. Name of a country amongst the floating sands of Tartary.

瞤

Vulgar form of 瞤 Jun.

瞠

Same as 瞠 Peaou.

瞠

YĚ.

To look carefully and accurately as with one eye; the eye-lids.

瞠

GAE. Dull; obscure. Gae tae 瞠 瞠 dulness

or dimness, said chiefly of the sun's being clouded.

瞠

GŎ. Sleeping; the appearance of sleeping.

瞠

MĚĚ. Eyes red and bleared.

瞠

WAE, or Wei.

The eyebrows beautifully divided.

瞠

CHEN. To look at and stop, as with surprise;

to look at and change colour.

瞠

An erroneous form of 瞠 Chüh.

瞠

TSOW. To contract the eyebrows; to frown.

瞠

PĚĚN. An infant born with a cataract on its

eyes. Read Hwan, The appearance of large eyes.

瞠

MĀNG. To look; to stare straight before one.

瞠

KEĪH.

The eyes fixed; motionless. Read Keàou, Clear; bright,

瞠

KEŎ.

A clear bright eye. Read Yŏ, or ŭh, An incensed look.

瞠

NANG. A dull eye. Read Nung, An angry eye.

瞠

Same as 瞠 Pe.

瞠

Same as 瞠 Ling.

瞠

SHĪH, and Ch'hīh. The appearance of

looking. Clear bright eyes. A man's name.

瞠

CHEN. To look upwards to; to look up to

with reverence and awe as to a sovereign; or as man to the Deity. The name of an office; of a certain landscape. A surname. The name of a certain state or country. Chen han 瞠 韓 to see Han, an eminent person of whom the poet Le-pīh 李白 under the Sung dynasty, spoke with great admiration.

瞠

Same as 瞠 He.

瞠

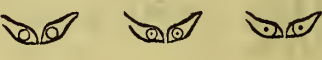
KĚĚN. The eye lash hanging down and

obstructing the vision. In some barbarous dialects denotes a district.



**瞽** KOÒ. The eye closed with a skin like a drum-head; blind; the master of a band, because blind men were found to possess the nicest ears for music.

**瞿** Same as 照 Chaou.

**瞿** K'HEÚ.   
From a bird and two eyes; the watchful and fearful glance of a bird pecking, and alternately raising its head to look about. A distrustful, suspicious, timid glance; hasty; alarmed; wild look; to stare; to gaze; the glance of an eagle; to be observant and careful; to preserve decorum. Occurs denoting To walk; a large protuberance on the neck of an animal. Name of a bird; of a hill; and of a rapid stream. A man's name.

**瞞** Same as 瞞 Peaou.

**瞞** T'HANG. To look; to gaze.

**瞞** HEW. Blear-eyed.

**瞞** KEA. To look.

**瞞** MEI, or We. To spy; to peep.

**嘗** CHANG, or Shang. The eyes.

**瞿** KEIH, or Keüh. To see.

**瞞** Same as 瞞 Peaou, and 瞞 Peaou.

FOURTEEN STROKES.

**瞞** HĪH. Red eyes.

**瞞** CH'HĀ. To examine with the eye.

**瞞** KEIH. The eye dried and faded.

**瞞** MĒEN. To look. Read Míng, Secret.

**瞞** Same as 瞞 Me, and 瞞 Me.

**瞞** K'HŪH.

Prominent eyes that seem to bolt out of the head.

**瞞** YĚ. The appearance of the eyes moving.

**瞞** CHOW.

Chow chang 瞞 瞞 motion or rolling the eyes.

**瞞** An erroneous form of 瞞 Woo.

**瞞** NING. To look.

瞠 KĒEN. To look ; to see ; to behold.

瞞 Same as 瞞 Yaou.

瞶 HEUN.

Vapour or fog before the eyes ; dulness of sight.

瞷 YAOU. To look at ; to see erroneously.

瞹 HWŎ, or Hŏ. To stare intensely ; a rapid glance. Hwŏ shen 瞹 燄 glare of lightning.

瞶 MUNG. Dull ; obscure ; blind ; ignorant ; unlearned. To see other's, but not see one's self.

辨 PAN. A little child with white eyes.

瞢 Vulgar form of 瞢 Mung.

瞡 MĒEN, and Min. The eyes white.

瞢 PIN.

To open the eyes wide and stare with indignation.

瞢 MĒEN.

Black eyes. MĒen maou 瞢 眇 to see to a great distance.

瞢 Same as 瞢 Lin.

瞢 HWUY. Dirt on the face.

瞢 Same as 瞢 Jun.

瞢 MING. Wide eyebrows.

瞢 LEW. To detain the heart and eye ; books that please and fix the attention. Fixed attention.

瞢 SHŎ.

A beautiful eye. Read Leih, To take a transient look.

瞢 MĪH. MĪh sĭh 瞢 瞢 to look without seeing.

瞢 K'HWANG. From eye and wide. A dead colourless eye ; a lifeless eye ; to extend the eyes wide ; to stare.

瞢 LĒĒ.

A dull obscure eye ; a diseased look of the eye.

瞢 MAE. To look askance. Read Yaé, The margin of the eye ; one says, An angry look. Read Shoo, The appearance of looking.

瞢 LE. To look at.

**矚** KEÖ. From *two eyes, wings, and a hand* grasping the wings. The fluttering of a bird to escape from the hand that holds it fast. To dart side looks in an affrighted manner; not to look steadily at any thing; but to keep the eyes wandering about. A surname.

**矚** Same as 矚 Peaou.

**矚** HEUEN. To look at; to look straight forward. Read Heuen, A distorted eye.

**矚** MĚĚ. The eye-lids wounded and red. Dull eyed.

**矚** An original form of 矚 Peaou.

**矚** FAN. The appearance of beautiful eyes.

**矚** E. To look at.

SIXTEEN STROKES.

**矚** MǎNG. Kǎng mǎng 矚矚 to see indistinctly.

**矚** LEIH. Leih peaou 矚矚 to look at distinctly or clearly.

**矚** HEUEN. The pupil of the eye.

**矚** HÖ. To strike the eyes; to look alarmed or startled; to open the eyes; to gaze; to obscure the light; to cloud the lustre; to dazzle with glare of arrows.

**矚** WEI. The eyes diseased.

**矚** LOO. To look at; the pupil of the eye.

**矚** MĪH. A sleepy appearance of the eye. One says, Looking affrighted.

**矚** HE. Motion or rolling of the eyes.

**矚** MUNG. Words spoken in sleep.

**矚** Original form of 矚 Shun.

**矚** Same as 矚 Mung.

**矚** TSAN. Deep hollow eyes; an angry look.

**矚** YAÓU. Heuen yaou 矚矚 to see erroneously; false vision. Read Yó, Hō yō 矚 | the appearance of looking.



𦣻

LĒEN, or Lan. The appearance of looking.

𦣼

LING. The lustre of the eye.

𦣽

YING.

Ying chang 𦣽睞 the eyes without lustre.

𦣾

YING. Yin ling 𦣾睞 a fixed look.

𦣿

Same as 𦣾 Le.

𦤀

TSEĒN. A laughing appearance.

𦤁

KWEI. The eye.

𦤂

Same as 𦤁 Yen.

𦤃

Appears to denote Distorted eyes. The sound of the character is not known.

𦤄

KÉU. A man's name. A surname.

𦤅

An erroneous form of 𦤄 Fei.

𦤆

SHĒ, and Nĕě.

The appearance of the eye moving.

𦤇

KWÁN. An eye with a great deal of black ;

the eyes rolling or turning; to turn the eyes and look at. The eyes stretched wide; one eye shut. A man's name. The socket of the eye.

𦤈

An ancient form of 𦤇 Kwan.

𦤉

TSUÿ, or Chuy.

To look at. Read Hwuy, An angry look.

𦤊

TSEAOU. Dull obscure eyes; enraged eyes.

Name of a shell taken to produce abortion.

𦤋

An original form of 𦤊 Peaou.

𦤌

SĒĒ. To shut or close the eyes.

𦤍

MAN, and Mwan. The appearance of beautiful eyes; to look. According to some, Dull eyes. Read Lwan, The eyes obscure.

𦤎

SE, and Le. To look; to examine with the eye.

𦤏

CH'HŪH, and Chĭh. Upright; equal; equity; high; eminent; to raise on high. Lofty and luxuriant trees.

TWENTY STROKES.

**瞠** THÀNG. The eye without any pupil, or lustre; staring straight forward. Dimness of sight. Hēen tang  
瞠瞠 a foolish person.

**瞞** K'HAN. To spy; to peep; to try to find out; to watch.

**瞰** K'HAN. To look at; to look at sternly.

**矚** CHŨH. To look at; to look at thoroughly, or intently.

**瞞** HŌ. To look intently; to stare; to gaze; to look alarmed; afraid; astonished. Heŕ chen 瞞睽 the lightning's flash.

**瞞** LUY. The appearance of looking.

**瞞** Same as 觀 Kwan.

**瞞** PĒEN. To shut the eyes.

**瞞** HĒEN. A foolish looking person.

CX<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

**矛** MOW. A spear or halberd with three hooks.  
Mow chun 矛盾 a spear and shield; two things, sentiments or expressions, which oppose each other.

**矚** KĒIH. A weapon resembling the 矛 Mow.

**矚** NŨH. Sharp.

**𠂔** NĒW. To pierce; to stab.

**殺** HEUĒ, or Heĭh.

A sort of spear or lance. Read Yĭh, A small spear.

**矚** K'HIN, or King. Read Kin, A club; a staff; the handle of a spear; to withdraw the spear, or to be pierced

with concern for. Read King, To compassionate; to shew pity to; to feel for the dangers or distresses of other people; to regret; to be concerned about. Dangerous; self righteous; conceited of one's own excellence or greatness. Serious; respectful; exercising self controul; to esteem or value to expand. Pūh king se hing 不矜細行 to disregard small acts will finally ruin great affairs.

矜 HEIH. A long spear.

𦏧 Vulgar form of 𦏧 Jung.

施 Same as 施 Shay.

𦏧 HUNG, and Haou. A species of spear.

𦏧 Same as 矛 Mow.

𦏧 An ancient form of 矛 Mow.

# SIX STROKES.

𦏧 HEIH. A spear or lance.

𦏧 KWEI. A short spear.

𦏧 THUNG. A spear to pierce with.

𦏧 YŪH. To bore into as with a spear; to expand and spread out, as in the spring season. Read Keuč, False; crafty.

𦏧 CHAE. A spear or lance.

𦏧 LANG. A sort of spear; a short spear.

𦏧 TSEUEN. A spear or lance.

𦏧 SŌ, or Shō.

A particular kind of spear or lance.

𦏧 CHE. A lance-like weapon.

𦏧 FUNG. A particular kind of spear or lance.

𦏧 TSIN. An awl to bore with.

𦏧 Same as 𦏧 Keih.

𦏧 TSIH. A sort of spear.

𦏧 NĀ. Soft; flexible.

𦏧 NEW. Pliant; soft; flexible.



𣦵 TSĪH. A kind of spear or lance; to strike  
with a lance and take a thing; to harpoon a fish.

𣦶 HOW. A sort of spear.

𣦷 Same as the preceding.

𣦸 Vulgar form of 𣦶 Chwang.

𣦹 SHAY, and She. A short spear.

𣦺 KĒEN. A sort of spear

𣦻 TSUNG. An awl.

𣦼 YEN. A three pointed spear,

𣦽 YING. To ornament a spear with feathers.

𣦾 Same as 𣦻 Chung.

𣦿 Same as 𣦶 Jung.

𣧀 Same as 盾 Chun, or Tun.

𣧁 JUNG.

Fung jung 𣧁 a certain kind of javelin or spear.

𣧂 HE.

To fight; to war; a certain appendage of a bow.

𣧃 TSEANG. A wooden lance pointed and  
hardened by fire. Used by peasantry against banditti.

𣧄 KING. Same as 𣧄 King.

𣧅 K'HAE. A sort of spear.

𣧆 Original form of 𣧆 Lang.

𣧇 K'HIN.

The shaft of a spear. An instrument of husbandry.

𣧈 CHWANG.

A short spear. Read Tsung, A small spear.

𣧉 Same as 𣧁 Fung.

𣧊 TSĪH. A sort of spear.

## TWELVE STROKES.

豫

YU. A sort of spear.

𢦏

HEAE. A sort of spear.

𢦑

CH'HUNG. A short spear or lance.

𢦒

Original form of 𢦒 Tsih.

𢦓

YÜH. To issue or go forth.

𢦔

LÉ. A sort of halberd.

𢦕

LE. A small spear.

𢦖

ME. A sort of spear.

𢦗

SEU. A spear or lance.

𢦘

JUEN. Weak; feeble.

𢦙

CHWANG. A short appearance.

𢦚

Same as 𢦚 Kín.

𢦛

PÖ. Certain cudgels used by the Imperial guard during the Tang dynasty.

𢦜

Same as 𢦜 Keö.

𢦝

TSWAN. A sort of spear lance or halberd.

𢦞

KEÖ. A sort of spear; an awl.

𢦟

Same as 𢦟 Tswan.

CXI<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

矢 SHÈ.    

Said to represent the barb of an arrow. An arrow; a dart; as swift as an arrow; straight forward; true to the mark. To vow; to swear. Name of a star. A surname.

矣 E. A particle at the close of sentences denoting that the sense is completed, and often implying that the preceding words contain a decided, pointed, strong affirmation. The allusion to an arrow in the character is, that the thought has been enunciated with the rapidity of an arrow, and has hit its mark.

戾 An ancient form of 侯 How.

𠂔 Original form of 矧 Chin.

知 CHE. From a *dart*, and *mouth*, denoting the rapidity with which knowledge is communicated. To know; to be acquainted with; to advert; to perceive; to remember; to cause to know; to tell. The name of a medicine; name of a place; a surname. Che taou leau 知道了 'it is known; or, I know it;' is a frequent Imperial reply to official papers laid before him.

戔 An ancient form of 族 Tsüh.

侯 HOW. From *man* extending a cloth, and an *arrow* hanging from it. A target. Of the form of the target, there were many varieties, differing according to the rank of persons who shot against it; promotion was obtained by good archery.

矧 CHIN, or Shìn. From an *arrow* and a *bow*. To stretch still more; still more; how much more?

𠂔 Same as the preceding.

𠂔 YING. A short small appearance.

𠂔 Same as 𠂔 Tsüh.

𠂔 FĀ. The appearance of an arrow or dart.

矩 KEÜ. *Work*, a *square*, represented within, and an *arrow*, to denote *hitting the exact square*. A square used by Carpenters. A constant rule, law, or usage. A pattern. To square or adjust. The corner of a square; strict; correct. Occurs denoting The ground. To engrave or put a mark on.



𠂔 TEAOU. Short ; a dog with a short tail.

𠂕 PĀ. A short appearance.

𠂖 An ancient form of 拙 Chuě, Also a short appearance.

𠂗 TSE. A short and small appearance.

𠂘 An ancient form of 疑 E.

𠂙 CHĪH. Short.

𠂚 T'HEAOU. An arrow or dart.

𠂛 CHOW. An arrow for shooting birds.

𠂜 Same as the preceding.

𠂝 An ancient form of 族 Tsüh.

𠂞 Same as the preceding.

𠂟 KWEI. Wearied ; one says, Standing up.

𠂠 KEĀ. Pă keă 𠂠 a short appearance.

𠂡 An ancient form of 知 Che.

𠂢 Original form of 𠂣 Tsüh.

𠂣 An ancient form of 族 Tsüh.

𠂤 An ancient form of 疾 Tseih.

# SEVEN STROKES.

𠂥 Original form of 射 Shay.

𠂦 TSO. From a dart and to sit. Noise made in sitting down suddenly. A short stunted appearance.

𠂧 YING. A small appearance.

𠂨 An erroneous form of 毆 E.

𠂩 TWAN. From an arrow and a bean. To measure the length of with an arrow. Short, to shorten ; low in stature ; to come short of one's duty ; to be in fault. Chang twan 長短 long and short ; the different sides of an affair, pro and con, good and bad.

規

Original form of 規 Kwei.

屈

K'HEÜH. A short appearance.

卷

KWEI. A short small appearance.

𠂔

HING. A small appearance.

𠂔

A form of 肆 E.

𠂔

An ancient form of 熾 Che.

𠂔

E. A short appearance.

𠂔

YA. Short.

𠂔

CHEÜË. Short; stunted.

𠂔

PËË. A bow that is distorted.

矮

YAE. From *an arrow, and bent down.* A

person of low stature. Yae tsze 矮子 a dwarf.

𠂔

PE. A short small appearance.

𠂔

K'HEAE. A short appearance.

𠂔

HWUY, or Wei.

A short small appearance.

𠂔

SHANG. To hurt; to wound.

𠂔

An ancient form of 唐 Tang.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Shang.

𠂔

TSZË, or Szè. To wait for.

𠂔

Same as 疾 Tseih.

𠂔

An ancient form of 癰 Lew.

𠂔

Same as 𠂔 Shang.

𠂔

An ancient form of 智 Che.

𠂔

SZE. A short small appearance.

𠂔

KEAOU. An arrow issuing forth. To

straighten what was before crooked. To straighten the per-

verse or vicious dispositions of people; to rectify in a moral sense. False; deceitful; assuming; to raise; to fly; strong; robust; obstinate. A surname.

矮 PŬH. A person of low stature.

矰 TSĀNG. A particular kind of arrow or spear. Used also to denote A particular kind of silk.

矬 PAÈ. Short; a low stature.

矧 HWŎ, Hŏ, or Yŏ. To measure; a marking line; to adjust as with a marking line. Tseuen jin keu hwŏ 全人矩矧 a rule for the perfecting of man; or the whole duty of man pointed out; title of a moral work in four volumes.

矍 YING. Short.

矐 HWAN. Short.

## CXII<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

石 SHĪH. § 1 石 后 后

The bones of mountains. Stones; a stone; hard sonorous stones for musical purposes; a measure for grain and liquids. Name of a star, and of a district. A surname. Shih shay 石蛇 petrified snakes. Shih heae 石蟹 petrified crabs, found at Yae-chow 崖州 in the province of Canton; at Sean-shan-hëen 湘山縣 in the province of Chë-keang, and in stoues at Këen-yang-hëen 汧陽縣 in the province of Shen-se. Petrified crabs are reduced to powder, and applied externally to sore eyes and to ulcers; and mixed with warm water are taken inwardly as an antidote to all sorts of poisons. Used also as a remedy for sore swellings in the throat; they facilitate child birth and cause abortion. (Pun-tsaou Kang-mŭh, vol. 12. p. 42.) Shih chüh 石竹 'the rock bamboo,' a species of Epidendrum. Shih lŭh 石綠 Malachite copper ore. Shih neu 石女 a barren woman. Wae shih 外石 expansion of the hymen shutting up the entrance of the vagina, and only

having, at the anterior part, a small hole for the passage of the urine. Nuy shih 內石 'internal stone;' i. e. barrenness, from causes not assigned. Barrenness in the male from a too short slender penis, or a defect in the testes is called 天奄 t'een yen. Shih taou 石道 a stone road; a pavement. Shih sze 石獅 stone lions. Shih lan 石欄 stone balusters.

矧 YĖ. A stony appearance.

矧 TING. Stones for ballast in a boat.

矐 Same as 矐 Pëen.

后 An ancient form of 石 Shih.



砢 P'HĀ. The noise of a stone breaking.

砢 Vulgar form of 砢 Tse.

砢 P'HŌ, or Pūh.

Pūh seaou 砢硝 an impure sulphas soda, used in medicine.

砢 K'HEŪH. To exert the mind.

砢 TSZE. The name of a stone.

砢 TEĪH. A beater or mallet.

砢 KAN. Rocky appearance of a hill; clean stones,

as those over which water passes rapidly; to rub stones; to rub silks with a stone. Tan gan 丹研 reddish stones or pebbles, Cinnabar.

砢 WŪH. Lūh wūh 砢砢 the appearance of rocky dangerous shore; pebbles and sand carried forward by the stream.

砢 MANG. A rocky hill; the name of a hill.

砢 KEANG. Sincere; faithful; solid; substantial.

Stepping stones. A ford; a stream.

砢 CHĪH. A beater or mallet. Same as 砢 Chih.

Read T'ho, Tō shoo 砢鼠 the name of a wood; the noise made by throwing a thing against the ground.

砢 CH'HAE. The name of a stone; small stones.

砢 K'HŪH. Kūh kūh 砢砢 constant and

severe labour and toil, either manual or mental; appearance of firm and determined effort.

# FOUR STROKES.

砂 SHA. Small stones; pebbles; sand.

研 TAN. White stone.

硃 KEUĖ. Stone.

砢 YUN. Stone.

硃 FOO. A certain stone deemed valuable.

砢 NO. Go no 硃砢 a stony appearance.

砢 A form of 磧 Hwang.

硤 LÉ. To pass a stream on stepping stones.

The noise made by water striking against stones.

砢 HĀNG, or Hung.

The noise of stones striking against any thing.

砮 MIN.

A certain valuable stone of a secondary sort.

砮 HEĪH, or Heüh,

The noise made by tearing the skin from the bones.

砮 HEAOU. Name of a stone; an uneven stone.

砮 YU. The name of a stone.

砮 K'HĀNG. Kang kǎ 砮 礧 the noise of thunder. Kang lang 礧 the sound or clashing of stones.

砮 PANG, or Pung. The appearance of a stone; a stone inferior to the 玉 Yüh.

砮 TSE.

Stone steps. Keae tse 階砮 stone steps by which to ascend.

砮 K'HAN.

To cut off, or cut down wood; to cut; to chop or fell.

砮 CHE. A large stone; a stone for beating silk on.

砮 KEAE.

Stiff; unbending; a small stone. A stony appearance.

砮 PIN. Hin yin 砮 礧 the noise of stones dashing against each other; the noise of thunder. The name of a river.

砮 GÖ, or Neüh. Gǎ go 砮 礧 the appearance of a lofty hill. The appearance of being shaken.

砮 YA.

A smooth, bright; glossy stone; a round stone.

砮 Same as 砮 P'he. Pe-shwang 砮 霜 a caustic medicine, applied to ulcers; it is exceedingly poisonous, and is sold with much caution; Arsenicum Rubrum. Pe shwang luy chwang 砮 霜 瘡 ulcerous swellings arising from an excessive use of arsenic.

砮 KÜH. To rub; to grind.

砮 CHĒ. Earth and rocks.

砮 KĒĒ. Stiff; unbending; the noise of stones.

砮 KEA. The name of a stone.

砢 Same as the preceding character.

砢 MÖ.

Broken stones; stones broken down to powder.

砢 CHA. A stone tablet. The divinity of a hill;  
or a rock considered as such. A stone. A man's name.

砢 TSEU.

Stony ground over which it is difficult to travel; rocky hills.

砢 YÜH.

Stones or rocks all lying with their upper surfaces level.

砢 LO. Luylo 磊砢 the appearance of a multitude of small stones. The name of a river. Read Ko, A stone inferior to the 玉 Yü.

砢 T'HEË.

Paou t'ë 砢 to throw down, as stones.

砢 SHE. The noise of stones falling.

砢 CHE. A grind stone on which to rub tools.

Even; flat; level as a stone which is rubbed plain; equitable.

砢 Same as the following character.

砢 T'HO. A stone roller used in husbandry; a certain play, called *flying tiles*.

砢 Vulgar form of 砥 Che.

砢 TING. A material to make stone tablets of.

砢 TUNG. The noise of stones falling.

砢 TSZE. A yellow stone.

砢 CHAE. A dwelling place amongst mountains with a wooden fence or stones piled up as a barrier.

砢 CHIN. A stone for beating clothes upon. A stone on which husbandmen beat plants.

砢 FOO.

A certain white stone; white crystals; they apply it also to Pih shih ying 白石英 crystals of quartz.

砢 YAE. Che yae 砥砢 name of a valuable stone.

砢 Same as the preceding.

砢 Same as 珉 Min.



**磔** FEÍ. To oppose or stop the course of water  
with stones. Read Füh, The name of a stone.

**碾** NĒEN. Original form of 碾 Chen, that  
with which a thing is ground as by the rolling of a wheel.

**礞** MOW. The name of a medicine.

**砗** CHOO.

A pillar or tablet in the temple of ancestors.

**砒** LEĪH. Leĭh keĭh 砒礞 the noise of stones;  
one says, A stone drug that can cure medicinal poisons.

**砑** KWAE. A stone resembling the yŭh stone.

**砭** PĒEN. A stone needle; a certain stone probe  
used by Chinese surgeons.

**砮** NOO. A stone fitted to the end of an arrow,  
as a point. A coarse stone on which to rub a thing to a point.

**礲** Same as the preceding.

**砵** P'HĀNG, and Ping. The noise of stones  
rumbling. Ping kǎ 砵礲 a noise like thunder; the noise  
of stones falling.

**砵** PWAN. A large stone or rock.

**砵** PING.

The noise of water dashing forth vehemently.

**砵** KEUNG. The noise of stones.

**砵** SZE, or She. The name of a stone.

**砵** LING.

A hole in a stone clearly opened; the noise of stones.

**砵** KEĀ. The side of a hill.

**砲** P'HAOU. An engine employed in war for  
throwing stones, it threw stones twelve catties weight twelve  
hundred cubits. This character is now applied to cannon.  
Same as 礮 Paou.

**砵** YA'OU.

The appearance of a stone not level. Uneven rocks or stones.

**砵** CHIN. A rugged rocky appearance. Chin-chin

砵砵 difficult to approach, or reach to.

**砵** LĪH.

The noise of two stones striking against each other.

破

P'HÓ. Rent; torn; broken; having holes

rent through which one can see. Ruined, defeated, applied to armies; taken by storm, applied to towns; failed; found out, applied to schemes. Read Po, Used as a transitive verb in all the above senses. Ta po 打破 to rend; to break.

砵

NA. Cha na 砵砵 the appearance of a stone

hanging pendant down.

砵

P'HIN. A stone.

砵

CHIN. Rocks closely piled up.

砵

KEA. Small stones.

## SIX STROKES.

砵

JUNG. A stone; stony.

砵

TSEUEN. Same as 銓 Tseuen.

砵

CHOO. Choo 砵 or Tan sha 丹砂 a red

oxide; vermillion. Yin choo chung 銀砵種 Cinnabar. Choo peih keuen chüh 砵筆圈出 marked or pointed out with the Imperial pencil; lists of names, &c., are presented to the Emperor, and he marks with red ink, those he selects for any duty. Choo pe, lan; kin tsze 批覽欽此 the imperial reply, I have seen it; respect this.

砵

E. The noise of stone.

砵

K'HWANG. The noise of stones.

The bright and glossy colour of some stones.

砵

Same as 硯 Yen; this is disputed.

砵

HIH. Rent; split.

砵

CHUY. To collect stones together; to throw

them down; to dash against. Same as 礮 Chuy.

砵

Same as 礪 Luy.

砵

YU. A stone inferior to the 玉 Yüh.

砵

CHOW. Stone.

砵

K'HEAOU.

Hilly land. Read T'heaou, The name of a stone.

砵

HUNG.

Hung pang 砵磅 the noise of stones falling.

砵

GIH.

Ts'ih gi 砵磻 the name of a quadruped in the west.

砵 KWA. Rocks or large stones.

砧 GŎ. The same as 礮 Gŏ.

硯 SĒEN, and Sun.

The name of a stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh.

礲 NAOU. Naou sha 礲砂 the name of a drug.

礱 T'HĒEN.

Tsĕen tĕen 礱袋 a vulgar phrase for A house.

礪 NÒ. Go no 礪礪 a stony appearance.

砧 KŎ, and Keă.

Stony; hard and firm as a stone. One says, Abruptly.

砿 KUNG. Rocks by the side of a river.

砿 LŮH. To dash against as stones falling upon others. Lăh wŭh 砿砿 a rocky dangerous appearance.

砿 NEĪH.

Gŏ neĭh 砿砿 a stony or rocky appearance.

砿 GAE.

Stones that impede or stop; stumbling stones.

砿 WEI. Kwei wei 砿砿 a stony or rocky

appearance; the appearance of crooked feet. Read Kwei, Shih kwei 石 | the name of a river.

砿 LŎ. Large rocks on the tops of hills. The

name of a stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh. Luy lŏ 砿砿 a rocky appearance. A strong large appearance. Lŏ lŏ | | the appearance of a hard impenetrable stone. Read Leĭh, Small stones.

砿 YING. The name of a stone.

砿 HĒÉN. The noise of stones. Read Kăn,

Stones with veins like a cicatrix. Luy hĕen 砿砿 the noise of things rolling like thunder. The loud noise of a bell.

砿 K'HEAOU.

Keaou gaou 砿傲 name of an ancient city.

砿 HING.

A grinding stone. The name of a valley.

砿 LEŎ. To rub, or grind a knife.

砿 YEN. To grind; to rub; to dissolve in water; to investigate to the utmost; the name of a river; and of a certain barrier.

砿 T'HUNG. To rub or grind.



研 YÚ. To beat or pound.

𢧇 KĀNG. The noise of stones.

𢧈 P'HEĪH. Splitting or rending.

𢧉 Same as 𢧈 Pāng, or Ping.

𢧊 K'HĀNG. The noise of stones dashing against each other. Kāng kāng 𢧊 𢧊 the appearance of a mean man.

硝 SEAOU. Salt petre, they distinguish it into seven sorts. A stone appearing hard.

𢧋 LAOU. A stone utensil.

𢧌 K'HEŎ. The noise of stones striking. Read

Kīh, Water dashing against rugged uneven rocks. Read Kūh, The figure of rocks.

𢧍 LĀ. Stones.

𢧎 CH'HÉN. To beat silk with on or upon a stone.

𢧏 YING, or Yuy. To grind and waste away.

𢧐 FOW, or Pow.

The noise of something splitting or rending.

𢧑 LANG. The noise of stones rumbling and

dashing against each other. Luy lang 雷𢧑 a great noise.

Pang lang 磅 1 the noise of drums. Lang lang 𢧑 𢧑 firm; strong.

𢧒 SUN. Stones broken small.

𢧓 Same as 𢧒 Hāng.

Read Hung, The rumbling noise of stones falling.

𢧔 YU. The name of a stone.

𢧕 Same as 𢧕 Keīh.

𢧖 TS'HŪH. A small stone, or small stones.

𢧗 HEAOU. Heau lūh 𢧗 𢧗 hilly, mountainous; hilly state of a country.

𢧘 WĒ, or Wèi. To grind or rub.

𢧙 HEĀ. Heā shih 𢧙 石 name of a place on the river 淮 Hwae; also the name of a Hēen and of a Chow district.

**𥑔** LĒEN. A character found on ancient stone,  
by some thought to be the same as 煉 Lēen.

**𥑕** FOO. An utensil in which to break or pound  
things to pieces, a kind of mortar.

**𥑖** TS'HÒ. Splinters of stones.

**𥑗** MANG.

A rocky or stony appearance. Same as 砗 Pang.

**𥑘** LŎ. Kǒ lǒ 礪礪 the noise of stones. Read  
Lung, A den or cave.

**𥑙** K'HĀNG. Lin kǎng 臨礪 the name of a  
hill; the name of a valley. A grinding stone.

**𥑚** CHE. The noise of stones falling.

**𥑛** YÜNG. A grinding stone.

**𥑜** K'HANG.

Keaou kang 𥑜 𥑜 an irregular uneven appearance.

**𥑝** CH'HAY. Chay keu 𥑝 𥑝 a certain stone  
of white colour, and of which some Chinese cap buttons are  
made; inferior to the stone called 玉 Yŭh.

**𥑞** CH'HĒ. To pick up stones; to throw stones at.

**𥑟** GO. Rocky mountains.

**𥑠** LEW. Lew hwang 硫磺 sulphur.

**𥑡** GĀNG. Stiff, unbending; to stiffen; to harden;  
hard; inflexible; strong; powerful, applied also to the mind.  
Kēen gǎng 堅硬 stiff; unbending. Gǎng joo tē 硬如  
鐵 stiff as iron.

**𥑢** WANG. A species of sulphas soda. Wang  
tang 礧陽 the name of a hill.

**𥑣** HEŎ.

Stony rocky ground. Hard; firm; correct.

**𥑤** YĒN. From stone and to see. A smooth stone  
which reflects the light. To rub; a stone on which the Chinese  
rub their ink.

**𥑥** SHA. Name of a certain rocky land.

**𥑦** K'HWĀN.

Kwān lun 𥑦 𥑦 the appearance of stones falling.

**𥑧** YĪH. The name of a place.

碇 YEN.

From *stone* and *word*. To examine, as by grinding torture.

磔 HWA. Sound; noise.

EIGHT STROKES.

礮 KWAE.

A stony or rocky appearance; also splinters of stones.

硯 YEN. A man's name. Same as 研 Yen.

磳 NEO. Neō chō 磳磳 the appearance of large lips. To grind; to rub.

砵 SUNG. Name of a place.

礮 CHŌ. To strike, as with a stone.

礮 KWŌ.

To strike against a stone; to split; to rend.

砵 K'HANG. Hard as a stone.

礮 P'HANG. Name of a stone. Päng sha 礮

砂 borax; sub borate of soda, used in medicine.

磔 SŌ. The noise of bits of stones falling.

礮 KEANG. Name of a stone.

礮 KO, or Go.

Ko no 礮礮 a stony or rocky appearance.

礮 YEN.

The name of a stone. The union of two mountain peaks.

礮 CH'HUY. To beat; to pound; to press with stones; to keep down by a weight placed above. Read To, A stony appearance.

礮 TSANG, or Chäng.

To rub; to grind; to stop up.

礮 K'HUNG. Kung tsing 礮青 a natural production used in medicine; a greenish mass which appeared like tobacco-pipe clay tinged with copper. (J. L.) Read Hung, The noise of stones falling.

礮 K'HE. Same as 碁 K'he, A species of chess.

礮 NEE. Name of a stone.

礮 TŪH. Stones falling.



磳 TSĀNG.

The noise of splitting or rending; the noise of stones.

碇 TSUNG.

Bits of stone; the noise of stones clashing.

磔 THEAOU.

Keaou teaou 磔 name of a stone.

硃 LAË. To rub or grind.

磬 TSING. A stone.

磬 LIN. Repeated Lin lin, A deep appearance.

磑 T'HĀ. To pound rice over again; the beater for pounding or husking rice, which is moved by the foot.

磑 TS'HUY.

To grind as a woman at the mill; to rub with a brick.

礪 Original form of 礪 Lǚh.

礪 KWĀN.

Kwān tsāng 礪 a rocky dangerous appearance.

礪 TSO. Stone.

礪 PO.

A stone fitted for making the points of arrows or darts.

礪 TAE

To dam or stop water. The same as 塍 Tae.

礪 TING.

Stones for fixing or settling a boat; ballast.

礪 TSĒË.

Lĕë tsĕë 礪 the appearance of hills joining each other.

礪 Same as 礪 Min.

礪 TEAOU. A stone house.

礪 TSĒËN.

An artificial bank raised against water.

礪 HÒ. Lo ho 礪 a hilly appearance.

礪 LŪH. Stony appearance; rocky uneven ground

is expressed by Lŭh-lŭh; also the appearance of following or trudging after. Occurs denoting Small.

礪 GAE. The vulgar form of 礪 Gae, An impediment; some objection to.

**碎** SUY. To rub or grind; to bruise or break to pieces; to separate and reduce to small bits by the application of any external force; minute and troublesome affairs; in minute odd bits; miscellaneous articles.

**砒** YA. The name of a stone.  
Wei ya 砒 land that has an uneven surface.

**砒** K'HAN. Name of a stone. Read Kan, Rocks or stones rushing down from a precipice.

**砒** TSEŌ. A stone of different colours; serious; respectful. A man's name.

**砒** LING, or Lǎng.  
Repeated Ling ling, A rocky stony appearance.

**碑** PE, or Pei. An upright stone to which victims in the temples were formerly fastened. A stone set on its end, and having an inscription on it; a stone tablet erected in temples or at tombs, in places or in houses. Pei low 碑樓 a pavilion over the inscriptions at an Imperial tomb.

**碑** Vulgar form of the preceding.

**砒** KWĀN. The sound of a bell; the noise of stones striking against each other.

**砒** Same as 砒 Wei.

**砒** YIN. Kin yin 砒 砒 deep dangerous and long protracted appearance.

**砒** TUY.

From stone and moved or agitated. A pestle; to pound.

**砒** Same as 砒 Woo.

**砒** K'HE.

A shore; a bank; a long coast; a stony appearance.

**砒** LÜN. A rocky appearance; stony.

**砒** An ancient form of 砒 King.

**砒** KAOU.

Neu kaou 女砒 the name of a stone.

**砒** TS'HIN, or Sǎn. Sandy land that produces what is bad to eat; or an unhealthy region.

**砒** MAOU. A hill high in front and low behind.

**砒** TSUNG. Stone.

**砒** GAN. High, precipitous dangerous rocks.

**碣** KEAE. The name of a hill. Name of a black stone resembling the 玉 Yüh.

**磔** SHĚ. To dress leather. Shě le 磔里 the name of a kingdom. Read Těě, A vulgar character denoting A plate. Wan těě 碗 | a round bowl and a plate; a plate.

**礪** JUEN. A valuable stone of a secondary class, white and red.

**亭** TING. A stone pavilion.

**磔** K'HEU. Same as 磔 Keu.

**礪** TŪH. Lŭh tŭh 碌礪 an instrument of husbandry used to level the land.

**磔** A vulgar form of 砦 Tsae.

**礪** CHĀ. A stony appearance.

**礪** MIN, or Mēen. A species of stone.

**礪** Same as 砦 To.

**礪** TSEU.

The stones without side an enclosure; a stone for grinding.

**碣** TO. A certain play called flying bricks or tiles.

**碣** K'HĚĚ. A rock standing alone; stone tablet; a round tablet; the motion of the feathered tribes. Read Kěă. An angry appearance.

**礪** HUNG. The noise of stones.

**礪** YING. Stones that have variegated veins, and beautiful colours.

**礪** P'HEĪH. Stones falling.

**礪** PĚEN. To step on a stone to ascend a carriage. Dikes falling in from the violence of the current.

**礪** KĪH. Stone hard.

**礪** KĀNG. The appearance of stones connected together.

**礪** A vulgar form of 礪 Wei.

**碧** PEĪH. Stone of an azure or bluish colour. A surname. PeĪh lō 碧落 the first or highest.

**礪** Same as 礪 Yu.



**𥓐** WEI. Stones piled on each other; an uneven surface; rugged rocks. Wei ying 𥓐峴 rising rugged and abrupt.

**𥓐** NĚĚ. A name for alum.

**碩** SHIH. 碩 碩

Large; full; ripe; mature, applied to grain. Learned; virtuous; eminent.

**碇** CHIN. A stone on which to beat silk. Same as 碇 Chin. Read Gan, Gan gō 碇 碇 the appearance or figure of hills.

**𥓐** TWAN. Same as 𥓐 Twan.

**𥓐** HEA. A coarse kind of stone.

**𥓐** T'HANG. A stone with veins running through it; excess; over. Mang tang 芒𥓐 the name of a hill. Hang tang 沆 1 a white vapour.

**𥓐** CHIN. Stone. Read Yin, The name of a hill.

**𥓐** Vulgar form of 𥓐 Kǎng.

**𥓐** T'HUY. Original form of 𥓐 Tuy, To fall down.

**碇** TE. A stone to beat a thing on.

**𥓐** CHA. The appearance of stones tumbling down, is expressed by 𥓐 𥓐 Cha na.

**𥓐** SING. The name of a stone.

**𥓐** An ancient form of 席 Seih.

**𥓐** NAOU. Ma naou 𥓐 𥓐 the cornelian stone, it is called a stone inferior to the 玉 Yōh.

**𥓐** KWĀNG. Kwāng kwāng, 𥓐 𥓐 the noise of stones.

**𥓐** TE. Stone.

**𥓐** SEAOU. Small stones.

**𥓐** CHE. A coarse stone.

TEN STROKES.

**確** K'HEŎ. A stone or rock rising high and appearing manifest; the fact discovered; certainty; certainly; assuredly; verily; the strict truth or fact; indeed.

碣

Same as the preceding. Also the name of a territory.

磧

SO. Small stones.

碼

MA. Ma naou 碼瑙 the cornelian stone.

Weights used in scales are commonly called 碼子 ma-tsze.  
Ma is used at Canton for the European yard.

磧

KUNG. The noise of stones striking. A surname.

碾

CHEN, or Shen. A round stone roller, used

by husbandmen to break any thing with, or to grind off the  
husk of grain.

礪

PAN. The veins on a stone.

磳

K'HĒEN.

The noise of stones falling; the base of a pillar.

礧

HWUY. A rocky or stony appearance.

礧

HĪH, and Kĭh. Stony bad land.

礧

PAOU. Same as 砲 Paou.

礧

KOW. To punish as by a fine; the wall inside

a well; a stepping stone into a carriage. Kow keō 礧礧 hard.

礧

HUNG.

Hung lung 礧礧 the noise of stones falling.

礧

SŪH, or Seüh. To rub; to grind.

礧

SHEN. To cut or work the 玉 Yŭh stone.

礧

Same as 礧 Gĭh.

礧

LEÖ. The noise of stones striking against  
each other. Same as 礧 Laou.

礧

TSZE. Name of a stone, and of a district.

礧

Same as 礧 Lew.

礧

SZE. Name of a certain hall or place of  
reception for guests; a strange sort of fairy stone.

礧

T'HANG.

Tang sze 礧礧 name of some fairy stone.

礧

P'HANG. The noise of a stone falling; the  
name of a hill; to rub; to grind. Used in Canton for the  
European pound weight, and for a pound sterling.

礧

WOO. A small dike or wall.

礮 GÖ.

Chin gō 礮 rocks having a dangerous appearance.

礱 HWÄ. Hwä shih 礱石 a certain mineral used

in medicine, painting, and in the manufacture of porcelain; otherwise written 滑 Hwä, and 滑 Hwä. The late Sir George Staunton called it the *soap rock* of England.

礞 PE.

Pe shwang shih 礞霜石 or Pe shih 礞石 arsenic.

礮 PÖ. A rocky shore.

礱 WEI. The name of a hill; and of a divinity. Wei wei 礱礱 the appearance of a rocky hill; dangerous. Read Kwei, Kwei luy 礱 rocks, large stones.

礱 SANG. The stone base of a pillar.

磊 LUÿ. A great number of stones or rocks together. Same as 礱 Luy and used for 礱 Luy.

磋 TS'HO. From *stone* and *to rinse*. To rub and polish; to operate upon with much labour and pain, either morally or physically; to polish ivory.

礱 CHIN, or Tëen. The noise of something falling; the noise of stones clashing against each other; the base of a pillar.

礱 A vulgar form of the preceding.

礱 HEÄ. Këë heä 礱礱 to roll the eyes and loll out the tongue, like a furious animal.

礱 K'HE. Water rushing into a ravine, as amongst mountains. The name of a place.

礱 LËEN. A large stone; a carnation colour.

礱 PWAN.

A rock or large stone, such as are found in mountains.

礱 GAE, or Wei. To rub against each other; to rub or grind sharp; a whetstone. Sharp; acuminate. Read Kae, Strong.

礱 YUNG.

To fall down from a higher place, as a stone.

礱 TUY, and Chuy. A collection of stones; to throw down a stone. Same as 礱 Chuy.

礱 CHIH. To draw; to extend and tear to pieces a criminal, as was in ancient times done in the market places; and which was subsequently changed to Ke she 礱市 casting them out into the market place. To tear or rend victims to pieces.



𡗗

Same as 确 Heŏ.

𡗘

K'HÖ. The sound of two stones striking against each other. Read Kŏ, The sound made by stones coming forcibly in contact. Kŏ tow 磕頭 the Tartar ceremony of kneeling down and knocking the forehead against the ground.

𡗙

LÖ, or Lă.

Lŏ tsŏ 𡗙 礮 the noise made by rending or breaking a thing.

磚

T'HWAN. A man's name. Used for Chuen

𡗚 a brick, tile, or square of earthen ware, much used to pave floors; any child's plaything, or tile on which women twist threads.

𡗛

TSAN. A high rocky precipitous mountain.

𡗜

Same as the preceding.

𡗝

Same as 礐 Kăng.

𡗞

LOW. Stone.

𡗟

LÜH. Stone.

𡗠

TS'HE. Stone steps.

𡗡

GAOU.

A hill with a great many small stones. Same as 𡗢 Gaou.

𡗣

P'HANG. A stroke against a stone.

𡗤

TSÜH, and Chŏ.

Lüh tsüh 𡗤 礧 rocky uneven ground.

𡗥

K'HANG. The noise of stones.

𡗦

LÜH. Lüh tüh 𡗦 礨 an instrument of husbandry for leveling the ground.

𡗧

KWÖ.

The noise made by a hard stone when struck.

𡗨

LOO. Sand or pebbles.

𡗩

Original form of 𡗪 Telh; a sort of beater moved by a water wheel.

𡗪

TSEAY. Stone.

𡗫

T'SHÖ. A coarse stone.

𡗬

MÖ. Small sand.

**礪** K'HAN.

A precipitous bank; beneath, or at the bottom of a precipice.

**礪** TS'HEANG.

To rub and cleanse things with tiles or stones in water.

**礪** TS'HIŃ, or Tsàn. Things mixed with sand.

**礪** LĒEN, and Chen. Lead ore.

**礪** TAN. Shih tan 石礪 the name of a drug.

**礪** HEÁ. A crack or rent in a stone.

**礪** YÍN. The noise of thunder.

**礪** E. A certain beautiful black coloured stone.

**礪** LUY.

Stones or rocks piled on each other; to rub; to grind.

**礪** KŎ. A stone coffin or shell for a coffin.

**礪** TS'HEIH. From stone and to reprehend.

Rocks and sand in shallow water, which check the current.  
An ancient appellation of China, and also of the desert *Sha-mo*.

**礪** PEAOU.

The appearance of a mountain peak rising high.

**礪** HUNG. The rumbling noise of stones falling.

**礪** K'HEAOU. Uneven rocks or stones.

**礪** MO. 磨

To rub or grind; to afflict; a stone or mill. Name of a place. Chaou mo 照磨 keeper of the seal. Shwŭy mo 水磨 a water mill. Moo ya 磨牙 to grind the teeth; to chatter and talk. Yay shih to, tsih pepŭh mo 夜食多則脾不磨 to eat much at night prevents the stomach grinding (the peristaltic motion of the stomach.)

**礪** TS'HEIH. Juen tseih 礪礪 a stone inferior to the 玉 Yŭh. Elegant; varied with divers colours.

**礪** CHAOU, or Tsaou. Nests or huts made of stones rudely piled up, in which, during ancient times, people who attached themselves to a tribe, were lodged.

**礪** TSUY. A high hill; eminent; lofty appearance.

**礪** K'HING. 磬 磬

From the representation of something hanging suspended, to strike, and a stone. A sonorous musical stone; to hang up as a stone is suspended; the sound of a sonorous stone. T'een king 編磬 or Tih king 特磬 are different sorts of sonorous stones, there are several other varieties.

碇 TSUNG.

Tsung keu 碇 礪 a coarse stone. A stone path or road.

脣 CH'HÖ. The appearance of large lips.

熟 SHUH.

The name of a stone; a noise made by a stone.

砮 HĪH. The noise of a stone splitting.

礧 An erroneous form of 犖 Leö.

TWELVE STROKES.

礧 HEU. A stony or rocky appearance.

礧 TSIN. Stone; a stone gate.

礧 Same as 礧 Päng.

礧 KE. A stone or rock in a stream of water, which impedes and excites and produces a ripple; an impediment; a stumbling block; to rub or excite.

礧 SHEN. White earth.

礧 KEUE. To dig out stones.

礧 Same as the preceding.

礧 Same as 礧 Laou.

礧 K'HEU. Chay keu 礧 礧 a white stone

brought from India, of which the highest literary graduate makes a knob for his bonnet.

礧 K'HIN.

A high and dangerous hill. The name of a stone.

礧 Same as 礧 Leih.

礧 KAN. Forms part of a foreign word, denoting a kind of chief cup-bearer.

礧 SZE. To grind or rub.

礧 HWUY. To injure and destroy.

礧 TSANG. A stony or rocky appearance.

礧 SÜH, and Seaou.

A black sort of fine stone.



**磴** TĀNG. From *rock* and *to ascend*. Lofty and precipitous. A stone bridge. Shih tǎng 石磴 the name of a hill. Small streams running into and increasing each other.

**澗** KĒEN. Same as 澗 KĒen.

**礪** LEĪH. The stone below a pillar.

**磷** LIN. Water flowing amongst rocks or stones; to rub stones thinner; a stony appearance. Read Lang, Ping lǐng 砵磷 lofty; large; rising eminent as a mountain.

**礪** Same as 砵 Ting.

**礪** Vulgar form of 礪 Juen.

**礪** T'HĒEN.

Sĕen tĕen 礪礪 the glare or flash of lightning.

**礪** TSUY, or Suy. Small stones.

**礪** TSEUE. A stone broken.

**礪** PWAN. Name of a mountain stream, in which Tae-kung 太公 angled. Read Po, Name of a stone fit for pointing arrows.

**礪** KWĀNG. Rocks containing copper and iron. Read Hwang, The name of a stone.

**礪** CHWANG. A stony or rocky appearance.

**礪** TUN.

A stone on which a person may sit cross-legged.

**礪** Vulgar form of 礪 Tsǎ.

**礪** TSĀ. The noise of breaking something. Tsǎ nĕĕ 礪礪 the appearance of a lofty mountain.

**礪** KEAOU. Stony, stiff barren land.

**礪** TE.

Name of a black stone used in dying silk. A man's name.

**礪** LUNG. The noise of stones falling.

**礪** WOO. Stones. The same as 礪 Woo.

**礪** LEĪH. The noise made by small stones.

LeĪh shih 礪室 the name of a place.

**礪** YEN, or Gan. The name of a hill.

𥔶

P'HĀNG. Noise made by stones.

𥔷

SEAOU. To rend or break.

𥔸

PWAN. A large brick or tile.

𥔹

Same as 險 Hēen.

𥔺

Same as 礪 Naou.

𥔻

YŪH.

Name of a stone resembling the 玉 Yŭh.

𥔼

T'HAN. A stone altar.

𥔽

Same as 墜 Chuy.

𥔾

K'HEAOU. Uneven stone; rocky and uneven.

Read Hīh, To engrave or cut deeply. Real; solid.

𥔿

KĪH.

Hard. Read Hīh, The noise of a lash or whip.

𥕀

PĀNG. The noise made by stones.

𥕁

CHIN. To strike with a stone.

𥕂

TSEĪH. A stony or rocky appearance.

𥕃

CH'HĪH, or Ts'hīh. An animal in the west, about the size of a man, with a sheep's head and a monkey's tail.

𥕄

K'HEŪH.

Keŭh wŭh 礪 礪 a hilly appearance; a small hill.

𥕅

LŪY. To push stones from a higher to a lower place. Also the same as 磊 Luy.

𥕆

Same as 斫 Chō.

𥕇

KIN. Name of a stone.

𥕈

TAN. Shih tan 石礪 the name of a drug.

𥕉

LĒEN. A large coarse stone; a red colour.

Lēen jin 礪仁 a spurious virtue, it is applied to four forms of false benevolence.

𥕊

K'HŌ. A stony or rocky appearance.

𥕋

K'HĀN. A stony appearance.

𥕌

TSOŌ, or Chò. The stone base of a pillar.

**磔** NEĪH.

Tsā neih 磔 the appearance of a lofty hill.

**磑** Same as 砵 Ling.

**砵** K'HEÖ. A hill or mountain with numerous large rocks. Noise made by the collision of stones. Also read Heö.

**磗** TANG. The bottom of.

**磙** E. Fantastic perforated rocks. Ke e 磙 磙 a stony or rocky appearance.

**磚** KEANG. Small stones.

**磛** Same as 磙 Tŭh. Also the name of a stone.

**磞** P'HEĪH. Peih leih 磞 磞 to strike against, and increase the sound of.

**磟** WEI. The appearance of a multitude of stones. Read Kwei, Stone. Read Luy, A heap of stones.

**磠** KAN. A stone box or chest; to cover with a stone.

**磡** Same as 響 Heang.

**磢** T'HÄ. Defined by Shih tǎ 石 礧 stone Tǎ, the sense of which is not apparent; perhaps the rocky bank of a river.

FOURTEN STROKES.

**礧** PIN. The noise of bits of stones.

**礨** LĪH. LĪh tsĭh 礨 礨 an instrument of husbandry to clear away weeds.

**礪** KEĪH. Leih keih 礪 礪 the noise made by stones. Keih keih | | a stony appearance.

**礬** TSEĪH. A night drum.

**礭** GAE. To impede; to hinder; to oppose; to stop; to limit; an impediment; a hindrance. To limit or restrain by the principles of morality; as the sages of antiquity did by rules of decorum and by music. Read E, A certain blue stone. Fang gae 妨礙 hindrance or objection to acting; serious consequences apprehended.

**礯** K'HÖ. The noise of stones. Hea kō 下 礯 the name of a place. Same as 礯 Kō.

**礻** KĒEN.

Kĕen cho 礻 礻 a coarse bluish stone for polishing gems.



礮 YU.

A white calcareous stone; poisonous, applied to ulcers.

礮 Same as 礮 Juen.

礮 PING. Ping pǎng 礮 礮 the noise of stones.

礮 CHǎ. The name of a stone.

礮 MUNG. Tsing mung shīh 青礮石 pyrites.

礮 MEIH, or Mǎ. Hard. Small stones.

礮 TS'HŌ. Coarse stone; to rub; to grind.

礮 HIN. A difficult or distressing appearance; a lash or whip. Read Hēen, Difficult and dangerous; hard and violent.

礮 SOW. Stone.

礮 LEU. The name of a stone.

礮 SĒEN. Sēen-tēen 礮 礮 the glare of lightning.

礮 Vulgar form of 礮 Seih.

礮 Same as 礮 Teih.

礮 T'HŪH. The name of a stone.

礮 The same as 礮 Pwan.

礮 KWǎNG.

Name of a valley. Same as 礮 Hwǎng.

礮 Lǎ.

Stones falling. Read Lěě, The appearance of a chain of hills.

礮 LEAOU. Leaou shīh 礮 礮 the appearance of rocks hanging pendant.

礮 CHŌ. To hew; smashed bits of stones.

礮 LUY. A rocky appearance; to strike.

礮 LUY. Luy kung 礮 空 a small cavern; one says A small eminence.

礮 CHĪH, and Che.

The stone below a pillar; the base of a pillar.

礮 LÉ. A stone for wheting or grinding tools; a grindstone; a whetstone; a coarse stone; coarse; strong.

礫

LEIH. Small broken stones; pebbles or sand.

Hwang leih 黃礫 name of a wood. Tan leih 丹 | or  
Tan sha 丹沙 a red oxide.

礬

FAN. Alum, it is called by various names and

is of various colours. The name of a medicine.

礪

Same as 摩 Mo.

礮

K'HEŎ.

To whip or lash. Water dashing against rugged rocks.

硯

TS'HIN. Rocks in water.

礮

P'HAOU.

A machine for throwing stones. Same as 砲 Paou.

礪

THĀ. Name of a stone.

礪

YING. Stone.

礪

LEIH. To rub; the noise made by something

riving or splitting. Forms also part of the name of a stone.

Teih leih 的礪 clear; bright.

礪

CHOO. Choo 礪 or Kēen-choo 礪 | a

certain blue stone for grinding or rubbing, it is fit for polishing gems.

礪

NEAOU.

Winding, tortuous mountains; the name of a stone.

礪

LUNG. To rub, or grind; to grind corn, or

to sharpen a tool by rubbing; to use effort to effect what we intend. A stone on which to grind. Mo lung 磨礪 to rub; to grind; to rub on a stone; to fag at study.

礪

HWAE. Uneven rocks. Read Kwei, Small stones.

礪

YING.

Name of a stone. To play and become familiar with.

礪

SĒEN.

The glare of lightning. Read Tsin, The posts of a door.

礪

JANG.

A bad kind of the Tsze-hwang 雌黃 mineral.

礪

LĀN.

Lan lan 礪礪 the appearance of the 玉 Yŭh stone.

礪

Same as 礪 Hung.

礪

PŎ. Crammed together in confusion; stuffed

all together; to fill up. Päng pŏ 旁礪 blended together in one. Pwan pŏ 槃 | to sit cross-legged.

礪

P'HŎ. The noise of stones.

礪

K'HEU. Tsung keu 礪 礪 a blue whetstone.

礪

Vulgar form of 磊 Luy.

礪

TS'HÄ.

The appearance of a multitude of stones.

礪

KEUE. Stone.

礪

Same as 柯 Lo.

礪

Original form of 磨 Mo.

礪

TSÖ, or Tsä. A coarse stone.

礪

HEANG. A hill with large and small rocks.

礪

YEN. A rocky hill.

礪

PA. An artificial embankment raised on opposite shores of a river, and extending considerably into the stream, so as to narrow the passage for the water, and to impede its course.

礪

LAN.

Lan lan 礪 礪 the appearance of 玉 Yü stones.

礪

NANG. Recesses amongst mountains.

礪

LO. Lo ho 礪 礪 the appearance of hills or mountains rising to view.

礪

YÜH.

Yü hwae 礪 礪 small stones or rocks.

CXIII<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

示

SHE. From a horizontal line, representing

heaven, and three perpendicular strokes representing the light coming down from the sun, moon, and stars. A sign from heaven; a declaration of the will of Heaven. To declare; to manifest. Declaring; proclaiming; telling to inferiors. A surname.

礼

An ancient form of 禮 Le.

礼

An ancient form of 示 She, the upper horizontal line denoting Heaven, and the lines falling down implies something coming from thence. A revelation from heaven.



祗

Same as 祗 Pe.

祊

JING.

Happiness; felicity; again; forthwith; to complete.

社

SHAY. § ㊦ From a heavenly prognostic

and land. The spirit that presides over any given region; the supposed divine beings who grant a particular region to any given family of rulers; when the dynasty fails, they are said to lose the Shay tseih 社稷 i. e. the gods of the land and of the grain; these are worshipped by all the officers of government. Shay, also denotes the sacrifices which are offered to the gods of the land. It sometimes denotes also the altars where they are offered. Anciently twenty-five houses constituted a Shay, and had an altar; at present every street and village has one.

祧

YŌ. The name of a sacrifice.

祀

SZĒ.

祧 祧 里 里

To sacrifice; to sacrifice to the gods or to departed spirits. One says, that Sze implies Like; as if; sacrificing is like meeting with those who have departed to a separate state. An ancient designation of the year.

祁

K'HE. Affluent; abundant; numerous; great;

enlarged; at ease. A surname; the name of a district.

FOUR STROKES.

祈

HEAE. Assistance, as that of divine beings.

祫

KWEI.

A sacrifice offered to a hill. Same as 祫 Kwei.

祿

YAOU.

The earth producing things out of proper season; in an unnatural manner.

祿

HĒEN.

A local word on the N.W. of China for Heaven. Read T'hēen, The name of an office.

祗

K'HE.

The god, spirit, or soul which animates earth; the earth itself. Rest; repose; large; great.

祈

K'HE.

𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎

To supplicate happiness; to pray for blessings. To pray; to invoke; to call upon; to state to. To beg in the language of courtesy. Read Kwei, To sacrifice to a hill.

祉

CHE.

Happiness; felicity.

祧

PE.

To offer pigs in sacrifice.

祫

FANG, or Päng.

Sacrifices offered in the principal hall, and inside the gate, and on the succeeding day to the manes of deceased parents. The name of a city.

祈

An ancient form of 祧 Ke.

祫

FOO.

Name of a certain sacrifice.

祓 TAE, and Tă.

A sort of weapon. The name of a district. A surname.

神 CHUNG. Name of a divinity.

衺 An ancient form of 頭 Tow.

祐 SHIH. From *divine manifestation* and a *stone*.

A sort of stone shrine for placing the tablet of ancestors in, after it has been worshipped.

祐 YEW.

The protection of divine beings; the assistance of the gods.

秩 CH'HIH. Sacrifices offered, with a certain order of the persons attending.

祫 E. A sacrifice; to sacrifice.

詔 TEAOU. The name of a person.

祢 HO. A sacrifice; to sacrifice.

祐 An ancient form of 祐 Lew.

祓 FÜH. To drive away calamities and supplicate blessings. Same as the following character.

禱 FÜH. To drive away calamities and supplicate happiness; to expel; to cleanse; to wash, as a religious observance; a kind of heathen baptism.

社 CHOO. The tablet inscribed to departed spirits in temples, or the assistance derived therefrom. The stone or base on which the tablet dedicated to departed spirits is placed, or the tablet itself.

祐 KEU. Name of a hill.

祐 FOO. Name of a certain sacrifice; to bury in the same place, persons nearly related to each other.

祕 PÉ, and Pěě. Divine; that which cannot be fully explained; abstruse; secret; mysterious. The name of an office. A surname. Name of a fragrant plant.

祖 TSOO. 𠤎 𠤎 𠤎 𠤎

From a heavenly indication, and a vessel used in the temples. A father's father; a grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors generally. One who lays the foundation of a family. To begin; the beginning; the original of any thing. A temple dedicated to an ancestor; accustomed to. A rule; a sacrifice. A surname. A divinity.

祿 MEI.

Any thing fine; subtle as essence; spirits of hills.

殃 YANG. Crimes and calamities.



祔 SWAN.

To look distinctly and clearly at, for the purpose of reckoning.

祇 CHE. Respect; awe; veneration, such as is felt when a communication is made from a divinity; to receive respectfully. Same as the preceding.

祚 TSOÓ. From divine indication and to excite. Wealth; rank; and happiness. Divine blessings; felicity; posterity; the year. Füh tsoo 福祚 affluent and happy.

祛 K'HEU. To expel; to drive away; to disperse or dissipate, as any noxious influence; to open and expand; strong; vigorous.

祐 HOO. 祐  
The favor or blessing of heaven; happiness.

祝 CHÜH. 祝 祝 祝 祝  
Good expressions to the gods; blessings; to bless divine beings. To decide. A surname. Chüh fä 祝髮 to shave the head and become a Budh priest.

神 SHIN. 神 神 神  
From to extend and signs from heaven. Every evanescent, invisible, inscrutable, spiritual, operating power or cause, is called Shin. A spirit; the human spirit. Divinity; God, in the sense of heathen nations. Divine; spiritual; the animal spirit. A surname. Shin seang kae kwang jñ ke 神像開光日期 days for touching the eyes of idols with blood, or of dedicating a new idol. Kew chä shin jin

kung kwo 糾察神人功過 to examine into the merits and demerits of gods and men. Shin kwö, fa wei hea kwei 神過罰爲下鬼 the faults of gods are punished by making them inferior demons. Shin pae 神牌 tablet dedicated to the manes of a deceased person. Shin tsüh 神足 divine foot, amongst the Budhists, those persons who can pass through the atmosphere. Shin leang che e 神良之醫 a divinely excellent physician. Tse hoo e wei shin 祭虎以爲神 the sacrifice to the tiger, esteeming it a god, said anciently of the people of Corea. Shin hwän 魂 the spirit and soul, or the spiritual immaterial part of man.

崇 SÚY, and Seüh. From to issue forth, and a celestial prognostic. Calamities and frightful monstrous appearances, inflicted or exhibited by the gods, in consequence of the imprecations or vices of man.

祠 TSZE. To offer a spring sacrifice to ancestors, to continue the recollection of them. A hall dedicated to them; a religious temple.

崇 CHAE. The wood used in sacrifice; to burn wood in sacrifice to the gods of heaven, or to Heaven.

祔 Same as 祀 Sze.

祔 NE. Same as 禰 Ne.

祝 An ancient form of 祝 Chüh.

祖 An ancient form of 祖 Tsoo.



## SIX STROKES.

祿

LEU. Name of a sacrifice to hills and river.

祿

MĪH. A divinity.

祿

YU. Tae yu 祿 name of a district.

祥

TSEANG. Goodness; felicity; a prognostic;

an omen, either good or bad; a manifestation of the will of heaven previously to the infliction of judgments or the bestowment of blessings. The name of a sacrifice.

禔

YIN. Completed; perfected.

禔

KEUEN. Name of a sacrifice.

禔

WOO. Prosperity; happiness.

祧

T'HEAOU. To remove the tablets of ancestors from one temple to another.

票

PEAOU. Flying with the velocity of light or fire; a signal made by fire; rising in a light airy manner, applied to the motion of a streamer; a government warrant to seize persons; a Pawn-broker's ticket; a paper authorizing a person to act. Tang peau 當票 a pawn-broker's

ticket. Peau chae 票差 to give a warrant to police officers.

祿

CHOO. Imprecations; curses.

祿

HWŌ. To sacrifice; a sacrifice. Read Hwŏ,

A law or rule. Read Kwa, Name of a sacrifice. Read Hwan, A thanksgiving sacrifice.

祿

KWEI. A tablet dedicated to ancestors, the temple of which has fallen in ruins.

祿

HEĀ. A certain sacrifice to the manes of ancestors, which unites the near and the more distant; to collect or unite together the various provisions used in the sacrifice.

祿

An ancient form of 祿 Che.

祭

TSE.

祭

祭

To carry human affairs before the gods. That which is the medium between, or brings together, men and gods. To offer flesh in the rites of worship; to sacrifice with victims. The sect of Budha does not sacrifice.

祿

An ancient form of 殃 Yang.

祿

A form of 標 Yew.

祿

CHING. A surname.

尃 SHAOU. The protection of divine beings.

祐 K'HAOU. To pray to superior beings; prayers accompanied with sacrifices. Otherwise read Kaou.

祔 TOW. To sacrifice for the sake of happiness.

祝 LUY, and Shuy. Certain offerings presented to the door or gateway, such are usual when children are ill. Certain small offerings or sacrifices.

祓 GO. The name of a sacrifice.

祲 TSIN. A mystical word referring to the influences of the different auras in nature. Abundant. Tsin tseang 祲祥 the name of a place.

祿 An ancient form of 祿 Shay.

祿 SĒEN. Grounds belonging to the kindred or clan's hall of ancestors, from the interest or rents of which the rites are kept up.

祾 SHIN. The flesh used in sacrifices offered to the gods of the land; raw flesh, when dressed for sacrifice is called 膾 Fan.

𡇗 An ancient form of 𡇗 Kwăn.

祿 KAE. Name of certain ancient music. Read Kea, A path laid with tiles.

禍 A form of 禍 Ho.

祿 SHOW. To pray for long life.

祿 An original form of 祿 Hwǒ.

祿 An ancient form of 祿 Shay.

補 An ancient form of 補 Foo.

# EIGHT STROKES.

祿 YEN. To expel noxious influences. To offend or touch with what is filthy.

祿 An ancient form of 祿 Pe.

祿 T'HAOU. Prosperity; happiness; divinity.

祿 CHUY.

A reiteration of a sacrifice; to sacrifice again.

𡇗 KOO. To offer a sacrifice.



禘

CHA.

The name of a sacrifice offered in the close of the year.

祺

K'HE.

Composed; tranquil; felicitous; happy. Name of a district.

倚

K'HE. A good appearance.

祿

Same as 祿 Yaou.

福

TSZE. Tranquility; repose.

裸

KWAN. To pour out a libation on the ground.

祿

TSUY.

Name of a sacrifice offered to the moon; or monthly.

稜

LING.

Name of a sacrifice; happiness conferred by the gods.

祿

LÜH.

𡵓 𡵔 𡵕 𡵖

Blessedness or happiness; the emoluments of office; official income. The name of a district. A surname. Füh lüh woo keang 福祿無疆 infinite happiness and wealth. Fung lüh 俸祿 official emolument.

稟

A vulgar form of 稟 Pin.

禁

KIN. To regulate; to direct the manner of;

to ward off; to prohibit; to guard against; to be careful; to stop or hinder; a cup for wine, or a waiter on which they are served up; an instrument of music. Kin che 禁止 to stop. Kin fang shih 禁房室 to interdict sexual intercourse. Kin yuen 禁苑 a fence of bamboos around gardens, or to form a partition in fish ponds.

禱

TAOU. Used in common with 禱 Taou.

祀

K'HEUEN.

A temple of ancestors, or to sacrifice there; happiness.

睦

LÜH. To see.

植

CHIH. Devoted attention to one object.

𡵗

SEÜH. Unable to walk.

裸

An ancient form of 裸 Kwan.

禍

An ancient form of 禍 Ho.

褚

CHOO.

A surname. An erroneous form of 褚 Choo.

禪

HWUY. A sacrifice.



禩

An erroneous form of 禩 Yew.

禋

HĀNG, or Hwang. Name of a sacrifice.

禴

HOW. A sacrifice to procure blessings.

禴

HÉ. Pǎ he 祓禴 name of a sacrifice intended

to expel evil and noxious influences. A spring and autumnal sacrifice.

禋

YIN. A clean pure sacrifice.

禋

Same as 祓 Fang.

禴

An erroneous form of 禴 Chae.

禴

KEU. A surname.

禴

TSZE. To breathe; to desist.

禍

HÓ. Evil; injury; a curse from the gods.

Evil; calamity; misfortune; adversity; judgment; misery. To destroy, to exterminate.

禎

CHING. A favorable prognostic; a manifesta-

tion of Heaven's approbation of virtue.

福

FŮH.

𡵓 𡵓 𡵓 𡵓

Divine protection; excellent; good; felicitous; happiness; a blessing; richly provided with. The meat used in sacrifices. The name of a district. A surname. Occurs denoting To-wards; with, or the same as. Read Foo, To lay or store up. Choo-tsze wei, Téen-taou fūh shen, ho yin 朱子謂天道福善禍淫 Choo-foo-tsze said, Providence blesses virtue and curses excess (or lewdness). Fūh woo chung che, ho pūh tan hing 福無重至禍不單行 blessing never come double, and calamities never come alone.

褊

WAN.

A girdle, or to attach a thing to it.

禍

WOO.

Prosperity; happiness.

祿

SĒEN.

The flesh which remains after a sacrifice.

祿

YANG.

The spirit or divinity of a road, or high way. To sacrifice to the presiding spirit of a wood.

禔

CHE.

Repose; rest; happiness. Also read Te and She.

禴

SĒU.

A vessel used in offering sacrifice.

禴

E.

Beautiful; to aspire praises of beauty; pearls.

禴

MEI.

Sacrifice offered by the Emperor for the purpose of obtaining an heir.

𥛱

SZE, and Se.

Sze-sze 𥛱 𥛱 feeling the mind uneasy and wishing to go away.

帝

TE. Certain royal sacrifices; quinquennial sa-

crifices to royal ancestors.

齋

Original form of 齋 Chae.

禘

An ancient form of 社 Shay.

禴

Same as 禴 Yen.

## TEN STROKES.

禔

CHŌ. The name of a place.

禕

CHIN. The blessing of Heaven on truth; happiness received in consequence of truth and sincerity.

禔

YING, or Yung. A certain sacrifice offered to the sun, moon, stars, and gods, in order to expel evil.

禔

LÉW. To bless, or imprecate.

禔

TSEIH.

Certain sacrifices to the gods of the grain.

𥛱

PĀNG. The name of a sacrifice.

𥛱

Same as 𥛱 Kaou.

𥛱

MING. Prosperity; happiness.

𥛱

T'HANG The assistance of divine beings.

𥛱

Original form of 𥛱 Tsin.

𥛱

SZE, She, and E. Prosperity or happiness.

𥛱

MA:

Certain sacrifices offered by persons who travel, intended to be addressed to the road; also sacrifices offered by military commanders before a battle.

𥛱

Same as 𥛱 Taou.

𥛱

Same as the preceding.

𥛱

PEIH.

Certain sacrifices offered to the spirit of the domestic furnace.

𥛱

Same as 𥛱 Yang. To worship on the road; to offer sacrifice to the spirit of a road; to expel evil spirits.

禮

TSAOU. To sacrifice; divine protection.

饗

LOW. To eat and drink, or to feast on a sacrifice.

禔

CH'HĪH. Prosperity or happiness.

禔

HEUEN. A surname.

禔

A form of 禔 Yin.

禔

LE. Prosperous; felicitous.

禔

CHWANG. To offer sacrifice without gra-

vity and respect. An altar not throwa down.

禔

Same as 禔 Tsoo.

禔

FUNG. The divinity of a certain hill, said to

possess great power, able to remove heaven and earth.

禔

LŪH. The name of a sacrifice.

禔

A form of 禔 Ke.

視

P'HŌ. To look or gaze a long time.

禦

YÜ. To oppose; to stop; to hinder; to cause to desist, or cease; to sacrifice.

禔

An ancient form of 禔 Shin.

禔

An ancient form of 禔 Yin.

TWELVE STROKES.

禔

Same as 禔 Fan.

禔

KEUE. Inauspicious; infelicitous.

禔

CHUY. To give thanks; reiterated sacrifices.

禔

HE. Joy arising from divine blessings. Felicitous; happy; blissful; to announce or pray to the gods.

禔

LEAOU.

Yew leaou 禔 禔 to sacrifice to heaven.

禔

KE. . Ominous of good; auspicious prognostic.

A kind of wine drank after bathing.

禔

Original form of 禔 Fang.

禔

Same as 禔 Sze.



禱

Original form of 醺 Tseou.

禪

SHEN, or Chen.

禪

An altar or levelled arena on which to offer sacrifice. To resign in behalf of another. A change of dynasty; to resign to; to transfer to another generation. Meditation; contemplation; abstraction; the sitting in the posture of deep thought and abstraction; a silent, quiescent, contemplative state; adopted by the priests of the Budha sect.

禪

T'HAN. Sacrifices offered seven months after

the decease of parents, when certain mourning is put off.

禪

HEU. A noxious demon; a mischievous ghost;

or a human being pretending to be a ghost.

禪

An ancient form of 祀 Sze.

禪

YIH.

Name of a sacrifice; the day after a sacrifice.

禪

KWÉI, or Kwáe. To assemble and offer

sacrifices for the removal of some evil or calamity.

禪

SHEN. To sacrifice to heaven; to resign to.

禮

LÉ. From a supernatural manifestation, and

a vessel used in certain rites. Rites, decorum, propriety. The first idea of Le is that of footstep; the footsteps or

traces to be observed in worshipping the gods; a rite; a ceremony; the principles of social order; the decent; the decorous in religious worship, and in the intercourse of society. Decorum; propriety; what is becoming; the rules which assign every one his place; politeness. It also expresses what is decent and becoming in families, and individuals. A surname. Offerings to the gods; presents to individuals; an act of obeisance; the particular form of obeisance or homage. Le tsang che 禮葬之 buried him with funeral rites or honors. Le e 禮義 the principles of moral propriety and good conduct. Le pae sze 禮拜寺 a Mahomedan temple, or mosque. Le suy seaou pūh ko hwūh 禮雖小不可忽 a decorous formality, although trivial, should not be despised and neglected.

祿

SUÝ.

The name of a sacrifice. The name of a divinity.

禱

An ancient form of 禱 Chen.

禱

MING. A liberal sacrifice.

禱

KWAN. The name of a district.

禱

NE. A father, while alive is called 父 Fao, after

death 考 Kaou, and when in the hall or temple of ancestors, he is called 禱 Ne. The hall or temple of a father. A surname; the name of a place. A tablet dedicated to ancestors, when moving from place to place, is called Ne.

禱

TAOU. To pray; to supplicate of the gods;

to spread out one's case and supplicate happiness or blessings; to entreat; often used in the language of courtesy.

祿

Same as 祿 Lüh.

厭

YEN. A sacrifice to put away evil.

檻

An erroneous form of 檻 Lan.

禕

An ancient form of 禕 Teaou.

齊

Same as 齊 Tse.

禰

A vulgar form of 厲 Le.

禎

YEW. Prosperity or happiness.

禎

Original form of 禎 Luy.

禔

Same as 禔 Leu.

禔

Same as 禔 Sëen.

禔

LAE, and Lan. To fall down in ruins, or

to involve in ruin. Read Lan, Remiss in offering sacrifice.

Choo.lae 祿禔 to curse; to utter imprecations.

禔

JANG. Sacrifices to dispel evil.

禔

LING. The name of a divinity.

禔

YÖ.

Certain sacrifices at the four seasons. Same as 禔 Yö.

禔

TE. Prosperity, or happiness.

禔

TSAN.

The name of a sacrifice; to bless the gods.

禔

LUY. Sacrifices to the gods of heaven, and

to Shang-te 上帝 the Most High Ruler. To preside at a sacrifice.

禔

SE. The name of a sacrifice.

禔

A form of 崇 Suy.

禔

KËEN.

The spirit of the earth. Respect; reverence.

禔

K'HËEN. A sacrifice.

禔

A form of 齋 Chae.

禔

A form of 禔 Taou.

CXIV<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

肉 JOW.

The foot of a brute treading on the ground.

禹 YÜ.

𪔐 𪔑

Name of a person famous in Chinese history for having drained off the water after the deluge. Expanded; easy state. Certain insects.

禺 YÜ. Name of an animal of the monkey species;

name of a hill. Pan yu 番禺 the district in Canton called Whampoa, where European ships anchor. Yu keang 𪔒 name of a divinity. The distance of a le. The origin of an affair. Yu yu 𪔓 the name of a fish. A surname. Used for 偶 Gow, An image or idol.

禽 An ancient form of 禹 Yu.

离 CH'HE. A sort of sprite. Read Le, Clear;

bright; elegant. Name of a diagram. To separate; to disperse; to oppose.

离 SĚĚ. Same as 离 SĚĚ.

𪔔 离

Same as 离 Fei.

SĚĚ. Same as 契 SĚĚ, An insect.

## EIGHT STROKES.

𪔕

An ancient form of 𪔖 SĚĚ.

禽

K'HIN.

𪔗

𪔘

An animal with two feet and feathers; animals with four feet and hair are called 獸 Show. Kin show 禽 獸 birds and beasts, animals generally. All animals before pregnancy are called Kin. Kin 禽 also denotes To fight; to seize. A surname.

𪔙

Same as the following.

𪔚

FEI. The name of a quadruped.

𪔛

Original form of the preceding.



# CXV<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

禾 HO. 禾 秝 秭 秭 禾

Paddee; corn, or grain in general; agreement; harmony; a surname. Ho püh shih 禾不實 grain not filled.

木 KE.

A tree with its top bent. The head bent down.

丕 Same as 王 Yüh.

禿 T'HÜH. From grain on the top of a man's head.

The tradition is, that the framer of the character seeing a bald-headed man, was afraid and crouched amongst the standing corn. The blunt end of; bald; any thing fallen off entirely.

秀 SEW. 秀

Grain flowering; beautiful flowers; flowers which are followed by fruit. Gay; splendid; elegant; luxuriant herbage. The name of a district. A surname. Teau seu en pã ke sew neu 挑選八旗秀女 to select beautiful women from the eight standards, this is an annual custom. Some of these go to the Emperor's harem, and those rejected by him are given to near branches of the Imperial kindred to be married.

私 SZE. From grain and selfish. The proprietor of grain, is in the north called 私主 Sze choo. Peculiar;

private; individual; plebian; applied to all below the Emperor. Privately; secretly; clandestinely; selfishly; selfish; private; clandestine; nefarious. A surname. A term by which sisters designate each other's husband.

叔 The bell and tripod form of 秉 Ping.

禾 JIN. Grain about to fill.

禾 LEAOU. The flowers amongst corn; elegant.

禾 JING. A name of corn.

禾 TSZE. To add earth to the roots of grain.

禾 KEE. A corn sheaf; a name of grain.

禾 CH'HA, and Too. Four hundred 秉

Ping, of corn make one Cha. The name of a country.

秆 Same as 稈 Kan. The stalk or stem of grain; a handle to any thing; to take hold of.

𥽿 WANG, or Mang. A name of grain.

𥽾 YU. Paddee that has not blossomed.

𥽽 E. A form of 藝 E.

𥽼 SĒEN.

SĒen me 秈米 a species of rice used to make starch of.

𥽾 YĪH. The husk of wheat broken.

𥽿 TEA'OU. The ears of grain hanging pendant down; any thing hanging suspended.

𥽾 HEŌ. Same as 𥽾 Hĕě. Read Ke, Grain not broken on being pounded, only the husk taken off. Read Kĕě, Small fine rice.

𥽿 K'HE. A name of grain.

秉 PING. 𥽿 𥽿 𥽿

From a hand grasping grain. A handful of grain; to grasp; to lay hold of. Ping e 秉 彜 the invariable principle of right, to maintain it.

季 Original form of 年 Nĕen.

A year, taken from the idea of the grain being ripe.

𥽾 YEW. The grain not ripe.

𥽾 Same as 移 E.

# FOUR STROKES.

𥽾 Same as 秭 Pe, or Pei.

𥽾 FOO. A black species of grain. Grain resuscitated.

𥽾 TS'HEW. From grain and fire. The period when grain is ripe; autumn. A surname.

𥽾 Original form of the preceding.

𥽾 CH'HUNG. Young grain. A surname.

𥽾 FUN. To gather together grain; to separate, and form it into sheaves; a small portion of grain.

𥽾 KĒEN. A small sheaf consisting of ten handfuls.

𥽾 HA'OU, and Hwuy. A species of grain.

An excellent sort of rice from Canton. Used for 耗 Haou. To diminish; to injure or spoil. Read Maou, In disorder. A surname.



𪎭 An ancient form of 利 Le.

𪎮 KĒĒ. The name of a plant.

𪎯 NEW. Weak grain.

𪎰 YUN.

To weed; or to remove filth from between the blades of corn.

科 K'HO. From a measure and grain. A line applied as a rule; a class; a series; order; rank; rule by which degrees are determined; an examination of literati; wood, hollow in the centre; name of a place. Applied to medicine, answers to the word Practice. Wae ko 外科 surgical practice; surgery. Nuy ko 内科 internal practice; physic.

𪎱 PA. The name of a sort of grain.

𪎲 MEAOU.

The pointed beard of grain; any thing very small and minute.

𪎳 CHE. A stalk of grain.

𪎴 KANG, and Kǎng.

A dry sort of grain, not possessing the starchy matter.

𪎵 FANG. A certain species of grain.

𪎶 YA.

Grain first springing up; the blade; a particular sort of grain.

𪎷 YU. Grass or herbaceous plants.

𪎸 PE.

Grain that does not come to perfection; that which defiles.

𪎹 CHE. To happen, or occur to.

𪎺 SUY. Grain in blossom.

𪎻 JUY.

Inside; within; a person partially opening his mind.

𪎼 KE. Close together.

𪎽 An ancient form of 𪎶 Yu.

𪎾 LE. To plough.

𪎿 KE.

The coarse part of pounded rice or other grain.

𪓀 CHE.

The ear of grain growing. Grain growing again.



**秼** TSZE. Close or thick together.

**弄** Same as 奔 Pun,

**秬** TOO. Name of an ancient principality.

**秬** KEA. Grain.

**秘** PE, or Pei. Divine; that which cannot be fully explained; abstruse; secret; mysterious. The name of an office. A surname. Read Pěě, Name of a fragrant plant. Pe keüē **秘訣** a secret receipt, an expression much used by empirics. Ta pēen pe kěē **大便秘結** costiveness.

**秬** K'HOO.

Koo lēen **秬穰** grain that is not filled.

**秬** Vulgar form of 移 E.

**秬** PWAN. Things mutually according or agreeing.

**秬** PE. A rent paid in grain.

**秬** LEIH. Thin; open; standing apart.

Leih shwō **秬說** a discourse on astronomical calculations. Leih soo yew chung yu se che e | 數有中與西之異 numbers as connected with astronomy are differently managed in China and in Europe.

**秬** NE. From grain and coming after. Grain springing spontaneously from the seed which fell the preceding year. Wheat. Read Neih, The first ripe grain.

**秬** PEIH. Grain growing up a second time; grain running up, but the ear not filling.

**秬** CH'HIN. A name of grain.

**秬** FOO. The husk of grain; the cup of a flower; a general term for that which surrounds or houses the flower or seed; calyx, pericarpium, capsule, and so on. Vulgar form of 稈 Foo.

**秬** YEW. Grain plentiful. One says, The appearance of things beginning to grow.

**秬** TSOO. From grain and a vessel. The grain paid as a tax to government; a tax of any kind; to rent.

**秬** PEI. A certain species of grain.

**秬** PŎ. Grain injured.

**秬** LING. Grain beginning to be ripe.

**秬** NEEN. A certain species of grain.

**秣** MÖ. To feed a horse with grain. The name of a place. Mō ke ma 秣其馬 to feed a horse.

**秤** CH'HING. To weigh. Vulgar form of 稱 Ching. Name of a certain quantity.

**秦** T SIN. 秦 秦 秦

The title of the first universal monarch in China, the conqueror came from an ancient territory about the region of Shen-se, about 200 years B. C. A surname. A particular kind of grain. Tsin keu koo we yuen 秦去古未遠 the Tsin dynasty was not far removed from ancient times. Pō sze, tsin kwan, tung koo kin che tēn koo 博士秦官通古今之典故 the Pō-sze, were officers under the Tsin dynasty, and were thoroughly acquainted with ancient and modern literature and affairs.

**秧** YANG. The blade springing up; the appearance of grain thick and close.

**秣** TSÖ. The appearance of corn waving.

**秩** CH'HĪH. Order; series; constant succession; official rank; office; regular; corrected. Ch'ih ch'ih 秩秩 knowledge; wisdom; purity; intelligence; the appearance of flowing, or moving on incessantly; grave and respectful. Name of a particular office. A surname; a period of ten years; a certain sacrifice. The idea of the character is supposed to be taken from grain growing crop after crop in continual succession.

**秬** K'HEU. A species of black millet. 𥽿

**秬** CHĪH. A grain measure containing one hundred and twenty 斤 Kin, or catties.

**秬** TE. Grain beginning to ripen. One says, it denotes replanted. Also read Te.

**秣** SHŪH.

A certain grain; a viscous substance made from grain.

**秣** TSZE. To number, or a large number; name of a district, and of a bird. Ten thousand repeated ten thousand times make 億 Yih, ten thousand Yih make 秣 Tsze. One says, A weight equal to sixty-four thousand catties.

**秬** P'HÖ. Grain not filled.

**秬** CH'HUY. To sell grain.

**秬** HO. The head of a coffin.

**秬** TSAE, or Chae. Grain.

**秬** Same as 黍 Shoo. Also a surname of the founder of the Taou sect.

SIX STROKES.

**秬** T'HUNG. The appearance of grain in plenty.

稔 TSUN.

Grain gathered in abundance together.

稊 TE. A noxious grass; a kind of tare. Te me

稊米 a species of small wheat. Same as 稊 Te.

稗 CH'HAOU. Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation.

稊 CHE. A name of grain.

稊 HWŎ. Grain growing.

稊 T'HĚEN. The name of a village.

稊 An erroneous form of the preceding.

稊 HŎ. To plough.

稊 YIN. The leaves and the flower of grain.

稊 JŮH, or Jow.

Thick. Read Jung, A sort of grain.

稊 HWANG. A year of dearth; unripe fruit; empty; void. A scarce year, or year of famine.

穢 NOO. Stinking plants.

穢 TSZE. A species of grain.

穢 T'HO. Grain accumulated in heaps.

穢 KEANG. Grain hanging pendant down.

穢 E. A certain kind of grain.

穢 CHIH.

The noise made in reaping or cutting down grain with a sickle.

穢 LĚĚ. Grain growing in regular rows.

穢 GAN. A cart that carries home grain from the field, filling all with comfort and joy.

穢 HŎ. A particular sort of grain.

穢 KĚĚ. To husk grain.

穢 JIN. Grain in a weak state.

穢 LE. Tall grain.



𥽿

K'HUNG. Grain ripe and falling to the ground. Read K'heung, To gather in grain.

秬

TOO, and Cha. The name of a place.

秣

KWEI.

An instrument of husbandry. Read Wa, To plough.

秭

E.

秭

To replant grain. First to sow and afterwards replant it, as is done with rice; to remove from one place to another. To change; to alter; to change as the wind; to remove down a river, as a ship does; to pass a public despatch to another hand. A surname. Name of a hill. Occurs denoting To praise; great; extensive.

秭

A form of 稷 Tsung.

秭

TSZÉ. Grain growing close or thick.

秭

KE. Impeded; stoppage.

粟

An ancient form of 粟 Süh.

秭

FOO.

To cut down grain and collect it into sheaves; a sheaf.

秭

PĚĚ. The rows of grain not regular.

稀

HE. Open or apart; not close or thick; few. Not attentive; careless; remiss. A surname.

稟

Same as 稟 Kaou.

稂

LANG. The name of a plant; a kind of tare that grows amongst and injures good grain, formerly used to feed horses.

稊

WAN. A name of grain.

稊

PÖ. The blossoms of grain.

秬

K'HÜH. Grain ripe.

稊

KEUEN. The stalk of wheat.

稊

TING.

The appearance of paddee and wheat standing erect.

稊

YEW.

To discriminate; every one different and apart.

稅

SHWŪY, or Shúy. From *to weigh* and *grain*. The taxes levied on land; taxes; custom; duties; to leave to persons—as by will at death; to lay to rest. A surname. Read Tuy, To put on mourning after hearing of the death of a person at a distance. Read Twan, Black garments.

Read Tǎ, To unloose or liberate. Paou shwǎy 報稅 to pay duties on moving goods from place to place.

稃 FOO. Husk of grain, and the capsule of flowers.

稊 TSEIH.

The appearance of grain standing close or thick.

稌 LEU. Spontaneous growth; that which grows wild. An original form of 稽 Loo.

秣 WE. A sort of conge or rice water.

秬 K'HWĀN. Grain fully ripe.

稈 KAN. The stems of grain; stubble.

梗 Same as 稭 Kang.

稭 JUY.

Four 把 Pa, or handfuls of corn is called Juy.

秣 KĚĚ, and HĚĚ. Two sticks held in the fingers, and made to operate as nippers for lifting food to the mouth; a pair of chopsticks.

稊 TE. A small sort of paddee; some say also Small plants. A tree sprouting out again.

覓 KĚEN. A small sheaf.

秣 Same as 秣 Pei.

程 CH'HING. A certain small measure, ten hairs make a Ching; a decimal part of a rule; a pattern; a measure; a limit; a road or path; to travel on a road or path. Name of a city. A surname.

稌 T'HOO. A grain which grows in marshy places. Too seu 稌蓀 a medicinal plant.

稍 SAOU, or Shaou. In a small quantity or degree; rather; gradually; a granary, so called from small quantities being given forth at a time. The distance of three hundred le around the royal abode; in an even or equal degree. Sometimes used for *Seamen*. Yu yew e shaou pĕĕ 與幽義稍別 rather different from the sense of Yew.

覓 An ancient form of 稭 Tseih.

秣 Original form of 秣 Hwǎ.

梁 LEANG. Name of a grain.

秣 Same as 秣 Mang.

秣 PĚĚ. The smell of grain.

稊 TSŌ. Grain that appears to die this year, springing up the ensuing year.

穉 KEU. Trees with crooked branches; crooked; distorted. The name of a fruit.

稭 SEW. The name of a grain.

EIGHT STROKES.

稞 YÁ. Pa ya 穞 a name of grain.

穈 FÈ. An ear of grain.

穉 SHING. A species of hemp.

穉 TSZE.

To plough, or cultivate the ground. Grain dead.

穉 E. A luxuriant plenteous growth of grain.

穉 Same as 穉 Ting.

穉 LUN. A sheaf of grain

穉 KEU. A local term for millet grain.

穉 LŪH.

Grain, the latest planted and the first ripe.

穉 KOÓ. Name of a district.

穉 GAN. Gan gan 穉 odour; fragrance.

Read Yen, Yen yen 穉 grain growing beautifully; grain not yet filled. Read Yě, Grain spoiled and not growing.

穉 JUY, or Suy. Four small sheafs of grain, each as much as can be grasped in the hand.

穉 TSŌ. Name of a village. A surname.

穉 JIN. Grain that requires thought and immediate attention; grain which is fully ripe; whatever has been cumulating for a long time, whether good or bad.

穉 SHUN. The stalk end of a sheaf.

穉 LAE. A local word for wheat.

穉 HWAN.

A bundle of grass, straw, or hay. To bundle up grass.

穉 K'HEUEN.

Rows of grain growing near to each other, or thick.



稭

PANG. A sort of coulter for a plough.

稊

PAE. A small species of grain; small; minute.

稊

Same as the preceding.

稷

CHUY, or Chuě. A succession of sacrifices,

or that part of the ceremony which connects the several parts, as the pouring out of libations; to eat or drink.

稭

K'HWAN. Sickly grain.

稭

CH'HANG. The husk of paddee; chaff.

稭

KE. The revolving periods of the year; a

complete year; used also for a fixed period; the stalk of grain or pulse; straw.

稭

CH'ĪH.

Grain that is first sown; the eldest son's wife.

稚

CH'HE.

Young; small; late. Same as 穉. A surname.

稜

LĀNG. The majesty of divinity. A neigh-

bouring state or nation; the name of a species of grain; name of a medicine. Vulgarly used for the corner of any thing.

Ke lǎng 幾稜 how far? a term used by husbandmen.

稭

K'HWAN.

To bind together and bundle up. Full; abundant.

種

T'HO, Suy, and Tsuy.

A small accumulation. An ear of corn.

稭

K'HUNG. The stalks of grain; straw.

稭

PĀNG,

Corn growing thick; regular rows of corn.

稭

K'HŌ. A local name of wheat. Read Hwa.

Good grain. Read Lo, Husked grain.

稭

PIN, and Lin. From granary and grain.

Anciently read Pin, To give food to. To give; to confer; to receive what is conferred. Now read Pin, and commonly used to denote A clear statement of any affair made to a superior. Pin, is to state to a superior, whether verbally or by writing; whether *petitioning* something, or to give *information* of; whether from the people to an officer of government, or from an inferior officer to a superior several degrees higher. The official language is also used in families.

稭

TSEĪH. A sheaf of grain.

稭

HĒEN. Grain spoiled by too rich manure.

稭

CH'HOW. Grain growing thick; close together.

稈

TSŎ, and Tsuy.

To collect; to gather together.

穡

YŮH. Appearance of a plentiful crop of grain.

黎

LE.

Name of a black wood. An ancient form of 利 Le.

稊

PE. Name of a district.

稊

HO. The head of a coffin.

穰

YŪH. To fill the acre entirely with grain.

穰

NEĪH, or NĪh. Grain in plenty.

𪎭

An ancient form of 穆 Mŭh.

稭

Same as 稭 Tseih.

𪎮

An ancient form of 𪎮 Lëë.

稭

An ancient form of 稭 Ke.

稭

ŮH. The spikes of grain.

稭

CH'HANG.

Grain made up into sheaves; plenty.

稭

Original form of 稭 E.

稭

Same as 稭 Te.

稭

An erroneous form of 稭 Kŭh.

稭

SEÜ. Name of a plant.

𪎮

WO, and Wei.

A northern expression for many.

稭

HE. A local name for a certain grain. Read

Kěě, The stalks of grain. Used for 稭 He.

稭

PĒEN.

Peas or other pulse on the tops of railings.

稭

TSEW.

The produce of the grain called 稭 Taou.

稭

KE. Grain with long pendant ears.

稭

FŮH. The name of a grain.

程

SING. Few; thinly set.

稠

Same as 稞 Ko.

稼

Same as 稂 Suy.

稈

HWANG. A species of grain.

穉

TSEW. Grain or paddee growing.

穞

PEIH.

Grain growing thick. Grain trodden down.

插

CHĀ. From grain and to stick in. To plant.

稞

NO, and Nwan.

A sort of grain of which liquor is made.

稽

KEĀ, or Keae. Straw divested of the ex-

ternal skin and woven into a mat on which to kneel when worshipping Heaven.

𥽿

Same as the preceding.

穉

TO. Grain hanging pendant down.

換

HWAN. A name of grain.

穢

LĒEN. Fragrant odours.

穢

KĒĒ, and K'hǒ. The blade springing up.

The blossom of grain. Read K'hěě, The husk of grain.

穉

MAOU. Grain that does not fill.

種

CHUNG. To plant or sow. Seed; sort; class,

or kind; tribe. The name of a place. The appearance of short hair; to spread out as in scattering seed. Chung tsze

種子 to beget children.

穉

A vulgar form of 穉 Mǒ.

穉

YEN. Yen yen 穉穉 the regular appearance

of the blades of corn growing up. Read Yin, A plentiful appearance of young grain.

稜

TSUNG. From grain and gathered together.

A sheaf containing a certain quantity. A certain bundle of cloth; the appearance of being bundled or gathered together.

穉

Same as 穉 Tseih.

穉

SEU. Grain perfectly ripe. Ripe grain falling

down. Grain used in offering sacrifice.



稱 CH'HING.

稱

From *grain*, which is used with various terms denoting Measuring. To measure; to weight; to adjust; to be adjusted to one's wishes; corresponding to each other; suitable; the mind gratified on satisfied with. To speak about; to denominate; a designation, or name. To say; to declare; to state to verbally; to compliment; to praise; to commend. A surname. Ching hoo 稱呼 complimentary, or formal compellation. Tsze ching 自稱 expression to denote one's self.

稠 TSĪH.

The appearance of grain thick or closely set.

香 HEANG.

From *grain* and *odour*. Fragrant odours; fragrance.

揉 JOW. To pass a wheel over ears of grain.

輯 TSEIH. Thick or close together.

氣 Same as 麩 Lin.

積 CHE.

Satisfied with an approximation to one's wishes.

穢 YĒ. Grain spoiled and not growing.

穉 Same as 稷 Tseih.

稔 YAE.

A small handful or sheaf of grain; one says The seed of grain.

禱 SZE. To dress or cleanse grain.

磅 PANG. Pang hwang 磅 name of a grain.

標 LEIH.

Leih leih 標標 an accumulation or large collection of corn.

稈 TS'HANG. The top spike of grain.

稈 KŪH, or Kwŭh. The stalk of corn.

稊 LĒEN, Hēen, and Kēen. Grain without starchy adhesive matter. Lēen sēen 稊穢 the appearance of grain not filled.

糖 T'HANG.

A local word for the Shoo 黍 or millet.

稊 CH'HANG. To cut down grain.

稊 GĀN. The name of a plant.

稊 K'HE. To sow wheat; or wheat sown.

稹

WÂN, or Yun. Gǎn wǎn 籒稹 an

ancient phrase for visiting and eating wheat together.

稊

Same as 補 Foo.

穧

FEI. A name of grain.

穰

LEW.

A name of grain; the appearance of plenty of corn.

穞

TSZE. The appearance of corn growing; increas-

ing; adding to; exciting; raising erect. Same as 穡 Tsew.

穽

Original form of 穽 Yüh.

穸

TSOW. Grain in plenty.

穹

TSEIH. The best of all grains. The divinity

that presides over grain; an officer that attends to agriculture.

Hasty; precipitate. A surname. The name of a place.

穽

HEÜH. To gather together; to collect; to

crowd together, so as to spoil from not being used.

穽

CHÉ. Young grain; late grain; grain that

is late in ripening, whatever is young and small is expressed by Che. One says, A self conceited haughty manner.

穽

HWANG.

Empty; no food; a scarcity. Same as 穽 Hwang,

穽

K'HĒĒ. The appearance of grain springing up.

穽

SŌ.

The appearance of grain. Read Sīh, The ears of corn.

穽

CHIN. A collection of many things bundled or crowded together; thick; close; collection of.

穽

CHŌ, Kūh, and Nūh. The husk of grain.

穽

YUN. A plentiful, abundant appearance.

穽

T'HAOU. Grain that is planted amongst water; the paddee of the southern regions. A surname; the name of a place.

穽

KEÁ. From grain and to house. To sow.

They say sowing grain is like giving a woman in marriage.

Kea 穽 is To sow or to plant; Sīh 穽 to reap, or to gather.

The ear is called Kea, the stem is called 禾 Ho. Some say, that grain growing wild is expressed by Kea.

穽

KAOU. The stem of grain; straw. Name of

a place; a rough sketch of any document; the original copy.

Fūh kaou 腹 1 to compose in the mind.



稿

Same as the preceding character.

穀

KŪH. A generic term for all sorts of grain.

Real; solid; good; substantial; wealthy; continual succession; name of a river. Kūh ya 穀芽 rice steeped till it buds.

稽

KE. To examine into; to compare; to unite;

to arrange; to deliberate; to discuss; to detain; to stop; to reach or extend to. Name of a district. The name of a hill.

森

A form of 秦 Tsin.

稭

JUNG.

Nung jung 稭稭 fragrant. One says, The spike of grain.

穢

CHE. Grain growing thick.

耩

KEANG. To plough or cultivate the ground.

耨

NŪH. To dress a field; to remove weeds.

穉

SEW. The name of a grain.

藪

CHOW. Close, thick or crowded together.

黎

PĒĒ. A hasty disposition.

ELEVEN STROKES.

稞

LO. From grain and to connect. A kind of sheaf of grain; four handfuls.

稌

T'HOO.

The ears of corn. Read Shoo, The name of a plant.

稊

An ancient form of 兼 Kēen.

程

Original form of 稽 Ke.

稌

SIN. A name of grain. A transverse board before a bed. Read Tsūh, Plants and trees growing luxuriantly.

稊

CH'HWANG. Grain not in blossom.

稊

SHWANG. The appearance of grain.

稊

TSUN. An accumulation or hoard of grain.

稊

LEŪH. Coarse rice.

稊

KIN. Plenty of grass or small plants.

稊

TSEAOŪ. Things creeping in and becoming less.



**穗** TSUNG. Grain gathered together in sheaves.

**稌** TSE'. Another name for the grain called 稷

Tseih, resembles the Shoo 黍 millet, but has not the starchy matter. Beautiful rice. According to some the grain in question resembles rice.

**糠** K'HANG. The husk of grain; chaff. Fond of pleasure and remiss in government. Name of an instrument of music. The name of a hill.

**穆** MÜH. 且 禾 穆 禾 禾

Grain; a pleasing beautiful appearance; personal demeanor that commands respect, esteem, and admiration; grandeur; respect; cordial feeling; pleased. A surname.

**稿** T'HEIH.

To plant open or apart from each other.

**稭** CHA. A species of grain. Red 稻 Taou grain is called 赤稭 Chih-cha.

**稊** Same as 稊 Foo.

**稊** Same as 藝 E.

**稊** SAN, or Shan. The ears of grain not filling.

Some read the character Tsan, and say it means The appearance of tall grain.

**糜** MUN. Red rice, an excellent grain. Rice water.

**稭** YIH. Certain grains appearing in great plenty.

**稭** Vulgar form of 捥 Chih.

**稊** LOW. To cultivate the borders of a field.

**稊** Same as 稊 Che.

**稊** KE. To plough deep and sow; the name of a place, and of a plant. Also read Kew.

**稊** Same as 稊 Lüh. Read Kew, The name of a medicine; also the name of a grain.

**穌** SOO. To take and collect together, as grain; to desist and rest; to enjoy tranquil joy; to come to life again from the dead; to resuscitate; to revive after apparent death, as is the case with some insects.

**標** PEAOU. The blade and the blossom of grain putting forth. Read Meaou, The spike of grain.

**積** TSEIH. To gather together; to accumulate; to pile up; to hoard together. Tseih tsung 積 惓 thoughts long cherished, or Tseih kew sze leu 積 久 思 慮 an accumulation of long cherished thoughts and anxieties.

稿

LE. From *grain* and *shining*. Elegantly pen-

dant, as a sheaf of grain; two handfuls of grain make a Le.

稂

MAN. Ch'ih man 赤稂 the name of grain.

Read Mwan, The same as 稂 Mwan.

穎

YING. The topmost ear of standing corn;

an ear of corn hanging pendant down; a ring. The point of an awl; the point of a pencil; to draw forth talent. A pillow for a corpse. A surname.

稞

TSUNG. Tsung-e 稞移 to superintend grain.

垂

NUY.

The fruit of plants or trees hanging pendant down.

耨

KEA. To plough or cultivate the land.

蘇

Same as 積 Tseih.

酥

An ancient form of 種 Chung.

稊

YIH. To plough; to cultivate.

積

PUN. Grain before it be husked or broken.

穰

HWANG. Corn growing wild.

穞

FAN. A particular kind of grain.

穟

LEW.

The name of a grain; grain appearing in plenty.

穽

TS'HĒĒ.

Too ts'ě 土穽 an instrument of husbandry.

穸

HOO. A name of grain.

稽

TSE, and Kin. Corn about to blossom.

Read Kan, A particular sort of grain.

穽

HWA. Luxuriant grain; or grain in plenty.

穞

Same as 藁 Tsun.

穽

KE. Corn growing close and thick.

穽

T'HAN. A name of grain.

穽

KAOU. A name of grain.

穗

SUY. From *grain* and *a favour*. An ear of

corn; the flowers and fruits of grasses. Elegant; any thing resembling an ear of corn.

稌

MAE. Grain injured by rain.

𥽿

KAOU.

Name of a wood. Read Haou, Certain appendages to a net.

𥽾

LAOU. Wild peas or other pulse.

𥽽

HEAOU. Grain spoiled by too rich land. The

appearance of plants. Read Jaou, The appearance of grain.

穰

PŪH. An accumulation of grain. Read P'hŭh,

Plants growing in plenty, or luxuriantly.

穠

KEAOU. The blossoms of grasses and of

grain, adorned with flowers, and high luxuriant growth.

穉

CHOW, or Show.

To give or deliver to. A surname.

穉

TSŌ. To gather grain in early. To gather

plants whilst alive; to shrink in.

穉

CHŌ, and Chaou.

An intentional stop; to stand erect. The name of a wood.

稊

SŪH. Ears of grain.

𥽾

An ancient form of 種 Chung.

種

T'HUNG.

A particular species of grain, or seed; to plant or sow.

## THIRTEEN STROKES.

穰

SUY. The flower on blossom of grain. Suy suy

穰穰

the beautiful appearance of grain in flower.

穰

LING. The stems of plants open and apart.

穰

Original form of 穰 Lo.

穰

KAOU. A sort of cake.

穰

K'HWAE. To husk grain; the husk.

穰

TANG. Lang tang 穰穰 a name of grain.

穰

KŌ. Corn growing tall.

穰

HĒĒ. Grain not broken nor husked.

穰

NUNG. Grain growing close and thick; plants

and trees growing closely and luxuriantly.



**𥽿** Same as 穡 Sīh, To gather in grain.

**穡** SĪH. From grain, and to store up in a granary.

The grain fit to be gathered in. Saving; avaricious.

**穰** Originally written 穰 Lēen.

**穽** T'HAOU.

To dress or cleanse grain. To choose; to select.

**穉** CHEN.

Grain bound or tied up after being cut down; a sheaf of grain.

**穉** TSZE. To gather together grain; to accumulate.

**穉** KĒĒ. Tall corn.

**穉** WEI. A confused collection of weeds on a

piece of ground; disorder; confusion. Vice; filth; dirty. Filthy; dirty; unclean; stinking. Indecent; lewd; to defile; to disgrace; to debauch. Epithet of a mountain piled up to a vast height on an insecure base.

**穉** Original form of 穉 Tseih.

**穉** A vulgar form of 穉 No. No me 穉米 a glu-

tinous kind of rice, used in making spirituous liquor, not commonly used for food.

**穰** TSAN. Pih tsan 白穰 name of a grain.

**穰** E. A luxuriant growth of a certain kind of grain.

**穰** YU. Yu yu 穰穰 the beautiful appearance of corn growing. Plenty; a luxuriant crop.

**穰** PIN. Fragrant odours.

**穰** NĀNG. The spike of grain; long spikes of corn.

**穰** YEN. Grain not filling.

**穰** TSE. To cut grain; sheaves of grain; a sheaf; some say, A sheaf not yet bound up.

**穰** T'HUY.

A bald appearance; a violent gale of wind; ruined.

**穰** WĀN. From grain and minute, or repose. To moisten grain preparatory to distilling it. Rest; repose; safe; firm.

**穰** A vulgar form of 穰 Ching.

**穰** HWŌ, or HŌ. To reap grain; to cut down the grain and gather in the harvest. Read Hoo, forms in com-

position, the name of a place. Yun hw8 隕穫 appearing urged, pressed, embarrassed, irresolute, giving up effort, or sinking under difficulties.

**稌** TSOW. To collect together; a bundle of hemp; an accumulation of grain.

**纂** Same as 攢 Tswan.

**稼** Some say sound and sense are both lost; others read Mung tsze 稼子 the name of a fruit.

**穰** P'HÜH. Plants growing luxuriantly.

**穰** PĒEN. Perhaps a sort of grain.

**穰** TEIH. Name of a grain.

**穰** SEANG. Soft; flexible.

**穰** An ancient form of 秦 Tsin.

FIFTEEN STROKES.

**穰** TSE. To gather in grain.

**穰** Vulgar form or 穰 Tswan.

**穰** Same as 穰 Che.

**穰** KWÄNG. Spiked grain; grain not ripe.

**穰** MĒĒ. Grain; corn.

**穰** LEU. Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation. Wild grain.

**穰** LUY. A name of grain.

**穰** Same as 穰 Lĕĕ.

**穰** TSĪH.

Füh tseih 穰穰 grain springing forth after being cut.

**穰** PA. Pa ya 穰穰 corn.

**穰** YEW.

A bundle of corn consisting of a certain quantity.

**穰** Same as 穰 Pĕen.

**穰** PEAOU. To eradicate weeds from a field.

Peaou maou 穰穰 grain not filled.

**穰** Original form of 穰 Sĭh.

𪎭

Same as 擔 Tan.

𪎮

Vulgar form of 秬 Shüh.

𪎯

An ancient form of 稇 Shun, or Chun.

𪎰

TSUY.

Grain; paste. Read Me, To scatter seed.

𪎱

NEAOU. Scales not rising.

𪎲

Same as 誘 Yew.

𪎳

LUNG. To grasp; to seize; to drag; to use

effort; to effect some end; to work or operate on. Gaou-lung  
𪎳 擲 to cast lots in a certain way, when drinking.

𪎴

JANG. The stalk of grain; grain growing

luxuriantly; luxuriance; plenty of any thing; abundance.  
A year of plenty. A surname. The name of a place.

𪎵

TSĒEN. Animals that eat grass.

𪎶

SĒEN. The appearance of grain and plants

not filling or producing fruit.

𪎷

Same as 穆 San.

## EIGHTEEN STROKES.

穉

K'HEUEN. Yellow. grain

穉

CHĒ. Grain shaken by the wind.

穉

FEI. A name of grain; according to some

the character has the same sense as without *grain* by the side,  
and denotes Manure.

穉

TSŌ. To sow wheat after paddee. Small;

early ripe. Read Tseč, Plentiful.

穉

Same as 稭 Yih.

穉

Same as 稭 Pēen.

穉

MEAOU. The spike of corn.

穉

LE.

Grain growing in regular rows in a beautiful manner.

穉

TSWAN. Grain collected together; grain  
cut down and gathered in. Corn luxuriant, but not well filled.

穉

KEŌ.

The name of a plant which dyes a black colour.



穞

T'HANG. The name of a yellow grain.

穞

An ancient form of 秋 Tsew.

穞

LING. The name of a scandent plant.

穞

Same as 穞 Ling.

穞

YEN. Grain; corn.

秦

An ancient form of Kwō 國 a nation.

CXVI<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

穴

HEUĚ. § I The houses or holes in the earth,

used in ancient times for human dwellings. A cavern; a den; a lurking place for animals or men; a sinus in the human body; a halo; to dig a hole; to dig out. Certain halo about the sun. Shay heuě 蛇穴 the hole into which a snake creeps. Kung heuě 孔穴 an interstice or crevice. Heuě chung 穴中 in a den or cavern.

窞

YĚ. From a cavern and one. Altogether a

den; a deep hollow place; hollow and large; to explore with the hand in a deep hollow place.

宇

TS'HANG, or Chǎng.

A small bolting forth, or prominence.

究

KEW. To search; to devise; to scheme; to

investigate; to carry to the utmost degree; to push to the utmost; finally; at last. To dislike. An epithet of the southern barbarians. Ho peih kew ke sze che yew woo tsae?

何必究其事之有無哉 what is the use of enquiring whether the affair actually took place or not?

穹

YAOU. Deep.

究

CHIN. Deep.

窆

SEIH.



From evening under a cave. The mansion of the tomb; a long dark night.

穹

K'HEUNG. From a cavern and a bow. Lofty

and vast as the canopy of heaven; to deprive of entrance; to stop up against rats.

空

K'HUNG.



The firmament or expanse of heaven. Great; wide; vacant; to empty. Exhausted; poor; broken; empty. When it is applied to the heart or mind, it denotes Clearness of

perception; the mind unoccupied by previous erroneous sentiments; unprejudiced. Used by the Buddhists for a state of abstraction. The name of a place; of an office; and of a prison. Tae kung 太空 heaven. Shing kung 乘空 to take an opportunity of every one being absent. Kung-tsing 空青 green clay, pure clay tinged with copper. Kung sin tsew hea sung 空心酒下送 take it with wine on an empty stomach. Leang show keu kung 兩手俱空 both hands empty.

空 An ancient form of 宇 Yu.

宇 An ancient form of 宇 Tsze.

安 NOO. To fill or stop up.

空 MANG. Mang lang 空 窠 empty; vacant.

宇 An ancient form of 宇 Tsze.

窄 Same as 虐 Neö.

肉 Same as 肉 Jow, Flesh.

突 T'HUN.

Fire appearing at the mouth of a cavern.

突 Same as 突 Tüh.

## FOUR STROKES.

窠 SIN. Deep; far from the entrance.

究 JUNG. Soft flexible skin or leather.

窠 CHUNG. To bore or work a hole in the middle.

穿 GAN, or Yen. To shut or close. Some say an erroneous form of the following.

穿 TSING. A pit to entrap animals. To make a hole or deep pit in the ground to entrap animals.

突 YUE, Heue, and Keuě.

To bore or work a hole in. Empty; vacant.

突 YAOU. Deep. A sombre dark place; a cavern. A bedchamber. A double apartment. The noise of a door hinge. The south-east corner of a house. Noise as heard in a deep cavity.

穿 CH'HUEN. To work a hole through; to perforate; to put on; to clothe. Chuen shan keä 穿山甲 a species of manis, the scales are used by the Chinese in medicine, and for the venereal disease. Synonymous with 鯪鯉 Ling le. Neu tsze chuen urh keih jib 女子穿耳吉日 a lucky day for a girl's getting her ears bored, to hang earrings to them.

突

T'HŪH. From a dog bolting out of a den.

Abrupt appearance; to rush against; to offend or insult; to work a hole through; short hair, approaching to baldness; a vicious horse that bolts. Occurs in proper names. Pūh kan tūh jen seang wǎn 不敢突然相問 did not dare to put questions abruptly. Tūh keuě 突厥 a tribe of Tartars which assailed China on the N. W. at the beginning of the Tang dynasty.

宏

HUNG, or Hǎng.

A large house; the hollow sound heard in a large empty house.

窀

CHUN. Chung-seih 窀穸 laid up for a long

night; coffined; to put into a coffin.

牢

LAOU.

Solid; an enclosure for confining cows and horses.

窰

MĒEN. Obscure and close.

窳

Same as 窳 Pe.

窵

YIN. Deep.

窹

WAN. A cavern scooped out.

窻

YAOU.

Sound of the hinge of a door; the south-east corner of a house.

窳

Wǎ, and Nūh.

From hand and cavern. To scoop or hollow out.

窳

PE. An utensil.

窳

SHWŪY. A deep hollow place.

窳

Same as 窳 Tseih.

窳

K'HEAOU.

From hole and cavern. An orifice; an aperture.

窳

SŪH. Issuing forth from a cavern.

窳

KEAOU. Profound; deep retirement; still; quiet.

窳

TSĪH. From a cave and a fugitive. Narrow;

strait; compressed; straitened; used both morally and physically. Tsih kin 窄緊 narrow and tight.

窳

YAOU. The appearance of deep sunken

eyes. Deep; remote. A crooked appearance. Read Mēen, Sorrowful.

窳

PĒEN. To put a coffin into a grave; to inter.

Pēen pūh lin ke heuě 窳不臨其穴 when interred, I was not present at the grave.



窠

SHWŪY. Deep; hollow.

窠

HUNG. Deep sombre recess; the echo of a large

mansion. The appearance of a small stream. Rest; repose.

窠

YĀ. To perform an acupuncture.

窠

PŎ. A mud house; an earthen hut or cave.

窠

A form of 岫 Sew.

窠

YAOÜ. Deep; profound; retired; still; tran-

quil, applied in high commendation to the temper and habits of females.

窠

PING. An appellation of the third moon;

a cavern or den; an excessive degree of sleep; disease occasioned by alarm or fright. Ping yuě 窠月 the third moon.

窠

MING. A hole or cave in the ground.

窠

LING. A well.

窠

WA. From a pit and a melon, or a gourd.

A hole made by a hoof of an animal; a dirty puddle; a low dirty place appearing not full. The name of an office.

窠

KEAÓU, and Peaou. A hole or cavern

dug in the ground. The shelter formed by the arch of a city gate. Nan keaou 南窠 the name of a district. Read Leaou, The appearance of a deep cavern.

窠

YĪH. A den or cave.

窠

CHUE. The appearance of coming out of a

den or cavern, or of being stationary there. One says, The appearance of an empty space, as the mouth of a cavern.

窠

YIN.

Deep; a deep and dark place. Read also Shin, Tan, and Sin.

窠

YAOU. Deep; profound; distant.

窠

TSŎ. A tranquil appearance.

窠

TSEU. A rocky hill with mould on its surface.

窠

Same as 寂 Tseih.

窠

P'HE. Air passing off from beneath.

窠

T'HANG. To pass or exceed.

窠

YAOU. A potter, or burner of earthen ware.

窠 LAOU.

To nourish or bring up. Firm and strong.

SIX STROKES.

竈 T'HUNG.

Permeable; a passage through and through.

窞 KWEI. A den or cavern.

窞 CHA. Appearing inserted in a cavity.

窞 HUNG.

Hung hung 窞 窞 the appearance of a cavity.

窞 YEW. A cavity or empty space.

窞 CHÜH. To dig a cavern in the ground for a dwelling. Read Heuě, An empty appearance.

窞 YAOU. Obscure; distant; sombre; deep; seeing things joining at a distance.

窞 WOO. Woo gan 窞 窞 a low place.

窞 A vulgar form of 窞 Yau.

窞 KWEI, and Wa. An earthen boiler; deep; profound appearance. Hollow below to admit vapour to ascend.

窞 K'HÖ, and K'hă. To unite. A form of 凸 Tüh. Read Yă, To raise a pile of earth.

窞 CHIH. To stop or close; to fill; to impede the moon at a certain period.

窞 CHWANG. Vulgar form of 窞 Ch'hwang.

An aperture opened to assist the door in admitting light; a window, or an additional door for the admission of light. A window in a wall is strictly called 窞 Yew. Read Tsung, An aperture which affords a passage through.

窞 YAOU.

Deep; sombre; silent; the south-east corner.

窞 T'HEAOU. From a cavern and to divine.

Deep; profound; retired; elegant appearance; fine; delicate. Yau teaou 窞 窞 beautiful; an epithet of admiration applied to beautiful women, to handsome men, to pleasing landscapes, and to elegant retired mansions.

窞 Same as 窞 Chuen.

窞 Neither the sound nor the sense of this character is apparent.

宣

Same as 垣 Hwan.

宦

Vulgar form of 宦 Hwan.

窞

SHE. A hole; a cavern.

窞

SHIN.

A furnace, or the lower part where the fuel is placed.

窞

HUNG. Old and weak.

窞

TOW.

An empty place; water arriving at a cavern.

窞

Same as 向 Heang.

窞

T'HING. A cavern or den.

窞

TOW. A pit.

窞

LANG. A den or cavern; hollow; empty.

Kang lang 窞窞 a large empty house; or any similar empty space.

窞

CH'HA.

Wa cha 窞窞 a place far from the entrance; deep.

窞

YUĖ. A deep place-scooped out; the appearance of an empty vacant place.

窞

LEW. Name of a place.

窞

Same as 窞 Keaou.

窞

KEAOU.



A hole dug in the earth. A deep receptacle under ground; a cavern; a den; a deep hole; a profound recess or sinus. Read Leaou, The appearance of a deep-cavern. Name of a place.

窞

CH'HWANG. Same as 窞 Chwang.

窞

K'HING. An empty space; an empty vessel.

窞

K'HEUN. Pressed and urged by poverty or want; embarrassed; restricted; enfeebled; pressed without intermission. Some read it Kwǎn.

窞

HEAOU.

Air or vapour on high places; or ascending high.

窞

An ancient form of 爵 Tseö.

窞

K'HEW. Deep, or far from the entrance.



窠

SHING, or Ching.

That which is contained in a house.

宵

KEUEN. Empty; vacant.

窠

SIN.

Something about the upper part of a furnace.

寬

Same as 覓 Meih.

甬

T'HUNG. A den or cavern.

窳

Same as Keaou 窳 a cavity; a hole.

窳

KĒEN. A species of deer.

窳

Same as 究 Kew.

窳

CH'HOW. A surname.

窳

K'HOW. To seize; violent.

窳

TAN. To enter a pit by the side.

窳

SHE. A den or cavern.

窳

ME. A word that occurs in the Budh books without any explanation.

震

SHIN.

A house or covering; a place where the Emperor lives.

窳

WĀN. To sit.

窳

Name of a place. The sound not known.

窳

LUNG. A den or cavern.

窳

GAN.

To fill up an aperture. Read Yen, To cover.

窳

CH'HUEN. A cavity; a hole; permeable.

窳

Same as the preceding.

窳

An ancient form of 賓 Pin.

窳

NING. Heaven.

窳

KOW. To seize by violence; fierce.

窳

E. The south-east corner of a house.

窳

Same as 窳 Süh.

EIGHT STROKES.

窳

KWAE, and Kwa.

Name of a square on a chess board.

窳

PÁNG. To put the earth into the grave.

窳

LAN. To collect or gather together.

窳

T'HAN. A small pit opening into a larger one.

窳

KÜH. A cavern dug in the ground for a dwell-

ing; a hole in the ground; a rat hole.

窳

T'HAN. A certain part of a furnace; deep.

窳

K'HEA. Not heavy.

窳

WO. To dwell in caverns.

窳

K'HO. A hole or cavern; a nest formed in a

hollow place, not on a tree. The place where wild fowl roost.

窳

TÉEN. A cavern at the bottom of a hill.

窳

TÜH, and Chwä.

The appearance of coming forth from a cavern, or out of a hole.

窳

HWÄ, or Hwih. The sound of the wind

blowing adversely, as into the mouth of a cavern.

窳

YÜ. A vessel empty; sickness.

窳

SÜH. Issuing suddenly forth from a cavern.

Pö süh 勃窳 the appearance of walking leisurely; creeping.

Seih süh 窳窳 the noise or sound of disquietude. Süh too

po | 堵坡 a pagoda.

窳

Same as 最 Tsuy.

窳

KWAN. The name of a place.

窳

HEAOU. A hole; an aperture.

窳

KWEI. A species of dragon.

窳

MEI. To sleep.

窳

HEUNG. Old and feeble.

窳

NING. Great; bright; heaven.

寔

Same as 冥 Ming.

窳

An ancient form of 兪 Yen.

窳

Same as 窳 Yu.

窳

K'HO.

To go round about; to perform a circuit of.

窳

A form of 掩 Yen.

窳

An erroneous form of 宦 Hwan.

炆

HUNG.

The colour of flame; the appearance of fire.

窳

Same as 窗 Chwang.

窳

FOO, or Füh. A bird hatching eggs.

窳

YIN. From a cave and sound. A cellar under

ground; a cellar for keeping wine; a secluded place for rearing the silk worm.

窩

WO. From a cavern and a distorted mouth, or

entrance. A scooped out hole; a den; a cavern; a solitary

dwelling. A bird's nest formed in a hole. A nest in a figurative sense, as a nest of thieves, robbers, pirates, and so on.

窪

WA. Deep; clear water; a low place. Read

Yac, Name of a river.

窳

YĖ. A large empty space; still; tranquil. The

name of an animal. Yě yu 窳窳 name of a kingdom.

窳

YU. To cut or open a door in a plank; the

midst of a cavity. A small hole by the side of a door. Read Tow, Gow tow 窳 deep downwards. Wei tow 窳 a privy, or a close stool.

窳

Same as the preceding.

窳

YUEN. An open court with a low wall.

窳

Same as 窳 Tswan.

窳

Same as 窳 Chay.

窳

Same as 窳 Shih.

窳

Same as 窗 Chwang.

窳

KEAOU.

A place for storing things in the ground.



𡩺

An ancient form of 爵 Tseŏ.

TEN STROKES.

窮

K'HEUNG. From a human body and a cavern.

Brought to the last degree; the extreme point; no further means, and nothing more to say. To exhaust; to impoverish. Impoverished; poor. To search into a subject; to investigate to the utmost degree; to reduce to a state of helplessness. Name of a man, of a place, of an animal, and of a plant. Keung fā che te 窮髮之地 earth without any hair; i. e. without any vegetation.

窯

YAOU. A furnace for burning porcelain; a pottery. Read Keaou, An empty, retired, silent place.

窰

Same as the preceding.

鞣

JUEN. Soft, flexible skin or leather. Read Tseun, Hunting leather breeches.

徠

T'HEÁOU. A retired place; distant.

寘

TËEN. An ancient form of 填 Tëen. Also the name of a place. Read Yen, Yen nan 寘赧 narrow; confined. Read Chen, Chen nan 赧 the slow sound of a flute.

窠

KOW. A den or cavern.

窈

CHAOU.

A deep retired house. Sombre retired place.

窳

YÜ. Filthy; the empty space in a vessel; sick; bad or vicious; lazy. The name of a place; and of a quadruped. Read Wa, Filth passing off ascant.

窵

MA. The name of a particular cavern.

窶

P'HE.

Air passing off below; to break wind behind.

窹

LEW. A cavern or den.

窺

KEW.

Profound; to scheme; carried to the utmost degree.

窻

KEÜH. Carried to the utmost degree or extent.

窺

YAOU. Distant; retired.

窺

WE, or Me. The name of a fish.

窺

YU. Clouds rising and rolling; thunder.

窺

WÂN. To sit.

𡩂

HEEN. The midst of a cave or cavern.

窳

YUEN. Oppressed and caused to crouch.

窳

Same as 窳 Foo.

窳

WOO. Name of a furnace.

窳

TSUY. To stop or fill up.

窳

YAOU. A potter's furnace.

窳

LEW. A cavity or cavern.

窳

TĒEN. To fill up; the name of a kingdom.

窳

KĒEN. Fixed; immovable.

窳

MWAN. The dark appearance of a cavern.

窳

TŮH, or Chuě. To eat with the mouth full.

窳

CHUĚ, and Chwă.

A short face; handsome; beautiful.

窳

YU, or Heu. A mountain cavern or den.

窳

CHĪH, or Tsĭh. Rabbit holes.

窳

LEAOU. Wa leau 窳 窳 deep recess; a

hollow cavern; distant; remote; wide; unoccupied; vast; solitary; silent.

窳

HWA. A transverse piece of wood, the ends of which do not enter the sides; wide.

窳

TEAOU.

From a cavern and bird. In a deep profound recess.

窳

T'HAN. Thin and large; deep and hollow.

窳

K'HEU. Poor; rustic; rude; applied to a

certain cap or defence for the head, placed under a basket or platter, in which cakes are carried on the head. Also read Low.

窳

LEAOU. To bore or work a hole in.

窳

CHUNG, or Jung.

窳

SEĪH. Issuing forth from a den or cavern.

Seĭh sŭh 窳 窳 a sound or noise, as of the wind whistling, or papers burning.

寤

WOO. A furnace.

窺

K'HWEI. From *to look below a cavern*. To

peep; to spy; to look furtively as out of a hole or cavern; to look. Used to express a step taken with one foot, which the Chinese call half a pace.

寤

TSIN. Name of a place.

Same as 浸 Tsin. To make gradually, wet.

窻

A vulgar form of 窗 Chwáng.

窰

YAOU. A potter's furnace.

窠

ME. To sleep.

窠

E. To talk in sleep.

窠

K'HANG. A large empty house.

窠

SUY.

Far from the entrance; deep and distant. Same as 遂 Suy.

窠

SING.

To be aroused or awakened to the perception of.

窠

FOW. The noise of blowing with the breath.

寤

WOO. A furnace.

窠

T'HAN. A small cavity or pit in a larger one.

窠

CHAOU.

Inside a hole where a bird makes its nest.

窠

Same as 窮 Keung.

窠

K'HEU. A cavity or den.

窠

TSEIH.

To rob; to thief; to take clandestinely.

窠

TEAOU.

Yau teau 窠 窠 far from the entrance; deep and distant.

## TWELVE STROKES.

窠

LEW. A den or cavern.

窠

FÜH. A dwelling in the ground; a cave.

窠

K'HWAN. Empty; vacant; hollow; rot-

ten wood. The name of a river. Also read Koo, and Ko.



審

TSĀNG. A hollow deep sound.

窰

TSEW, and Tseih.

The noise of rats in a hole.

竈

T'HAN. Bending inwards.

窰

HEUE.

The appearance of a cavity; a hole or cavern.

窰

CHĀNG, or Tsāng. Chāng hāng 窰宏

a wide spacious appearance; the sound of a large house. Embroidered silk.

隆

LUNG. Keung lung 穹隆 the expanse or

vault of heaven is so denominated.

窰

CH'HUNG. Vacant; empty.

窰

CH'HANG, or Ts'hāng.

To look straight; to see straight out of a pit. A carnation colour.

窰

CH'UY. To burrow a hole in the ground; the

noise made by a mouse. To dig a grave.

窰

LEAOU.

To work a hole; a cottage; an empty place.

窰

TSEUN. Same as 窰 Tseun.

窰

KUNG. To dig a pit or cavity in the earth.

窰

PWAN. Water revolving round as an eddy.

窰

TEAOU. A deep appearance.

窰

Same as 窰 Keaou.

窰

An ancient form of 窰 Tswan.

窰

Same as 窰 Kew.

窰

Same as 窰 Hung, Old and feeble.

窰

SING.

Greatly roused to a new perception of things.

窰

Same as 窰 Kwei.

窰

K'HO. A cavity; hole or nest.

窰

Same as 窰 Tswan.

寐

E. Talking in sleep.

竄

TS'HWAN. From *a hole* and *a rat*. To

run away and hide one's self as a rat or mouse does; pusillanimous; weak; petty; to seduce other people to the practice of vice.

竅

K'HEAOU. A cavity; a hole; an interstice;

an aperture; an opening; a fit time; the passages of an animal body; the apertures of the heart; the internal passages; the apertures of the mind; sages have seven. Perspicacity and clear discernment, is expressed by having these supposed inlets of knowledge open, and the reverse by their being shut; an impenetrably stupid person.

窠

K'HEU. Vacant; empty.

竈

Used for a furnace; the sound is not known.

窰

SOW.

To descend to the point of action; to begin to act.

竅

TSUY. To stop or fill up.

竈

LAN.

Lan tan 竈 深 thin and large; a deep irregular cavity.

竈

TSAOU.

A furnace for cooking. The print of a horse's foot.

窮

K'HEUNG. See 窮 Keung.

寐

E. Talking in sleep; alarmed; frightened.

窮

K'HEUNG. The name of a kingdom.

竄

Same as 竄 Tswan.

窰

YAOU. A potter burning his ware.

窰

Original form of 窰 Hung.

窰

TSANG, or Ching.

To open out embroidered silk.

竊

A vulgar form of 竊 Tseih.

竈

TOW. An aperture or crevice; a hole or den;

an aqueduct; a channel for water to run into a pond. The name of a place. A surname.

竊

JOO. To sleep.

竊

JUNG. Ornaments of down or fine hair.

竊

Same as the preceding.

Read Kih, To put away; to exclude.



窳

KEÜH. Carried to the utmost degree.

竊

An erroneous form of 竊 Tseih.

竅

Same as 究 Kew.

竊

Same as 竊 Tseih.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

竈

TSAOU. A furnace. Tsaou shin 竈神

the god of the furnace, employed in the dressing of provisions.  
 Chuy tsaou 炊竈 a furnace to be excited by wind blown into  
 it, or by fanning. Tan tsaou che sze 丹 1 之事 an af-  
 fair of chemistry or alchemy.

窟

LEIH. To bore or work a hole into.

寵

LUNG. An aperture; a hole; an orifice; a

den. Kung lung 孔寵 a hole or orifice. Kūh lung 谷 1  
 a den or cavern.

窺

K'HWEI.

Perhaps it means To peep, or to be broken aslant.

窺

LEAOU.

A cavity; to make a hole in or through.

窺

KEÜH. To carry to the utmost degree.

窵

KEIH. A winding narrow path.

窵

TÖ. To bore or work a hole in.

窵

KEÜH. To carry to the utmost degree.

窵

TSUY. To stop up a cavity.

窵

TS'HEE. To steal; clandestine; private; ap-

plied by persons to their own thoughts, sentiment, or sentiments,  
 denoting that such is their private and humble opinion. To  
 assume a place, a situation, or opinion. To investigate. Shal-  
 low, or lightly imbued with a colour. Name of a bird.

鮮

SZE, or Se. A cavity. Name of a river.

窵

HEUNG. Old and feeble.

窵

TUNG. The sound of wind.

鮮

SZE. A cavity.

窵

T'HAN. To sleep with one's clothes on.



竊

Original form of 竊 Tsēih.

靈

LING. A cavity.

CXVII<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

立

LEIH. § 1

𠂔 𠂕 𠂖 𠂗

The original form represents a man standing erect on the earth. Erect; to erect; to establish; to form or fix; to place in order, or each in its own station, as trees in a forest; to arrange; to effect; to perfect, or accomplish; the point of time when any thing takes place. Soon; speedily. The name of a carriage. Shě leih 設立 to institute. Leih fā yen, hing fā shoo 立法嚴行法恕 severity in the enactment, and clemency in the execution of the law. Leih jin pin 立人品 establish a good character; by good conduct. Tang leih Laou-tsze meau 唐立老子廟 Tang (A. D. 630) erected a temple to Laou-tsze, the founder of the Taou sect, having been told by Keih-shen-hing 吉善行 that he saw Laou-tsze on a mountain clothed in white, and had been told by him that the new Emperor was descended from him. Historians ridicule the circumstance.

卒

KĒEN. Fault; crime.

𠂔

CH'HOO. Correct; right.

𠂕

YUEN. Leaning on one side, or against a thing.

𠂖

Same as 𠂗 Sze.

𠂗

FOW. To ascend.

𠂘

YUEN. To lean against.

𠂙

FĀ. To stand up.

𠂚

TSŪH. No meaning given.

𠂛

P'HA. A short appearance.

𠂜

HWĀNG, or Kwāng.

To extend; to measure.

𠂝

K'HEÜ.

Strong; a mechanic. Read K'how, To put to rights, clever.

𠂞

CH'HOO. To stand for a long time.

𠂟

Same as the following character.

站

CHAN. To stand up; to stand erect. A stop-  
ping; standing or remaining still; a stage of a journey.

氓

MING. Husbandmen; rustics.

𡵓

LING. To walk in a crooked manner.

𡵔

YÜE. To stand upright.

𡵕

HWA. Skin.

𡵖

TS'HEÖ. Fear; apprehension.

𡵗

CH'HOO. To stop; to wait.

𡵘

An ancient form of 龍 Lung. The name of a place.

𡵙

PING. Two standing together. Together with;  
and; also; moreover; united; the act of coition.

𡵚

K'HAE. A short pigmy person.

𡵛

NE. Water and earth; mire.

𡵜

FÄ, or Füh. To stand erect.

## SIX STROKES.

竟

KING. To the extreme point of; to the close;  
the termination; the finishing of; the close of a time; at the  
close of; then; at last; finally; after all; when examined to  
the bottom; to the utmost. Name of a place. A surname.  
Used for a boundary.

𡵝

Same as 𡵝 Fä.

𡵞

HAE. Name of a divinity.

𡵟

HAE.

Shoo hae 豎亥 the name of a divine person; to arise.

章

CHANG.

𡵠 𡵡 𡵢

From *sound* and *ten*, a perfect number. A piece of music  
completed; a piece of music variegated. Azure with carna-  
tion colours are called 文 Wän; carnation with white are  
called 章 Chang. Wän chang 文 1 elegant literary com-  
position; prize essays. A section; a chapter. A clause of  
any arrangement. Chang suy 1 歲 an appellation to 235  
lunations, or the Metonic Cycle.

𡵣

Same as 待 Tae.

𡵤

Same as 在 Tsae.

音

YIH. Cheerful; pleasant.



𧀮 PING.

Ling ping 𧀮 to walk in a crooked irregular manner.

𧀮 P'HO. The noise of pressing down any thing.

望 WANG. To look or hope for a person's return. Name of a sacrifice. A surname.

𧀮 SZÈ. To wait for.

𧀮 POO. The beginning or origin of any thing.

𧀮 TS'HEAOU.

The appearance of standing erect.

竣 TS'HEUN. From to stand and proudly. To complete one's task; to stand still; to feel proud; to retire back. Read Chun, A submissive or prostrate appearance.

𧀮 HUNG, or Hing. To measure.

童 T'HUNG. From standing about in a village.

One who is single and has no house of his own. A boy; a lad; a young girl; a virgin. Chaste. Sheep and cattle without horns. Hills without trees. Name of a place. A surname. Tung nēn she heō 童年嗜學 in his boyish years was fond of learning, said of Lew-ko-he-jin 劉軻希仁 an eminent writer of the Tang dynasty, about A. D. 740. She

tung tsze how ting 使童子後庭 to have intercourse with a catamite. Ke tung 奇 1 an extraordinary lad, said of one who at seven years of age had acquired much learning. Chung tung 寵 1 a beloved boy; a catamite.

竦 SUNG. From to stand erect and bound round.

To stretch one's self out and stand in a stiff formal manner. Respect; awe; fear. To raise or exalt; to rouse up; to shudder with fear; the sensation caused by horror; the flesh creeping on one's bones; the name of a bird.

𧀮 PING. To cause; to employ.

𧀮 TS'HÜH. Grave and respectful. Read Ch'hüh, Class or series. A man's name.

𧀮 LĚĚ, or Lă.

Lě lo 𧀮 to walk in a crooked disorderly manner.

𧀮 SEU. To wait for.

𧀮 TSING. A man's name.

𧀮 An erroneous form of 端 Twan.

𧀮 TSEÖ. The appearance of being affrighted.

Read Ts'heih, Respectful; reverent.

𧀮 K'HWEI. Standing erect alone.



𧈧

FŭH, and Meĩh.

The appearance of seeing a ghost or demon.

𧈨

T'HEAÒU.

Teaou keaou 𧈨 𧈩 standing

on a high and dangerous eminence.

𧈪

E.

What is proper or fit for man; virtue; goodness.

𧈫

THĒEN.

Reverent; respectful.

𧈬

TUÛ.

Luy tuy 𧈬 𧈭 heaped one on ano-

ther; the fruit of trees hanging pendant down.

𧈮

SHOÒ.

From a royal domestic, a hand, and

an urn. To stand erect; to raise on end; to place upright; to establish; morally upright; chaste; an inferior office; an attendant in the palace; an inferior mean person. A surname.

Shoo tsze 𧈮 子 a child; an inferior low person. Mũh shoo

牧 1 a shepherd's boy; a poor lad. Shoo leĩh shĩh pei

1 立石碑 erect a stone tablet.

𧈯

TSING.

Settled; placed; a tranquil state; to

put in order. Name of a pigmy nation. An epitaph or eulogy.

𧈰

WÓ.

Standing erect feebly.

𧈱

Same as the following character.

𧈲

PÀ.

A pigmy person standing erect. Read Pe, To walk crookedly.

𧈳

LE.

To descend to; to arrive at; to accord with; open.

𧈴

TSEU.

Lean; thin.

𧈵

An ancient form of 龍 Lung.

𧈶

Same as the preceding.

𧈷

K'HEU.

Standing erect.

𧈸

CHIN.

Sitting erect and motionless.

𧈹

SEU.

Standing and waiting for.

𧈺

K'HĒĒ.

To carry to the utmost point; to

exhaust; the highest degree; to try to the utmost. To destroy; passing to the extreme, and commencing again; revolving in a circle, as the five elements are supposed to do.

𧈻

PING.

To walk in a crooked manner.

𧈼

FŭH.

Deflected; distorted.

端 TWAN.

From *erect* and plants *springing* out of the ground. Strait; correct; upright; decorous; decent; grave. Springing forth; commencing; the commencement; a beginning; the head; the first principle or originating cause. They say every man has the *Twan*, or principles of *benevolence*, *justice*, the "*decens*" and *knowledge*, if he chooses to employ them. A piece of cloth or silk. Name of a place, a palace, an animal. A surname. The first budding forth. Read Chuen, To pant; to palpitate.

𡵓 SHOO. Standing erect.

TEN STROKES.

𡵓 SEU. Standing and waiting for a person.

𡵓 HE. To wait for.

𡵓 TEEN. To stop or fill up.

𡵓 KEAE. To the extreme point or degree.

𡵓 Same as 𡵓 Ping.

𡵓 TSANG. A high or lofty appearance. To live on a pile of timber, as they did anciently in the north to avoid the damp.

𡵓

𡵓 CHUEN. To class; to arrange; to adjust.

𡵓 TANG.

Tāng tāng 𡵓 𡵓 the appearance of standing erect.

𡵓 YAOU, or Neaou. Repeated Yaou yaou, Lofty and dangerous. Read Keaou, To stand erect and wait.

𡵓 TS'HUN. The appearance of being pleased.

𡵓 SEU.

To stand expecting; to stop or wait for; a man's name.

𡵓 Same as 𡵓 King.

𡵓 TS'HUH. To stand and wait for.

𡵓 LÓ. A disease of weakness; feebly standing up.

𡵓 Same as 𡵓 E.

𡵓 HWA, Wa, and Wae.

Aslant; distorted; incorrect; depraved.

𡵓 LUNG. To walk crookedly.

𡵓 LE. To stand up in a correct straight posture.



童

Same as 童 Tung.

端

SEU. To wait for.

競

KING. Strong; violent; to strive; to expel;

lofty; precipitate. Abundant.

鞞

K'HAN. To beat a drum. Name of a song;

the sound of harmony and joy. The name of a musical instrument.

縵

CH'HANG. A word that occurs in the Buddh

books, to which no definition is given.

龔

An ancient form of 龍 Lung.

嶂

TUY.

Luy tuy. 磊嶂 an accumulation or heap of.

𨵿

T'HUN. The sound of a bell.

商

A form of 商 Shang.

競

KING. Same as 競 King. Strong; violent;

lofty; quarrelsome; vehement; precipitate; hasty; to drive away from; abundant; cheerful.

CXVIII<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

竹

CHÜH. The Arundo Bamboos, and the Nastus,

or solid bamboo. The bamboo cane. One of the eight tones of the Chinese; a thin slip of wood to write on. The name of a place; of a plant; of a vegetable; of a fruit; of a wood; of a medicine; of a wine; of a species of rat; of a book; and of an official situation. Shih chüh. 實竹 or Shih sin chüh 實心竹 the Nastus or Bambusa. Chüh hwang 竹黃 the Tabasheer drug; see T'een chüh hwang 天竺黃 it consists of pure clay, with an undetermined quantity of carbonaceous matter. (J. L.)

筭

TING. A sort of bamboo basket.

竺

CHÜH. A bamboo. Name of a district. A

surname. T'een chüh 天竺 or Se chüh 西竺 or Chüh kwō 1 國 India, its ancient name.

筭

An ancient form of 筭 Ke.

筭

CHUEN. Bamboo broken.

筭

E. Bamboo.



**筴** LĪH, or Kin. The roots of bamboos; the name of a particular kind of bamboo.

**筵** PUNG.

Bamboos platted to form a covering for a boat.

**筴** YĪH. Ropes made of bamboo cane.

**筴** TSZE. A musical reed.

**筴** YU. A certain musical reed.

**筴** K'HE. A certain kind of bamboo.

**筴** CHE. Same as 筴 Che.

**筴** KAN. A reed; a stick of bamboo; a cane; a rod; a staff. The name of a place.

**筴** YUN. A certain sort of tube or reed.

**筴** KE. A name of bamboo.

Same as 筴 Yu.

**筴** MANG. Spikes of grass. Same as 芒 Mang.

**筴** CH'HA. A particular sort of bamboo.

**筴** KE. A particular kind of bamboo.

**筴** HEAOU.

A tube or small reed for musical purposes.

**筴** CHUNG. A certain species of bamboo.

**筴** PA. A particular kind of bamboo, or reed which has thorns growing out of it, the shoots when eaten are said to cause the hair to fall out. A fence made with reeds.

**筴** CHUNG. A bamboo with the joints far apart; a bamboo tube without joints.

**筴** HOO. Name of a bamboo; a something to hang a string on; something to fasten a cow's halter. The edible shoots of bamboo.

**筴** SWAN.

A bamboo utensil. The same as Swan 算 to reckon.

**筴** K'HEE, and K'heih. A box for containing one's books. Foo keih 負筴 to take one's book-box on one's back, denotes following some master; fully expressed by 負筴從師 Foo-keih-tsung-sze.

**筴** LÜH. Bamboo.

筇

SIN, or Tsin, and Yun.

A laughing appearance.

策

CHAOU. An utensil made of bamboo or reeds

for receiving solids and permitting fluids to pass through, said to be like a spoon.

笋

SIN, or Sun. Sprouts or shoots of bamboo.

The name of an edible root.

筩

T'HUN. A vessel for containing grain.

筥

YIN. A name of bamboo.

筭

HWANG. An utensil to seek for fish.

筭

FANG. A certain bamboo utensil.

筭

YA. Bamboo shoots.

筭

CHUY. A small whip for driving a carriage.

Read Shwuy, The name of a bamboo.

筭

SHE, or Sze. A name of bamboo.

筭

YUEN.

A name of bamboo, with a black skin and spots.

笏

HWÜH, or Hüh. A piece of deal; flat-

tened reed, ivory, or stone, in ancient times held in the hand by statesmen when in the presence of the Emperor; originally designed to write memoranda on, afterwards used as an ornament, and made of different materials according to the person's rank.

笏

KANG. A certain stringed instrument; the

name of a bamboo; a stand for clothes; a row of bamboos.

笑

T'HE.

A certain appendage of a carriage for screening off the sun.

笑

SEAOU. To be pleased; to be joyful; to

smile; to expand the countenance and open the teeth; to laugh. Name of an animal. To make a jest of; to ridicule.

筭

TSIN. A name of bamboo.

筭

PE. A certain bamboo utensil for catching

sh rups. Read Peih, Placed in order.

筭

Same as 筆 Peih, A pencil.

筭

An ancient form of 箕 Ke.

筭

KEW. A name of bamboo.

筭

PUH. A slight stroke or knock.







箒

HEÄ. A name of bamboo; a bamboo box.

Read Tă, Two bamboos striking against each other. Read No, Rope for a boat.

筑

An erroneous form of 筑 Chüh.

筴

CHÜH.

The appearance of bamboo shoots growing.

箇

NÄ, or Nüh.

Rope for a boat; to repair a fence.

答

CH'HE. To beat with a bamboo or stick; to

flog; one of the petty punishments of China. To chastise; to correct; it is intended to cause a feeling of shame.

笈

P'HÖ. A sort of covering over all; a shade.

箎

KOO.

To bind a thing with bamboo cane like a hoop.

笠

LEIH. A bamboo umbrella without a handle;

one that lays on the head like a broad brimmed cap.

筭

CH'HOO. The transverse part of a loom.

筴

TSEAY. A prop placed aslant.

筵

PAOU.

A name of bamboo; the shoots of which grow in winter.

篴

MIN. To place the fingers on the holes of

a flute. The thin skin of bamboo. A sort of scraper used by women for putting the oil on their heads.

筠

YAOU. The joints of bamboo.

筭

K'HOO.

A name of bamboo. A bamboo utensil for fishing.

筭

TEAOU.

Teaou chow 筭 筭 a kind of broom; a besom; to sweep.

筭

K'HEU. An utensil for containing rice or cakes.

An utensil for throwing over animals in order to catch them, or to confine them.

筭

NEE. A bamboo with a white skin, like hoar

frost; the large ones are fit for propelling boats. Chüh nee 竹筭 a small chest.

筭

SZÉ. A square bamboo trunk for containing

clothes or other things. The name of a hill.

符

FOO. Certain slips of wood, in ancient times

employed as checks between two parties; they were made to fit each other, and each party took one, by which they could trust

each other; they were used by the government. To correspond to; to be credible. Name of the bark of a tree; a book. A surname. Certain superstitious *spells* or charms of the Chinese, both of the sect Füh and Taou.

箒

JEN, and Nēen.

The appearance of a weak bamboo.

箴

An ancient form of 皮 Pe.

箴

Ancient form of 冊 Tsih. Also the same as 策 Tsih.

笨

PUN.

The interior part of the bamboo; thick headed; coarse; stupid.

筏

PEI, or Pae.

Pei pei 筏筏 flying and spreading about.

筴

TAN. To strike. A surname. A sort of basket.

Mat to cover a boat. Name of a place. Read Tā, The stars appearing.

第

TSZE.

A couch or bed; the boards of a bedstead.

簾

LING. A sort of basket attached to a carriage;

a mat to sit or lie on. An utensil for fishing.

簾

MOO, and Na. A bird cage.

第

TE. From *bamboos* and *straps* of leather wound

round in ascending order, like a screw. A consecutive series; forms the ordinal numbers. A literary degree. A mansion. Used as a particle. But; only. A surname.

竿

TSIH. Narrow; contracted; straitened; com-

pressed; issuing forth with celerity; the laths or boards below the tiles of a roof; a bamboo case for arrows; a quiver; a name of money. A surname. Name of a place; a punishment which consists in branding with a mark.

第

FÜH. A kind of door in the hinder part of

a carriage; an arrow. Read Fei, To pare or sharpen an arrow.

筍

KOW. A bamboo curved in a certain way with

which fish are taken. Name of a place.

筭

FAN. A kind of basket made of reeds for put-

ting fruit in. Also read Pēn.

笳

KEA. A wind instrument of music.

筈

KO. The shaft of an arrow. Name of a place.

范

FAN.

Something to limit, and so form a mould; a rule; a law.

筵

SOO. A bamboo scrubber for cleansing rice.



笑

A vulgar form of 矢 She, An arrow.

笑

Same as the preceding.

簞

K'HEU. A torch made of a bundle of reeds.

筊

JUY. Sharp pointed.

筊

Same as 筊 Tsih.

筊

Same as the preceding.

筊

Same as the two preceding characters.

筊

YANG. Name of a bamboo; a colourless bamboo. Read Ying, Shoots.

筊

YIN. A laughing appearance.

筊

PIH. Name of a bamboo with white skin.

筊

NEE.

Nee jen 筊然 wearied and weakened with service.

## SIX STROKES.

筊

LÖ.

An utensil for placing cups in; to bind up as a bundle.

筊

CH'HE. To repair some defect with bamboo.

An ancient form of 箕 Ke.

筊

KING.

An utensil for containing cups. A case for chop-sticks.

筊

KWEI. A name of bamboo.

筊

K'HEÜH. An utensil for rearing silk worms.

筊

E.

Long; extended; the slit or seam where two planks join.

筊

CH'HE. A certain species of bamboo.

筊

JUNG.

A small kind of bamboo fit for making arrows of.

筊

CHUEN.

A bamboo or reed employed to connect things together.

筊

KE. Pe ke 比篋 a comb; a small toothed comb.



簞

CHE.

A musical instrument of the reed or tube kind.

簞

NĒĒ. Bamboo.

簞

CH'HOO.

A kind of screen, not spread out or extended.

筵

YIN. A certain kind of bamboo; the mat in

the bottom of a cart or other carriage. A tiger's skin spread out; any cushion to lie on.

筵

YAOU. A narrow confined house.

筵

LE, and LĒĒ. To calculate or plan.

筵

LAOU. An utensil made of willows.

筵

SĒEN. A scrubber for cleansing rice.

筆

PEĪH. From *bamboo* and a *pencil*. A pencil

or other instrument for writing with; the European pen they call *Go maou peih* 鵝毛筆 a goose quill pencil. A pencil was called by various names in ancient times; Tsin, the first great monarch of China called it *Peih*. Whatever it was made of, whether wood or bamboo, as long as it marked characters, the same name was applied to it. To write with a pencil or other instrument. Name of a star, and of a flower.

Han peih 含筆 to put the point of the pencil in water, or in one's mouth. Tsan peih 蘸筆 to wet the point of the pencil. Lō peih 落筆 or Hea peih 下筆 or Hwuy peih 揮筆 to apply the pencil to paper, to begin to write. Ta peih 大筆 a large pencil, denotes good writing or composition. Pāh nāng pūh peih che yu shoo 不能不筆之于書 I could not help writing them in books. Peih swan 算 to calculate with the pen and arrable figures, in contradistinction from the Choo pwan 珠盤 or abacus of the Chinese. Kang-mūh che peih yen e tsae 綱目之嚴矣哉 1 how severe is the pencil of the history Kang-mūh.

筵

K'HEUNG. A species of bamboo of which

staves are made, which are used by old people.

筵

JIN. A single mat; a mat for sleeping on.

筵

KWŌ, and K'hwŏ.

The end of an arrow applied to a bow string. Used for 括 Kwŏ.

筵

KEANG. A name of bamboo.

筵

TĀNG. To compare, those which agree in

their properties on a comparison being made; forms the plural of pronouns. Kind or quality; class; species; sort; rank. To wait.

筵

HAOU, and Keaou.

Rope made of bamboo cane. Name of a musical reed.

筵

TSEUEN.

A bamboo utensil for catching fish with.

筋

KIN. From *flesh, strength, and bamboo*, because of the strong fibres of the bamboo. The strong tendinous parts of the muscles; the tendons; strong and nervous; having strong fibres. The name of a medicine. A surname.

筭

KAOU. Kaou laou 筭 筭 crooked bamboos of which a certain utensil is made.

筍

SUN, or Seun. The young shoots of bamboo, which are eaten by the Chinese; they generally sprout out in the fourth moon, but there is a species which sprouts forth in the eighth and ninth moons. Read Yun, A flexible bamboo of which mats are made.

筍

JOO.

The skin of bamboo used to stop the seams of boats.

籊

An ancient form of 𦵏 Tsih.

筏

FÜH. A raft made of bamboos for crossing a river; a large vessel that goes to sea. A raft made of wood or planks in contradistinction from one made of bamboos is called 簰 Pae.

筐

K'HWANG. A kind of basket for containing rice; a basket generally; the name of a star; a certain couch or bed. Name of a place.

筑

CHÜH. A certain musical instrument made of bamboo, and having a certain number of strings. To take up from the ground.

筓

KE. A sort of pin for braiding up a woman's hair; in ancient times done at fifteen years of age, when espoused. The name of a place.

筒

T'HUNG.

A tube; a hollow bamboo; any tube; a reed open at both ends.

筧

CHUNG. Sharp pointed bamboo.

答

T'Ä. A bamboo rope to drag boats with. That

which follows a question, viz. an answer. To answer, either by words or actions; to reply to; to make a return for kindness received; to recompense. To sustain. Name of a river. A surname. T'ä we tsäng tung how 答未曾通候 reply to a letter of compliments from one with whom one has had no previous intercourse.

筧

T'HO. A bamboo reed. Read Chwa, A switch.

符

HÄNG. A kind of mat on which to lie down.

策

TS'HÏH. From bamboo and a thorn or spike. A bamboo written on with a style; ancient books made of bamboos connected; the things written, viz. a device; a stratagem; to devise; to scheme; a slip of bamboo used in divination. Name of a particular sort of bamboo; a switch for a horse; a switch; to whip a horse.

筧

CHING.

A bamboo torch; one says, A bamboo with streaks.



筵

TSZE. A name of bamboo.

筵

JUNG. Spotted or streaked bamboo.

筵

YANG. A name of bamboo.

筵

CHUEN. A large basket for putting grain in.

筵

CHUNG. Name of a bamboo; a middle

sized 籊 Yō wind instrument.

筵

CHÜH.

Same as 筵 Chüh; also the name of a river.

筵

SEUN. A transverse beam for hanging a bell to.

筵

T'HO.

Name of a bamboo. Read Chwa, A switch; to flog.

筵

Same as 筵 Sun.

筵

Same as 筵 Nă.

筵

K'HOW. A certain quantity of cloth.

筵

YING. Bamboo shoots,

筵

YAOU.

The laths on which tiles of a roof are laid.

筵

Vulgar form of 筵 Tsih.

筵

WÂN. A name of bamboo.

筵

Same as 筵 Yu.

筵

Same as 筵 Chüh.

SEVEN STROKES.

筵

NE. A large sort of flute.

筵

Vulgar form of 筵 Tsih.

筵

FOO. A small reed; the internal clothing of the bamboo, the internal skin or peel.

筵

YUN. The strong tough peel of the bamboo, the bark of the bamboo. They say, that having no heart its strength is in its skin.

筵

LEÜH. A bamboo tube to shoot at birds with.



箇

T'HUN.

A bamboo basket to contain rice or other grain.

策

K'HEW. A small cage.

筴

T'HOO, and Choo. A species of bamboo,

bamboo twigs; baskets. Name of a plant.

筵

PA. The flower of a plant; the inflorescence; applied also to flowery elegant composition.

筵

KEŌ.

Name of a bamboo; a bamboo pole employed about a house.

筵

PEĪH.

A sort of bond divided, and each party taking half.

筵

P'HŌ, and Chŏ, or Tsŏ. A kind of cover;

to keep the rain off a carriage, or the cord which binds it.

筵

LE. Pe le 筵 bamboo cane platted and

made into a screen. The name of a bamboo.

筵

CHEN. To shave or pare a thing thin.

筵

CH'HING. A certain species of bamboo or

reed. A mat made of reeds, on which the Chinese of former times sat and ate their meals.

筵

YAY.

Name of a bamboo. Tasteless bamboo sprouts.

筵

PŌ, and Peĭh.

The cracking of the joints of fingers or toes.

筵

P'HUNG. A mat covering for a boat. A sort

of curtain. Read Hung, A vessel for straining liquor.

筵

LANG. A young sort of bamboo. Name of

a hill; a basket. A sort of fan to screen off the sun.

筵

CH'HE. A certain bamboo utensil.

筵

SAN. A certain bamboo utensil.

筵

CHE. A small leaf.

筵

KEU. An utensil for containing rice; a small

sheaf consisting of four handfuls; an utensil for rearing silk worms.

筵

MANG. A mat for a house.

筵

KEUN. A particular sort of bamboo esteemed

for making arrows; the young shoots of bamboo. The name of a river.

簋

TOW. An ancient vessel to contain meat,

used in the rites of sacrifice.

篁

WE. A particular sort of bamboo; a scrubber.

篴

YIH. A bamboo fishing utensil.

篥

KWAN.

A tube; a musical reed; to superintend. A surname.

篦

TSOW. An utensil for straining liquor through.

篳

KEEN. To transmit water through a bamboo.

Read Hēen, Name of a bamboo.

箬

CHE, and She. A particular sort of bamboo.

箬

HAN. A small straight remarkable bamboo.

箬

THUNG. A tube; a case for arrows; an

ancient sort of case into which by a small aperture things could be put, but could not be withdrawn. A bamboo utensil for fishing.

箬

K'HE. A particular sort of bamboo.

箬

HEA. A particular kind of bamboo.

筊

MEAOU. Name of a medicine.

筭

CHE, and Chih.

Plain; sincere; respectful; correct.

箴

CHING. Ching kwang 箴筐 an instrument,

or utensil used in weaving.

筍

YUEN. Name of a bamboo.

筭

SWAN. A Chinese abacus. From *bamboo*

and to *play*, indicating that long practice is requisite to make one familiar with it. To reckon with the abacus; to reckon in any way; to number; slips of wood to keep an account in certain games. To speculate; speculation; scheme. A certain bamboo utensil.

筮

SHE. She tsaou 筮草 a certain herb used

in divination; to divine with the She herb. The name of a hill. Pūh she 卜 | certain kinds of divination.

筴

CH'HO.

Chop-sticks. The same as 箸 Choo. Name of a water insect.

筴

SO. An utensil used in weaving.

筴

TSO. Bamboo cord or rope. Name of a king-

dom. A sharp quick sound.



筭  
筭

WOO. The name of a bamboo.

YEN.

A reed or tube of a certain length used in music.

筱  
筍

SEAOU. A small bamboo, a sort of arrow.

SHAOU. Shaou 筍 or Tow shaou 斗 1

or Shaou ke 1 筍 a bamboo vessel for containing rice, either when washing it, or after it is boiled.

筵

TING. To twist silk. Ting tsze 筵子

a wheel for twisting silk or spinning. A way of knotting grasses and slips of bamboo for the purpose of divination. A cage. A small bamboo.

筴

TSIH. Certain slips of bamboo used in divination. Used for 策 Tsih, To scheme to calculate. Same as

棚 Tsih, Slips of bamboo written on.

筵

YEN. A bamboo mat; a mat of any kind;

those on which anciently people sat at dinner; hence A feast; an entertainment; a banquet.

筵  
筵

CHE. The name of a bamboo.

PING. A cover either for a carriage or a boat.

筵

An ancient form of 良 Leang.

筵

Same as 筵 Kin.

筵

CH'HUNG. The name of a plant.

筵

YIN. A large reed or flute.

筵

NĒĒ. The inside of a tube or reed.

筵

KWAN. Same as 筵 Kwan.

筵

Found in an ancient Imperial document; but the sound and sense are not known.

筱

SEAOU. Small delicate bamboo.

筱

ME. Slips of bamboo.

筱

FE. The name of a bamboo.

筵

TSO. Bamboo.

筵

MĀNG. Name of a bamboo.



箬 TS'HO. A cage.

築 CH'HÜH.

To beat down as when pounding with a pestle.

篋 KE. A sort of rake for catching leeches.

EIGHT STROKES.

箬 POW. The skin or shell of bamboo which falls off; the leaf of a bamboo. Read Fow, The name of a bamboo. Read Poo, A small bamboo net.

策 LAE. A name of bamboo.

簰 LUN, or Chun.

A something employed in a boat.

箬 TSOW. The internal part of the bamboo, used as a medicine; the bamboo used for fuel.

筍 YIN. A name of bamboo.

筍 PING.

A name of bamboo. Ping pung 筍 a leaf or fold of a door.

莽 MANG.

A sort of bamboo, with the joints near to each other.

簰 PE. A small cage used for catching fish; thin.

Read Pae, A large raft. Read Peih, Thin.

算 PE. Bamboo apparatus to place a still in.

Lun pe 輪 1 denotes a carriage going steadily.

篋 An ancient form of 典 Tëen, A large bamboo chest.

PE. An utensil for catching fish.

TEAOU. Name of a hill.

箇 KÓ. A particle that precedes a variety of Nouns, denoting individuality, as Yih ko jin 一箇人 one man. Urh ko 二箇 two. Pëh ko 別 1 another. Mei ko 每 1 each.

筍 CHAOU. Name of a bamboo.

筍 CHE.

A small sort of arrow. A certain covering of fish.

筍 HAN. A solid bamboo, or nastus.

篋 KWAE. A kind of basket for carrying fish in.

簌 YU. Lin yu 簌簌 name of a bamboo.

箋 TSĚEN. To note or write down memoranda.  
TsĚen che 箋紙 letter paper with lined columns.

箴 Wŏ, or Yih. A basket or similar bamboo  
utensil for receiving silk. A clump of bamboos.

箬 KAOU. Bamboo to propel a boat.

簾 CH'HAE, and Tae.  
A sort of bamboo basket with a cover.

箔 TSĚEN. A sort of mattress.

簾 Same as the preceding.

簾 CHÁOU.

A kind of basket or cage, made of reeds for fishing with.

簾 Same as the preceding.

箆 FE. Name of a bamboo. Also read Pa, A bam-  
boo utensil for scraping things together.

箍 KOO. To bind things with hoops of bamboo.

簾 HOO.

Name of a bamboo which grows a thousand cubits high.

箏 TSĀNG. A musical instrument made of reeds.

The name of a plant. Fung tsǎng 風箏 certain jingling  
things suspended below the eaves of Chinese houses, which  
make a noise when agitated by the wind.

簾 TWAN. A round bamboo utensil.

箐 TSING. Ling tsing 箐箐 a small cage or  
basket. Read TsĚen, To draw a bamboo bow. Read Tseang,  
Name of a bamboo.

簾 SHĀ, or Tsĕě. A fan. Shen 扇 is a more  
usual term; the first term was used in one part of the empire,  
and the other in another part. Shǎ foo 簾脯 a certain  
utensil formerly used to keep meat cool and fresh.

簾 HANG. A bamboo staff.

簾 LŪH. A high sort of bamboo chest.

簾 CHĪH. Musical reeds.

簾 PŎ. A kind of bamboo screen or curtain.

簍

TS'HEË.

A bamboo utensil; a kind of coarse fan made of bamboo.

箒

CHOW.

A besom; a broom; a certain bamboo.

箕

KE. Name of a constellation; a sieve or win-

nowing machine, that with which the chaff is separated from the grain. The ancient forms of this character are very numerous. Ke-tsze 箕子 an ancient statesman who affected madness, that he might not by his death proclaim the vices of 紂 Chow, his king, and become a popular favorite.

菊

KEÜH. The roots of bamboo.

筵

LIN. Lin yu 筵筵 name of a bamboo.

算

SWAN. Chinese abacus. From bamboo and

to play, indicating that long practice is requisite to make one familiar with it. To reckon with the abacus; to reckon in any way; to number; slips of wood to keep an account in certain games. To speculate; speculation; scheme. A certain bamboo utensil. Ta swan 打算 to suppose; to guess; to estimate; to devise. Haou meau swan 好妙算 a most excellent scheme or stratagem.

簞

FÜH. A famous wood brought from the Kwän-

lun mountain. Also read Sö, The name of a wood.

筭

CHÄ. To prick with a needle.

筩

K'HWÄN. An excellent sort of bamboo adapt-

ed to make arrows. Bamboo shoots; name of a river. Kwän kwei hwa 筩桂花 name of a flower.

籛

KOO. The name of a bamboo. An ancient

instrument for blowing as a whistle; a sort of whistle on the end of the handle of a whip.

筥

K'HUNG. Kung how 筥篥 an instrument

of music of the reed kind.

箝

K'HEËN. To lock; to shut and fasten; a

kind of lock; nippers or tweezers. Këen yu 箝語 to forbid to speak; to disallow speaking of the affairs of government.

筥

KEUEN. A flexible reed for playing on.

筥

NËEN. Cord made of bamboo cane.

筥

Same as 箭 Tsëen.

筥

SAN, or Shan.

A sort of bamboo utensil, like a coarse chest.

筥

An ancient form of 筩 Kwän.

筥

T'HAOU.

A sort of basket work used in breeding silk-worms.



箠

CHUY. A particular species of reed or bam-

boo; pendant bamboos; the joints of a reed; a switch to beat a horse with; to bastinado or punish with the bamboo.

箠

ME. Slips of bamboo.

箠

LING. Name of a bamboo.

管

KWAN. A tube or reed employed as an in-

strument of music; a bamboo or any tube; the reeds of which pencils are made; to guide by the use of the pencil or by writing. To rule; to controul; the general controul of. Woo kwan 五管 the viscera. Kwan-chung 管仲 the root or candex of a fern, which is steeped amongst water, and the water used for tea to keep off infection.

箠

KEÜH, and Kūh. To scrub or brush.

箠

YUEN. A bamboo utensil; name of a bamboo.

箠

TSIH. A name of bamboo. Bamboo shoots

growing in a clump. Used for 策 Tsih.

箠

SWAN. Name of a certain utensil. An

erroneous form of Swan 匱 a hat box.

箠

TÄ.

Bamboos intercepting the view. A name of bamboo.

筐

Same as 筐 Kwang.

竿

TSÜH. A foot-board in a carriage.

箠

Same as 箠 Këen.

箠

TSEU.

A name of bamboo; a marsh, or wet with water.

箠

TSEUEN.

No meaning is given the in Dictionaries.

箠

TSOW. A wine strainer.

箠

CHWA. A horse whip; to lash.

箠

NËË. A bamboo.

箠

MÄNG. Name of a bamboo.

箠

CHÖ.

An utensil used in washing or cleansing rice.

箠

Same as 箠 Loo.

箠

YË. Bamboo.

筵  
 筵  
 筵  
 筵  
 筵  
 筵  
 筵  
 筵

TSUNG. A clump of bamboo.

An abbreviated form of 筵 Mwan.

SEU. Bamboo. Read Tseih, To cover.

Same as 刪 Tseih.

Same as the preceding.

HEIH. A certain utensil.

TSO. Bamboo.

TSIH. To plan; to scheme; to device.

A character used in the time of the ancient civil

wars, the meaning of which is not known.

### NINE STROKES.

箬

JÖ.

箬

The name of a plant, said to be an evergreen, of the leaves men make baskets, or caps to keep off the sun; and women use them to fill up the soles of shoes; the leaves used to

cover the leaden cannisters of the green teas; the skin of the bamboo.

箭

TSËEN. From a bamboo and to go before.

An arrow; in some parts called 矢 She, and in others 簇 Tsüh. A small bamboo, the notched stick on which the time is marked in a clepsydra, is called 漏箭 Low tsëen. Tsëen ko | 箭 and Tsëen kan | 幹 the shafts of an arrow.

筩

KING. Name of a bamboo.

筩

YË. A certain musical reed or tube. Read

Tëë, Name of a leaf of a book.

箴

Vulgar form of 栽 Tsae.

簪

TSAN. A kind of broach or large pin for braiding up the hair. To collect together, as the hair braided up.

簾

KEU. A certain appendage of a carriage, the cover to shade off the sun.

簾

HEUEN. The flower of the bamboo.

簾

PÜH. An utensil used in weaving. One says,

The name of a bamboo. Also read Pö.

簾

T'HANG.

A bamboo utensil to contain wine. Same as 簾 Tang.

簣

PĒEN. A sort of bamboo utensil for carry-

ing earth in. A kind of dust pan used when sweeping the floor.

簣

KWEI. Mat cover for a boat or carriage; a basket.

篦

T'HOO. A pin for braiding up the hair.

簣

SUN.

A cross beam to which a bell is suspended. Same as 簣 Sun.

簣

SUN.

Young shoots of the bamboo; an utensil for catching birds.

篋

KWA. An utensil for receiving silk.

篋

NAN. Weak bamboo.

箱

SEANG. A kind of boot in large carriages;

a bamboo basket. A box or chest; a place to store things; a granary; a small room.

節

YAY. Name of a bamboo.

筍

KING. Bamboo with the joints near each other.

筍

SĒEN. A scrubber to cleanse rice.

簣

A vulgar form of 簣 Ping.

箴

CHIN. A needle; a Surgeon's instrument to

probe with; formerly made of stone, now of steel; to probe.

A surname.

筍

KŌ, or Kǎ. A name of bamboo. Kō san

筍

a peach branch. Read Heǎ, An instrument to stop music.

簣

SING. Ling sing 簣簣 a mat for a carriage.

簣

A certain utensil for fishing.

篋

KEA.

A species of reed which grows by the side of rivers.

篋

HOO.

Name of a bamboo. Hoo lǎh 篋篋 a quiver for arrows.

篋

SHE. A reed or tube used in music. Name

of a bamboo; a certain bamboo utensil. Read Ke, A sort of pin to braid up the hair.

簣

SHE. Name of a bamboo. A stand to hang

clothes on. Used also for 簣 She.

箸

CHOO. The two slips of wood used by the

Chinese to eat with; they hold them in their fingers so as to perform the part of nippers; chop-sticks.



𦵏

K'HO. Name of a bamboo.

𦵑

KÖ.

A cage; a cup, probably made of bamboo.

落

LÖ.

A fence, or bamboos to support scandent

plants. A cage; a basket to contain cups.

後

SO.

Name of a bamboo. A sort of mat. Name of a district.

簍

CH'HUN. A thick clump of bamboos.

律

LEÜH.

A bamboo tube used to shoot at birds.

簾

ÜH.

Bamboo thickly or closely set.

簞

WEI.

A kind of basket.

簞

TUNG.

Name of a bamboo.

筴

T'HÜH.

A bamboo utensil.

筴

SEAOU.

Same as 簞 Seaou. Read Sö,

Name of a song which is danced to, by a sort of minuet posture-making. To strike a person with a stick.

筴

YAOU.

The joints of bamboo. A small musical reed.

筴

YEW.

Name of a bamboo.

筴

PAE.

A slip of bamboo.

筴

Same as the preceding.

籬

PE.

A cage or basket.

筴

TING.

A bamboo utensil.

筴

Vulgar form of 簞 Mëë.

筴

SEIH.

To plat the rim of a bamboo basket.

筴

WEI.

Name of a bamboo.

筴

TSZE.

Name of a bamboo.

筴

CHË.

Bamboo leaves.

筴

CHOW.

A bamboo which has died in consequence of removing its root.

節

TSEĖ.

A notch or joint of the bamboo. A limit; a term or holiday; an emergency. To limit one's passions or one's expenditure. Chastity; economy. A period of time; the time of an action. Name of a place; of a plant; and of an office. Tsě yin keae sîh 節飲戒色 limit drinking and guard against venery. Che tsě ming 指 1 鳴 the cracking of the joints of the fingers. Tsě kēen che yîh fei che yîh twan 1 儉之益非止一端 the advantages of a spare diet and economy are not confined to one circumstance; 乃可以養德亦可以養壽 but are both favorable to virtue and also favorable to longevity. Tēen jen che tsě how 天然之 1 候 a natural period or season for any purpose.

筴

T'HAE.

The shoots of bamboo; shoots of which arrows may be made. A covering for fish in jars.

筵

KĒEN.

Name of a bamboo. Same as 筵 Tsě.

筵

TSIH.

Narrow confined; boards that form the ceiling.

筵

SZE.

Name of a bamboo.

筵

HWANG.

Name of a bamboo; a bamboo plantation; a house of bamboo.

筵

SING.

Ping sing 筵 筵 the sides of a carriage which serve as a screen.

箬

MEI.

Name of a bamboo that serves as shafts of arrows. This bamboo has very large leaves which serve as covering to the tops of boats.

箬

K'HWAE.

Bamboo for arrows.

範

FAN.

A pattern; a rule; a mould; a constant invariable rule; to attend to strict discipline in order to be always on the watch. A rule; a pattern; something that restrains excess; used also in a moral sense.

筴

TS'HIN.

To moisten a pencil in water; an utensil used by ink makers.

筴

CHUY.

A large round basket for containing grain. Read Twan, The name of a bamboo.

篆

CHUEN.

Chuen shoo 篆書 or Chuen wān 篆文 the ancient character called by Europeans the Seal Character, from its being employed on seals, vases, and so on. To engrave such characters.

篇

PĒEN.

A writing on a slip of bamboo, as was anciently the usage; a leaf or section of a book; in some parts of the country the bamboo with which punishment is inflicted, is called Pēen. A delicate bamboo, the shoots of which are edible; name of a hill. A surname. Shoo pēen 書篇 the leaf of a book.

筴

FUNG.

A name of bamboo.



筴 CHÖ. An utensil for washing rice and permitting the water to run off; a kind of sieve.

筴 SOW. A small bamboo.

築 CHÜH. To beat down as in forming a mud wall; to build mud houses or walls.

筴 K'HWEI. Name of a bamboo.

筴 SEU.

Name of a bamboo; a large sort of sieve.

筴 JUEN. Name of a bamboo.

筴 TŪH. Thick; substantial. Same as 然 Chüh.

筴 TSŪH. The noise of something breaking.

筴 HUNG. A bamboo for leading off water, as a pipe; a bamboo to bind things with; a bamboo utensil for drying things; a fishing utensil.

筴 TSÖ. Rope or cord made of bamboo.

筴 YU. A black sort of bamboo.

簾 YU. A blackish coloured bamboo.

篋 K'HÉE. A kind of basket or other vessel to contain things; the name of a hill. Read How, An instrument of music. Kêe sze 篋 a scholar's basket for his books and clothes.

篋 HOW. Kung-how 篋 a certain instrument of music.

簾 YUEN.

Broken bamboo. Read Hwan, Slips of bamboo to write on.

簾 TSEW. A bamboo reed to play on.

簾 YING. A basket trunk.

Same as 筴 Sze.

簾 SUNG. A small basket.

SAE. Bamboo. Read Se, Bamboo split into slips.

SE. Same meaning as the preceding.

簾 SOW.

A basket or measure containing sixteen 斗 Tow of grain.



筭

GŎ, or Yŏ. Name of a bamboo.

𥵓

An ancient form of 蠡 Le.

𥵑

CHING. The name of a bamboo. A man's name.

筭

K'HOO.

Name of a bamboo. An utensil used in fishing.

𥵒

PŎ. The cracking of the joints of fingers or toes.

𥵓

CHOO. A certain kind of bamboo.

𥵔

Same as 鉗 Kēn.

𥵕

Same as 築 Chūh.

𥵖

A vulgar form of 筋 Kin.

𥵗

TSUNG. Branches of bamboo broken and

hanging down. Small branches of trees.

𥵘

KEUH. To punish a criminal to the utmost.

𥵙

MEAOU. A small tube or reed.

𥵚

A word that occurs in an ancient writer in connection with numbers, but which is not understood.

𥵛

Same as 簾 Keih.

𥵜

KAN. The shaft of an arrow.

𥵝

Same as 簞 Wei.

𥵞

HEĀ. To take up.

𥵟

KOW. A basket for drying clothes over a fire.

𥵠

Same as 篠 Seaou.

## TEN STROKES.

筭

YUN. Certain bamboos.

筭

PEI. Name of bamboo.

筭

HŎ. A sort of mat.

筭

WE, or Mei. Bamboo.

筇

MEAOU. A small tube or bamboo reed.

蔞

FOW. Bamboo with streaks or veins.

籐

YAOU.

Branches of bamboo; mats. Read Tao, in the same sense.

簾

T'HANG.

Bamboo mats, without any cross slips.

簋

SEIH. A bamboo utensil.

篲

WŌ. An utensil for receiving silk.

篲

TSOW.

A bamboo utensil for straining liquor through.

篲

TS'HOW. A strainer for liquors.

篲

YUEN. A sort of bobbin to wind silk on.

篲

LEU. A vessel to contain rice.

篙

KAOU. Chūh-kaou 竹篙 a pole or bamboo

for the purpose of propelling boats, or for sticking into the shore.

篚

FEI. A bamboo basket; a round basket.

篚

HEIH. A large bamboo basket.

箠

TSIH. To strike.

扇

SHEN. A fan; a bamboo.

箠

JŌ. The skin of bamboo which is cast off as the plant increases. The shoots of bamboos.

箠

CHING. A certain species of bamboo.

箠

KOW. A bamboo utensil for spreading clothes

over a fire to fumigate them; the bamboo basket covers the fire as a cage, and the clothes are spread outside all. A bamboo utensil for other purposes.

篴

NEE. A middle sized tube or reed, used in music.

簞

LEW. Name of a bamboo.

簞

NĀ.

Bamboo rope for boats. Name of a fragrant plant.

簞

LEW. Name of a bamboo.

蒲

POO. A bamboo net for taking fishes.

箬

TSËEN.

The appearance of bamboos growing freely and luxuriantly.

箢

HE.

A something with which to steady or fasten a boat.

篠

SEAOU.

Slender bamboos of which arrows are made.

箴

KEIH. Bamboo slippers.

篡

TS'HWAN. From *bamboo*, *eyes*, and *great**perverseness*; or from *to calculate* and *perverse*. To rebel and seize by violence; for ministers to usurp the throne of their sovereign; to take by the power of the sword.

筵

SOW.

Name of a bamboo. The joints of bamboo far apart.

筵

E. Bamboo mats.

筵

K'HEU.

An utensil employed in weaving; the name of a bamboo.

簣

CHIN. A certain vessel or utensil. Bamboos

of which arrows are made.

簣

KUNG. A bamboo broad-brimmed hat, worn by people exposed to the sun. Read Kan, A sort of chest or trunk.

箒

PANG. A large sort of basket. Read Päng. A cage or basket. To punish by flogging, or bastinading.

蒯

TSAN, Tan, and Chen.

To curry-comb a horse.

算

YU. An utensil used in rearing silk worms.

箒

SHAOU. A scrubber for cleansing rice.

箒

HOO. A sort of covering.

箒

An ancient form of 筵. Shei.

箒

KEUH.

To examine a criminal to the utmost degree.

簣

TAOU.

A bamboo basket; an utensil used in feeding cows.

篤

T'UH. From *bamboo* and *horse*. The strength of a horse exerted; a certain disease of a horse, which causes to move slow and heavily; disease that is severe. Thick; sub.



stantial; firm; strong; real; important; pure; simple; unmixed. To give importance and weight to; to regard with seriousness. Name of a place. Annexed to Adjectives, makes the Superlative.

**簍** PAN. A basket with a narrow neck which admits fish but from which they cannot return. Read Pwan, Slips of bamboo.

**簍** TSZE. The appearance of a row of bamboos. A sort of reed. Read Tso, A sort of basket.

**筍** KO. Shoots of bamboo.

**筍** Same as the preceding.

**簾** TĀ. A window.

**筭** E, She, and Shě. Straws or grasses used in divination; to divine.

**簞** SAOU. Saou saou 簞簞 the noise of bamboos.

**簞** LEIH. Name of a bamboo, which is made into spears. A certain tube used as an instrument of music.

**簞** UNG. Ung ung 簞簞 the appearance of an abundance of bamboos.

**簞** KÉEN. A cage or basket.

**簞** HUNG. A certain bamboo utensil employed to air or dry things.

**篦** PE. A comb made of bamboo or wood; to lead or draw; a kind of rake for taking shrimps.

**篚** TSŌ. A sort of basket used in fishing.

**籬** CHOO. Keu choo 籬籬 a mat rolled up; a deformed person; hunch backed.

**篩** SZE, or She. The name of a bamboo. Read Shae, A sort of sieve; to pass through a sieve; a vessel through which liquor is strained.

**簞** CHE. A musical instrument of the reed kind; the sound of the pipe. Che heun 簞簞 names of two instruments which form a cord; and hence the expression denotes Brothers living in harmony with each other.

**簞** SĒEN. Bamboo.

**簞** An ancient form of 筍 Sun.

**簞** CHÜH. To strike any thing with the hand.

筭

POW. A bamboo slip of wood to write on.

箒

HEĀ. To lift up with.

籥

Same as 籥 Lew.

簞

TSĒEN.

Name of a bamboo fit for making arrows of.

箴

Same as 箴 Heaou.

筵

CHŪH. To beat down as a mud wall.

簪

TSANG.

Name of a bamboo; the colour of bamboo.

箆

Same as 籠 Lung.

箬

YUNG. An elegant sort of bamboo.

箬

MOO. A sort of bamboo basket.

箬

SŌ. Cord or rope made of bamboo.

箬

Same as 箬 Hoo.

箬

CHAE. An instrument for compressing wine.

箬

Same as 筍 Sun.

箬

FOO. The external skin of bamboo.

箬

SĪH. The feet apparent.

箬

NOO. Some bamboo machinery for raising water.

箬

LŌ. A fence or stakes to support scandent plants.

箬

YĪH. To place.

箬

E. Same as 簪 Tzan.

箬

An ancient form of 甚 Shin.

箬

T'HAE. A bamboo cap.

箬

JUEN. Name of a bamboo.

箬

POW, or Poo. A slip of bamboo written on.

箬

LE. Chaou le 箬 a certain bamboo utensil.

簍

SUY. A broom made of bamboo. Used for

彗

Suy, which is the original form.

簍

PĒĒ. A hedge; a place round which a hedge

is drawn; a poor place of abode; a cart for fuel.

斛

HŪH. A large chest; an utensil for containing

rice. Shih hūh 石斛 the name of a plant.

簍

An ancient form of 簍 Suy. Read Seih, An uten-

sil for repairing a boat.

簍

CHŪH. A certain species of bamboo. Read

Teih, A musical reed with seven holes.

筲

SOW. Sixteen 斗 Tow of rice.

筲

TSUNG. A sickly bamboo unfit for use.

筲

SHWANG. The appearance of a bamboo.

簍

TAN. Name of a bamboo.

簍

GOW.

A certain bamboo utensil, used in rearing the silk worm.

簍

MŌ. A name of bamboo.

簍

YEN. Black bamboo.

篷

PUNG. A mat covering for a boat in the

Chinese manner, used also for a mat sail.

簍

TSĒEN. A name of bamboo.

簍

T'HOO.

簍

Slips of bamboo. Read Ch'he, A name of a bamboo staff.

簍

TSAN, or Săn. The appearance of long

bamboos. A reed used in music; a needle with which garments are connected; a pin to braid up the hair.

簍

CHUNG.

A certain bamboo; a certain bamboo chest or basket.

簍

SWAN. A sort of utensil anciently employed

in temples. A plain bamboo basket. Read Chuen, Provisions served up, or offerings in temples.

簍

POO.

A bamboo utensil to sink under water and take fish.

簍

PAE. A large raft.

簍

MĒĒ.

Bamboo skin, the second peel. A small appearance.



筏

PAE, and Pe. A raft.

簍

PEAOU. A name of bamboo.

篲

TOW. An utensil for giving drink to horses.

御

YU. A fence composed of wattled bamboo.

筴

Same as 箴 Měě. Slips of bamboo of which cord may be made. Read Měih, A name of bamboo.

筵

CHUEN, or Twan. A round bamboo utensil; reeds or bamboo broken in order to divine with them.

簣

TSIH. The boards or mats on which one sleeps; small reeds which serve to bind any thing; to collect; to bring many things together. Also read Chae, Certain wicker-work through which liquors are strained.

篲

SE. A bamboo utensil to operate as a sieve or a strainer, to separate the coarse from the fine.

簍

KWEI. A sort of basket. A kind of false woman's head-dress. A woman's mourning cap.

簍

K'HEUEN. A name of bamboo. A sort of large vessel for containing rice.

簍

KIN. A sort of bamboo which is strong and has a white hoar frost like skin; the large one's are fit for poling boats and the small one's for flutes. The sap, root, and leaves are all used in medicine.

梢

SHAOU. The helm or rudder of a boat. Same as 筆 Shaou. Read Sǎ, A scrubber for rice.

簍

LOO. A vessel for containing rice.

簍

MIH. A sort of cover for a carriage; the strings or bands which fasten on the cover.

簍

KEU.

A bamboo utensil used in rearing silk worms.

籬

E. Wei e 萎籬 a certain plant.

簍

CHAOU. An instrument of music, consisting of a collection of tubes; a large one of the kind.

簍

HOO. A certain bamboo, employed in fishing.

簍

SHOO. A basket.

簍

LING.

A bamboo utensil. A particular kind of bamboo.

篲

LEE. A bamboo utensil for cleansing things.

筭

PING. A basket for containing cotton.

簾

TSAN. A large sort of flute with three holes.

筮

K'HOW. A weaving utensil.

簇

TS'HUH. Small bamboos. Read Tsow.

Thick, like luxuriant plants; the metal point of an arrow.  
A mould for making cakes.

屏

PING. A sort of mat screen at the hinder part of a carriage to keep off the dust.

淡

T'HAN. A name of bamboo.

簋

CH'HOW. Chop-sticks. A man's name.

籊

T'HUNG.

A name of bamboo without any joints.

籊

TAN. A name of bamboo.

籊

MWAN. A bamboo utensil.

造

TS'HEW. A carriage to accompany or assist

the principal one; a concubine who assists the principal wife.  
Play, and petty songs.

箴

KE. Name of a bamboo.

箴

HOO. A cage or basket.

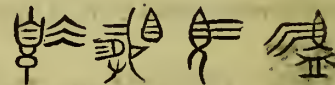
纂

LUY.

A basket for carrying earth. A law or rule.

簋

KWEI.



A square vessel for containing grain, used in sacrifice.

籊

LEAOU. A name of bamboo.

籊

HÉEN. The shaft of an arrow.

籊

HAN. A solid bamboo or nastus.

蔣

TSEANG.

Bamboos split in a certain way; a sort of mat.

籊

TSAOU. A name of bamboo.

籊

LĀNG. A name of bamboo.

**簌** SŭH. A kind of sieve, thick and close; the wind causing plants to fall as if passing through a sieve, applied to leaves falling.

**簍** LOW.

A kind of bamboo basket for carrying or keeping any thing in.

**箝** TSEIH.

An utensil for taking fish. Same as 藉 Tseih.

**簾** LŭH. A kind of basket; a tall basket.

**陸** LŭH. Name of a bamboo.

**簣** TSWAN. A slight pounding.

**箠** CHE. A bamboo of which arrows are made.  
Read Chih, A name of bamboo.

**箬** WOO, or Hoo. A name of bamboo.

**篁** MWAN. A name of bamboo.

**簞** An ancient form of 簍 Chǔh.

**簞** TSZE. Name of a bamboo.

**築** CHŪH. To beat down as in forming a mud wall; to build mud houses or walls.

**箴** K'HWEL.

Bamboo for arrows. Name of a bamboo.

**篋** TOO. A mark or limit.

**篋** NA. A bird cage.

**篋** KOW. A bamboo basket for containing caps.

**箴** SANG.

To pierce any thing with bamboo or wood.

**箴** FOO. Slips of bamboo.

**簾** KEW. Bamboo.

**箴** TSOW. An utensil for fishing.

**箴** TSZE. Uncultivated land.

**箴** TEAOU. Bamboo.



篁

WANG. Name of a bamboo. Colour of bamboo.

篁

CHWANG. A fence.

篁

TEAOU, or Neaou. Name of a bamboo.

篁

KĒEN. Name of a bamboo.

篁

TUY. To cut asunder.

篁

K'HEU.

A cross bar for suspending bells or drums.

篁

NEĒN.

Kung nën kung 恭篁弓 to fish with a line and hook.

篁

LĒEN. A drum.

篁

PEAOU. Name of a bamboo.

篁

PE. Name of a bamboo.

篁

TSUY. To cut asunder.

篁

Same as 籊 Keüh.

簞

LE.

Chaou le 簞 a sort of ladle or scoop for lifting water.

簞

SO. A garment to keep off the rain.

簞

Probably the same as 箭 Tsëen, An arrow.

簞

An erroneous form of 簞 Leu.

TWELVE STROKES.

籩

PÖ. A certain game at chess.

籩

MEIH. A sort of covering for a carriage.

籩

SAN. Kō san 籩 a peach branched bamboo.

籩

HOO. A corner or angle. Read Koo, A sort of tablet written on in ancient times, and by children.

籩

PE. A sort of bamboo coat worn by drivers of carts or carriages; a certain game at chess.

籩

SZE. A sieve or strainer; an utensil for separating the fine from the coarse. The joints of bamboo.

輦 FÁN.

Bamboo; a bamboo covering for a carriage.

復 FÜH. The fruit or seed of the bamboo, which is not produced till it is about to return to corruption, or to die.

蕩 TANG. A large bamboo. The name of a river.

篲 TS'HUY.

To pound or beat; to beat or pound over again.

節 JOO. Name of a bamboo.

發 FE. A species of reed.

纂 TSAN. To join together clothes.

簋 LEAOU. A kind of basket to contain parts of the victims used in sacrifice; a basket to carry fish in.

簞 TAN. A sort of small round basket for carrying provisions in; the name of a bamboo.

簟 T'HEEN.

The name of a certain bamboo; mats made of bamboo.

簞 MEI.

Bamboo shoots that grow in winter. Name of a bamboo.





隆 LUNG. Name of a bamboo.

筭 SIN, or Tsín. A bamboo a thousand cubits long, of which large ships may be made.

蛩 KUNG. A sort of cage or basket.

箒 SUY. A sort of reed; the stems of bamboo.

篾 KE. A name of a bamboo.

簠 FOO.    

A round vessel for containing grain. A vessel used in sacrificing, square outside and round inside.

簡 K'HEEN.

The boards or planks which form a door.

簡 KĒEN. To preserve. A vulgar character.

簡 KĒEN.

簡

Anciently a slip of reed on which letters were written before the invention of paper; an official writing. To review or survey; to diminish; to abridge; to retrench; to seek to

attain; to select; to distinguish and separate; negligent, or to be negatively rude. Great; large; sincere; the sound of a drum. A surname. Kēen man 簡慢 disrespectful.

簡 MIN.

A hollow kind of reed fit for making mats of. Hollo as a reed.

減 KĒEN, and Tsēen. Name of a bamboo.

策 T'HANG.

A covering; something that goes over all.

簣 KWEI, and Kwae.

A basket for carrying earth in. One says, A bamboo arrow.

解 HEAE. Name of a bamboo.

𦵏 KOO. Slips of bamboo.

簣 T'HAE. A bamboo utensil.

簴 KEAOU. A large reed or tube, which gives a loud sound. Read Seaou, in the same sense. One says, An instrument of husbandry.

簠 SHOO, Yu, and Shaou.

A sort of basket for containing rice.

隋 TÓ. Name of a bamboo.

簕 TANG.

A kind of umbrella made of reeds to keep off the rain.

簕 WOO.

A black sort of bamboo. A bamboo with a black skin.

簕 FAN. A large utensil for removing refuse or chaff. One says, To shade; to screen.

簕 SHOO. A name of bamboo.

簕 POO. A bamboo utensil.

簕 SEU. A basket to contain fish.

簕 TUNG.

A bamboo utensil; name of a bamboo. A surname.

簕 SHWUY. A basket to contain rice.

簕 LO. Mat for a bed.

簕 JEN, or Nēen. Name of a bamboo.

簕 HWANG. A certain musical reed made in

ancient times. Hwang koo 簕鼓 to deceive people by fair speeches.



筧

TSÜH. A slanting prop or support.

箴

TSAN. A slip of bamboo to serve as a mark.

陽

YANG. A mat to lay on the ground.

筍

NUY, or Juy. The young bamboo sprouting out; the leaves of the bamboo drooping and hanging down.

筭

LIN. A sort of bamboo.

簪

TSANG. Bamboo; a bamboo cap.

簞

TSËEN. Name of a bamboo.

簫

TE. A musical instrument of the bell kind.

簣

FUN. Shwae fun 帥簣 the string of a bow.

簣

TËEN. Name of a bamboo.

簣

TSUY. A bamboo utensil.

簣

LING. A foot-board in a carriage.

簣

SUN. A transverse beam on which to suspend a drum, as in Chinese temples. Read Tswan, A bamboo utensil.

簣

LAOU. Name of a bamboo.

簣

YIH. An utensil to lave out water; or transfer a thing from one vessel to another.

簣

SHWANG.

To pierce a thing with wood or bamboo.

簣

TSAN. A pin of metal, wood, or stone, used by Chinese females to braid up the hair; used also to fasten the cap to the hair. A branch; vehement; impetuous; to assemble together.

簣

Same as 笛 Teih.

簣

SEAOU.

A reed used as a musical instrument. The ends of a bow.

簣

NING. A large sort of basket.

簣

LOO.

A beautiful sort of bamboo of which arrows may be made.

簣

An ancient form of 筍 Sun.

簍

WEI. The skin of bamboo.

簍

SAE. A sort of basket.

簍

Same as 簍 Tëen.

簍

Same as 筮 She; also 噬 She, To bite; to devour.

簍

LEW.

The noise made by bamboos. The name of a bamboo.

簍

SWAN. A bamboo utensil.

簍

Same as 簍 Tëen.

簍

GAN. The appearance of dirty flesh.

簍

An ancient form of 箭 Tsëen.

簍

Same as 簍 Luy.

簍

Same as 策 Tsih.

簍

YUN. A name of bamboo.

簍

TING. A bamboo utensil.

簍

SIN. A species of bamboo.

簍

TOO.

A basket consisting of several pieces placed over each other.

簍

T'HE. Name of a bamboo.

簍

HEAOU, and Keaou. Shoots of bamboo.

簍

TSUY. To twist or spin silk.

簍

CHANG. A name of bamboo.

簍

TSEËN. A name of bamboo.

簍

MANG. Bamboo; the shoots of bamboo.

簍

T'HAN. A sort of basket chest.

簍

TAN. A name of bamboo.

簍

SUNG. A case to contain chop-sticks.

幹

KAN. Small bamboo. Tsēen kan 箭幹 arrows. Kan choo 幹珠 pearl barley.

簍

LE. Name of a bamboo.

篲

YÜH. A bamboo sieve for cleansing rice.

Read Gaou, An utensil for rearing sick worms.

簾

K'HEU. A transverse beam for suspending a bell.

簞

An ancient form of 簞 Loo. A beautiful sort of bamboo fit for making arrows.

籬

CHE. A bamboo.

籬

CHE. A young bamboo.

籬

Same as 籬 Pung.

籬

LÜH. A case or quiver for arrows.

籬

KĒEN.

The noise made by the tendons or joints of the fingers.

籬

K'HEËN. A tablet hung up at doors, containing the names of all the inmates.

箒

E. A certain bamboo utensil.

箒

TAN. A sort of bamboo chest.

箒

SUY. A bamboo mat.

簾

KĒU, and Yu. An utensil used in rearing silk worms. A sort of trough for giving drink to cattle.

簷

YEN. The eaves of a roof; the part of a roof, which in Chinese houses often hangs considerably over the outside of the wall.

獲

HÖ. A bamboo utensil used in catching fish.

簸

PO. A sieve with which grain is thrown up for the wind to blow away the chaff; a sieve through which the grain passes is called 篩 Shae.

簞

TAN. Yun tan 簞 a particular kind of bamboo. Certain bamboos by the side of a carriage to lean against.

簞

SAÉ. Bamboos joined together to intercept the passage of fish. A term used in playing at chess, denoting the stopping of the enemy's pieces from coming over the other side.

簞

GAÉ. To screen from the sight.



迺

CHWA. A switch; a lash; a coarser and

larger is called Chwa, a finer one is called 枚 Mei. Read Ko, denoting Grass, herbs. One says, It implies hunger.

篝

KOW.

A sort of lantern or shade for a candle. Same as 篝 Kow.

簽

TS'HĒEN. Slips of bamboo for drawing

lots; to write or sign; to subscribe to a contribution. A sort of bamboo chest or basket.

簾

LĒEN. A bamboo screen; a curtain or screen

of any kind; a window curtain; a screen to a sedan chair.

微

WE. Name of a bamboo.

隔

KĪH. Kih tsze 隔子 a sort of bamboo screen.

籥

K'HEU. A bamboo utensil.

簋

T'HUN. An utensil for putting a bow in pro-

per shape. Read Tēn, To strike.

辟

PE. An utensil for catching birds.

藪

KEĀ. A wooden figure made like a tiger;

which is struck as a signal for a band to cease.

簿

POO. A book to keep accounts or memoranda.

A register; a narrow piece of ivory carried in the hand by ancient statesmen at Imperial interviews. Read Pō, An utensil used in rearing silk-worms; a kind of curtain. Read Peih, A pillar.

搏

PÖ. Pō yih 搏奕 to play at chess. An

utensil used in rearing silk worms.

簾

K'HWEI. A bamboo with joints far apart,

筍

TSING. Name of a bamboo.

簋

TSEĒN. A term for those who live on rafts.

簋

T'HAN. A rope for dragging things by.

簋

MIN. Bamboo which are hollow in the middle.

簋

The sound not known. A man's name.

筍

KOW. A name of bamboo. A peach branch.

簋

SIH. A kind of sieve.

簋

SWAN. An utensil.

篇

SEAY. Bamboos broken and hanging down.

簞

TAN. Same as 簞 Tan.

簞

TSAN. Same as 簞 Tsëen.

箴

MĚĚ. Bamboo skin.

簞

TSĪH. The boards of a bed.

簞

TSZE. A name of a bamboo.

簞

TSANG.

Probably a bamboo spear; a cage or basket.

簞

A bamboo brought from Tonking. The pronunciation of the word is not known.

篠

An erroneous form of 篠 Seaou.

簞

PŎ. A sort of chess board.

簞

TAN, or Yen. Bamboo.

## FOURTEEN STROKES.

籃

LAN.

籃

A large basket. Hwa lan 花籃 a basket for flowers.  
 Keō lan 脚 1 a basket with feet. Lan 1 or Lan kwang  
 1 筐 a basket.

簞

P'HŎ. A name of bamboo; grows in warm  
 places; the shoots are edible.

簞

LING. A sort of bamboo basket or trunk.

簞

K'HWEI. A basket for carrying earth.

簞

TSĚĚ. Bamboos pared level.

簞

YU. An utensil used in rearing silk worms.

簞

WŎ. A vessel for receiving silk.

簞

CHOO. A kind of basket made of reeds.

簞

HAOU. A pole for a boat.

簞

KOW.

A sort of basket for drying clothes over a fire.

簍

KÜH. A high bamboo chest.

籩

SUNG. A case for chop sticks.

對

CHAOU. A basket for catching fish.

簞

TWAN. Name of a bamboo.

簞

CHÖ. An utensil for catching fish.

簞

MWAN. A bamboo utensil.

簞

TSIN. A piece of wood or bamboo, used in

bands of music to be struck as a signal to stop.

簞

SHAOU. A long bamboo branch.

簞

TSIN. A small bamboo.

簞

TAE. A bamboo cap to keep off the rain.

簞

ME. Slips of bamboo.

籬

FÜH. A case in which to put a bow.

簞

PING. An utensil used in breeding silk worms.

簞

TSUNG. A bamboo utensil employed in fishing.

簞

T'HEIH. Teih teih 簞 簞 a long tapering pointed bamboo; a sort of fishing rod.

簞

NĒE. A sort of tongs or nippers. A small chest. Same as 簞 Me, and as 簞 Nē.

簞

CH'HAOU. A large wind instrument of the reed kind. The inside of a bird's nest.

簞

CH'HOW. Bamboos united.

簞

CH'HOW. To calculate; to reckon; to devise; to arrange; to plan. Tsēn chow 簞 簞 to draw lots,—to draw reeds or straws of different lengths from the hand, he who draws the longest wins.

籍

TSEIH.

籍

From *to borrow* and *a bamboo*. To employ a bamboo as a tablet on which to inscribe any thing, as was the usage in ancient times; a list; a book.

簞

An ancient form of 簞 Chüh.

簞

NĒEN. Bamboo cord.



簾

SĀ. Slips of slit bamboo.

稿

KĪH. A bamboo screen.

箛

KEÜH. Same as 箛 Keüh, and as 撮 Tsüb.

筍

KE. A bamboo that grows by the sea side.

筭

Same as 筭 Tsěě.

簾

Same as 簾 Min.

簾

A form of 簾 Meih.

簾

Same as 簾 Tëen.

簾

TS'HĒEN Name of a bamboo. Tsëen tsze

簾

簾子 a basket for containing a certain fruit.

簾

LEW. Name of a bamboo.

簾

LEW.

A name of a bamboo; the noise made by bamboos.

簾

LEU. A name of bamboo.

籐

TĀNG. A bamboo utensil.

簾

LOO. Name of a bamboo.

籐

TSOW. An utensil for taking fish.

籐

E.

A species of bamboo; a section of bamboo; a small bamboo.

簾

TSWAN, or Chwan.

Victuals generally. Same as 撰 Chuen.

簾

SEUEN.

An utensil for containing pulse, used in offering sacrifice.

簾

FAN. To screen; to shade; to cover. A

large utensil for putting away the refuse or chaff.

簾

LEU. A mat in a boat

籐

GOW.

A bamboo utensil to put children into and carry them about.

籐

CH'HOW. A person's name, commonly

called Chow Ta-she 籐大史 Chow, the great historian, and framer of the Seal character, B. C. 1043, Chow wǎn

| 文 Chow's mode of writing.

𦵏

LUY. A hand mill for grinding grain.

𦵑

HWAN. A screen or curtain.

𦵒

LE. Name of a bamboo.

𦵓

FEI. A sort of mat.

𦵔

FAN. A kind of reed basket or duster, used

to remove and cast away refuse; an utensil used to push away and reject something. One says, To shade or screen; to cover and conceal from view.

𦵕

SOO, and Tseu. Sixteen 斗 Tow of grain.

Keu soo 𦵕 a bamboo utensil. Read Sǝ, A sort of stand or table on four feet. Read Sow, A sort of basket for washing rice.

𦵖

LĒĒ. A name of bamboo; platted bamboo.

𦵗

A form of 𦵗 Tseu.

𦵘

TEAOU. Name of a bamboo.

𦵙

CHEW.

To beat down the earth in forming a mud wall.

𦵚

TUY. A bamboo pencil.

𦵛

TSEANG. Name of a bamboo.

𦵜

LIN. Name of a bamboo, the inner part of which is strong and fit for making mats.

𦵝

PE. or Pei. Name of a bamboo.

𦵞

PAOU. Name of a bamboo.

𦵟

CHEN. A 玉 Yüh stone.

𦵠

Same as 𦵠 E.

𦵡

LE. Small bamboo with numerous joints.

𦵢

SEAY.

A bamboo switch; a slip of bamboo to write on.

𦵣

SUY, and Yuy, or Juy.

A broom or besom of bamboo.

𦵤

T'HĒEN. Substantial; good.

𦵥

TE. Name of a bamboo, and of a bamboo utensil.

簾

HOO. A covering for a bed.

簾

TSEANG. Same as 簾 Tseang.

簾

Same as 簾 Keaou.

簾

Same as 簾 Tsan.

## SIXTEEN STROKES.

簾

HWUY. Eight 斗 Tow of rice.

簾

An ancient form of 簾 Keüh.

簾

SEUEN. A bamboo rim, or border.

簾

CHUEN.

Bricks or tiles. Tiles which form a tube or spout.

簾

K'HÖ, and Chö. A basket used in fishing.

簾

T'HANG. Same as 簾 Täng.

簾

LÜH. A mat; a round mat.

簾

TSING. A name of bamboo.

簾

LOO. A musical reed. A basket; the shaft of a spear. A raft to live on.

簾

T'HÉE. To winnow with a sieve.

簾

SUY. A cage or basket.

簾

SUY. A mat.

簾

WEI. A name of bamboo. A small bamboo.

簾

TSEEN. A surname. A name of bamboo.

簾

T'HÖ. The skin of the bamboo; the peel of the young shoots. The name of a plant.

簾

LE. A wooden tablet to write on.

簾

YING. A cage or basket.

簾

YEN. A sickly bamboo unfit for use.

簾

LIN. To plant.



簾

YEN. Name of a bamboo.

簫

PĒEN. An ancient instrument of music.

簪

SHE

Certain slips of bamboo used in divination.

籬

YU. A sort of bamboo fence, or screen to keep

people out of the Imperial gardens. Bamboos connected like a fence, used in fishing.

籟

LAE. A wind instrument with three tubes, and

of which there are three different sizes; any ingenious combination of bores or tubes, like an organ. Lae tsung tēn ke 籟從天起 or Tēn lae 天 | a whizzing sound in the air, as by the wind passing amongst trees.

籠

LUNG. A basket for containing earth; a cage;

a quiver for arrows; to hoard up and monopolize goods. Name of a place; a kind of arrow or carriage made of bamboos. Ho lung 火籠 a basket containing embers, carried by people of the north in their hands during the cold weather. Too lung 土 | a basket for carrying earth.

箴

HEAOU.

Bamboo cord; the shoots of bamboo. A musical reed.

簞

TSEANG.

A sort of oar; one says To push before a boat.

簞

NE. A chest.

簞

HĒEN. Bamboo faded or rotten.

簞

LEIH.

To temper a knife or sword by a bamboo fire.

籣

HŪH. A sort of bobbin used in spinning silk.

籣

K'HE. Breath or vapour.

籣

CHUNG. The shaft of an arrow.

籣

GOW. A bamboo utensil.

籣

YU. A fence about the Imperial gardens.

籣

YU. A name of bamboo. A square basket.

籣

ME. A split bamboo; bamboo slips.

籣

LĒEN. A case for a mirror, or for perfumes.

籣

T'HĒE.

A large sort of sieve for separating the grain from the chaff.

蘭

LAN. A case for bow and arrows, to be

carried on the back. The name of a place.

籤

TS'HEEN. Slips of bamboo with characters

on them, used by the government in drawing lots to determine in what province an officer is to serve; used in temples when offering up prayers to obtain a divine response; given by officers of the salt department to the dealers, as authority to sell, in which case they answer to a Custom-house permit; issued by sitting magistrates as authority to punish.

鮮

SEEN. Name of a bamboo; a board hung

at the door, containing a list of inmates.

簫

YŌ. From three degrees and to modulate. A

musical instrument with three tubes. Name of a certain measure.

籟

LIN. Name of a bamboo, strong in the inside.

籟

LE. Slips of bamboo to write on; bamboo

flattened to bastinado with.

簍

JANG.

An utensil for washing rice; to bind or bundle up.

籬

K'HEU. An ugly deformity of person.

簍

TSŪH. A sort of basket; to flog or chastise.

鐘

CHUNG. Chung lung 鐘籠 a certain

bamboo fit for making a particular instrument; a certain bamboo utensil.

攏

CH'HO.

To wound, hurt, or injure any thing with a bamboo.

籐

KE.

A bamboo that grows by the sea side. The seeds of bamboo.

籐

KEŪH.

To investigate a criminal to the utmost degree.

籐

FUNG. Name of a small bamboo.

簪

T'HUN, and T'een. To flog or beat; to strike.

籐

YŪH. A bamboo utensil.

籐

Same as 簍 Tseu.

# EIGHTEEN STROKES.

簾

LĒĒ. A mat for the ground.

簾

TSĀ. Curtain or screen for a door.

篋

SHWANG. A sail. A strainer for wine.

篋

TSEEN. A bamboo scraped small.

篋

KEAE. A black bamboo.

篋

PËEN. The name of an office.

篋

KWAN. To beat down with the end of a bamboo.

篋

An ancient form of 箴 San. Name of a tree or

bamboo resembling the peach branch.

篋

TSO. A sort of basket to cover and to catch fish.

篋

An ancient form of 觀 Kwan.

篋

TSEEN.

A sort of mattress or carpetting to lay under a bed mat.

篋

FOW. A bamboo cover.

篋

Same as 御 Yu.

篋

A mystical character hung up at the door as a charm.

The sound not known.

簍

TSWAN.

A bamboo utensil for putting chop-sticks in.

籬

LE. To keep off with bamboos. A fence made

with bamboo; a hedge.

簍

SE. A bamboo utensil for operating as a sieve.

Read Sae, Name of a bamboo.

籬

LO. A bamboo utensil for carrying things on the

end of a pole, commonly there is one suspended at each end of a pole which lies across the bearer's shoulder.

簍

TS'HUH. A slanting prop.

簍

TUN. To beat or chastise by flogging.

簍

PE. Certain ornaments of a door way-like stand.

簍

CHOO. A basket.

簍

ME. Slips of bamboo.

簍

YING. A bamboo chest, or basket with a lid.

簍

TANG. Name of a bamboo,

簍



簍

Wŏ.

A basket for receiving silk; a clump of bamboos.

簾

YEN.

To shoot at what screens or covers; to fend off; a fence.

簏

LUNG. A basket.

籟

E. A name of bamboo.

簏

HWUY. To pound rice.

籒

PĒEN. A bamboo to write on.

籒

LOO. A bamboo of which arrows may be made.

籒

An ancient form of 觀 Kwan.

灋

SHAE. Name of a stringed instrument.

𦏧

Wŏ. An utensil for taking fish.

簏

KAN.

A bamboo on which is hair or down; a sort of chest.

簏

CHŏ. A basket for covering and taking fish.

簏

LING. Name of a bamboo. A bamboo utensil.

簏

Same as 簏 Tsan.

簏

SHEN. A name of bamboo.

籒

YŪ, and Yŏ.

From an organ and head. To roar or call out.

CXIX<sup>TH</sup> RADICAL.

米

ME.

𥽿

𥽾

Rice with the husk. A surname; name of an ancient school.

Me 米 is often used to denote the seeds of plants, when they happen to resemble grain in their external appearance.

𥽿

PO. Broken rice.

𥽿

TING. Spoiled rice not fit to eat.

𥽿

An ancient form of 𥽿 Fan.

𥽿

Abbreviated form of 糴 Teih. Read Tsǎ, Mixed.

𥽿

An ancient form of 𥽿 Fan.

𥽿

CHĪH, or Tsĭh.

Rice broken and prepared for a drink.

𥽿

An ancient form of 粟 Sūh.

𥽿

SIN. The dregs of pounded rice.

𥽿

SIN. The grounds of rice. The scum, or hardened upper surface of rice.

𥽿

HUNG. Spoiled, corrupted rice or grain; grain become red from being spoiled by laying in heaps.

𥽿

JOO, and Neu.

A sort of honey or sweet cake.

𥽿

HĒĒ. Broken rice; some say the fine particles, and some say the coarse.

𥽿

Same as 類 Luy.

𥽿

SĒEN. A particular sort of rice.

𥽿

KEŪH. Same as 掬 Keŭh.

𥽿

PE. Grain which does not arrive at maturity.

A kind of tare which grows amongst grain, and requires to be carefully separated from it; a kind of chaff or grain not filled; ignorant. Pe kang 粃糠 chaff or husks; dust and dirt; broken fragments.

粳

K'HE. Red rice.

粳

Same as the preceding.

粳

MĚĚ. Broken grain.

粳

PWAN. A cake made of broken rice.

粳

WŮH. The appearance of meal or powder.

粳

SHA. Sugar, as expressed from the cane.

Sha tang 粳糖 soft sugar.

粳

Same as 糠 Kang.

粳

NEW. A mixed kind of rice.

粳

T'HUN.

Hwǎn tun 粳糰 a small sort of cake pie.

粉

FUN. Grain broken to pieces; pulse broken

small. Meal or flour; any powder; a pigment for the face.  
To apply a colour or wash to; to white-wash. Name of a  
bamboo, and of a place. Fun tae 粉黛 or Fun pih tae hih

1 白黛黑 painted white face, and black penciled eye-  
brows, are appellations which denote prostitutes. Fun hung

1 紅 flesh colour; blush, or salmon.

粳

NĚĚ. To take or grasp hold of with the hand.

粳

PE. Bad rice. Name of a place.

粳

Same as 粳 Tsze.

粳

SUY. Fine and pure as essence.

粳

LĚĚ.

The head leaning on one side. A great many separate items.

## FIVE STROKES.

粒

LEĪH. A grain of rice; food, particularly rice.

粒

PWAN. A cake made of broken rice.

粒

KAN. The dregs or sediment of rice and water.

粒

CHA. Sediment or dregs.

粒

PEI.

Flour or other ingredients applied in cookery to thicken liquids.

粳

PE. Bad rice.



𪎭 K'HEU.

A sort of pastry made from flour in a stringy form.

粕 P'HŎ. Tsaou pŏ 糟粕 the fæces of wine

or spirituous liquor; the grosser part is called Tsaou, and the rice which floats is called Pŏ.

𪎮 FOO. The husks of grain.

窠 ME. Deep; blinded.

𪎯 MĚĚ. Bamboo.

𪎰 MING.

Steeped rice. Name of a district in Tonkin.

𪎱 FAN. Flour of any grain.

𪎲 MO, and MĚĚ. A sort of rice water or conge.

𪎳 T'SHOO. Large; open; coarse; vulgar; in-

decent; boisterous, applied to things or to speech, or to ac-  
tions. Tung tsoo 動粗 to act roughly, coarse. Tsae chih  
tsoo paou 才質粗暴 talent (i. e. temper or character)  
coarse and boisterous.

𪎴 T'HO. A sort of cake.

𪎵 NĀ. Paste; to paste.

粘 NĚEN.

Paste or any glutinous or adhesive substance; to paste.

𪎶 SZE. Grain from which liquor has been distilled.

𪎷 HOO. Paste; gluten from rice or wheat.

𪎸 E. Boiled rice forming a kind of gruel.

𪎹 CH'HOW. Composed of rice and from. That  
from which rice comes, the ears of paddy.

𪎺 Same as 𪎷 Hoo.

𪎻 KEA. Rice.

𪎼 Same as 𪎷 Le.

𪎽 CH'HOO. To store up rice.

𪎾 PAN. Cakes of broken rice.

𪎿 A vulgar form of 肅 Sūh.

𪎭

TEAOU. From *out going* and *rice*. To sell rice.

粲

Vulgar form of 粲 Tsan.

𪎮

SE. Bruised rice.

粟

SŪH. A particular sort of grain much esteemed.

and used in distilling liquor. Small sand; the name of a place; of a river; and of an ancient state. A surname. Name of an official situation.

𪎯

SIN. The thick skin that forms on conge.

𪎰

HUNG. Same as 𪎰 Hung.

𪎱

SĪH. Spoiled rice. Cakes sticking to each other.

𪎲

HWAN. White rice.

𪎳

PEI. Ground rice.

𪎴

T'HUNG. Coarse rice. Same as 𪎴 Tsung.

粲

K'HEUNG. Fine rice.

𪎵

MING. Steeped rice.

𪎶

Used in reference to banqueting. Sound not known.

𪎷

TSZE. A generic term for grain. A cake.

Ming tsze 明粲

the boiled rice which is used in sacrifice.

𪎸

KEAOU. Glutinous rice; a flour cake.

𪎹

HEANG. To present food to a superior; to

feed husbandmen in the field. Sense the same as 餉 Heang.

𪎺

SĪH, or T'sh.

A plant which is decocted for a drink. Broiled fish.

粵

YUE.

𪎻 𪎼 𪎽 𪎾

From a *recess* and *expanding vapour*. A particle that ushers in the expression of one's thoughts; to say; an aspiration of concern; the particle *in*. A classical name of the province Canton, still used by the Vice-governor and Commissioner of duties.

𪎿

K'HEW. Dried rice; broken; pounded rice

dried. Read Yêw, in the same sense.

𪎿

E. Pih e 白粲 a certain kind of grain.

𪎿

An ancient form of 粟 Sŭh.

粥

CHŪH. Me chŭh 粥糜 rice boiled to a kind

of gruel or conge. Chŭh chŭh 粥粥 weakness; disability.



𦸏

LÍN. An ignis fatuus, said to abound on the site of bloody battles, where the ground has been fattened with the carcasses of men and horses; otherwise called Kwei ho 鬼火 the devil's fire; according to others, Ying ho 螢火 a kind of glow worm.

糲

T'HAN. Paste; or to paste.

架

JOO. A sweet or honey cake.

聿

An ancient form of 聞 Wăn.

糲

SŎ, or Să. Rice mingled with soup.

粧

CHWANG. To ornament or gloss over.

SEVEN STROKES.

𦸏

TUY. Broken rice; coarsely pounded rice.

糧

LEANG.

The same as 糧 Leang, Food generally.

𦸏

Same as the preceding.

𦸏

HĒEN.

The coarser parts of grain after it is pounded into meal.

𦸏

K'HEUEN. A cake made of meal.

𦸏

POO. Tang poo 糖補 a sort of cake.

梅

MEI. A sort of cake used to ferment liquors.

𦸏

CH'HŪH. Spoiled rice.

𦸏

TSEAÖU. Rice flour.

𦸏

SAN. Melons preserved with sugar.

𦸏

FOW, or Foo. A kind of gruel variously described. Rice boiled and prepared in a certain way.

𦸏

LEW. Fow lew 糲 糲 a sort of pastry

𦸏

that is thrown into long stripes.

𦸏

PÖ. Rice broken down.

梁

LEANG. A wooden bridge; stones or rocks

terminating a stream; a beam or plank; the top beam of a house; a seam or streak at the top of a cap. Name of a hill. A surname; also enters into the composition of various proper names.

𦸏

KĀNG.

A particular kind of rice, not at all glutinous.



糲

WÉ. A sort of rice water, or thick conge.

粲

TSAN. A certain portion of rice; half a 斗

Tow measure; the quantity eaten at one time; a meal; to eat; fine white rice. A great many; a multitude; excellent; to examine. Clear; bright; clean; white; to whiten. Laughing appearance; three women together.

粦

Same as 糲 We.

康

An ancient form of 糠 Kang.

糞

FUN. To sweep away.

糝

HOO. To paste; paste.

糞

SAN, or Shan. Rice mixed with soup.

糞

An ancient form of 閨 Jun.

糞

LÜH. Rice roasted in the form of round fritters.

糞

SEU. Rice for food, or for the soldiery;

also rice used in the service of the gods.

糞

PAE. Very white rice. A small fine species

of grain; very small and minute, applied to hypocrites.

糞

KEÜH. Flour.

糞

Same as 菜 Pe.

糞

LE. Rice boiled with a small quantity of water.

糞

K'HE. A particular kind of cake.

糞

LING. A name of grain.

糞

SEIH. Washed rice.

糞

SUÝ. Grain in which there is no mixture;

unmixed; pure; all the same; complete. Shun suy 純粹 containing no admixture; of the same sort; unmingled; incomplex.

糞

Vulgar form of the preceding.

糞

LIN. Water flowing amongst rocks.

糞

K'HEUEN. Flour. A thick sort of conge.

糞

TSÚNG. A sort of cornered cake made on

Chinese holidays in the fifth moon. The name of a plant.

糞

SAN. Soup with rice in it.

**糲** CHANG.

Rice for food. A local word, the same as 糧 Leang.

**梁** NE. The faeces of wine.

**稠** CHOW.

Keaou chow 絞稠 a certain cake made of wheaten flour.

**精** TSING. From *rice* and *pure*. To cleanse

grain; the pure part of any thing. Fine; thin; subtle; unmixed; selected from. True ether; spiritual; subtle fluid; essence; essential; the semen of animals. Clear; bright; pure; skilful; excellent work. Name of a place, of a bird, and of a plant. Tsing shin 精神 animal spirits; having Tsing shin, is being in good spirits, and feeling a degree of animation; not having Tsing shin, is being low, dejected, inanimate; it is applied to animation existing or wanting in pictures of the human countenance. Tsing ke shin jin shin che san paou 精氣神人身之三寶 semen, breath, and anima, are the *three precious* things in a human body. In the words "three precious," there seems an allusion to the Buddh Triad, who are called the San-paou, or Three Precious Ones. The Physiological triad are supposed to produce each other, the semen produces aura, and aura produces anima. Too tsing kan 妬精疳 an ulcer on the yard. Pă pă che soo wei tsing suy keě che nēen 八八之數爲一髓竭之年 the age of eight times eight, is the year in which the semen and marrow are exhausted. Koo tsing, ming mǔh chung tsze, shin leang 固一明目種子神良 (medicine) divinely efficacious for strengthening the semen; clearing the sight, and begetting children. Tsing pǔh tsǔh tsǐh mǔh mung 一不足則目朦 when semen is insufficient in quantity the sight is dim. Tan kǔh wei tsing ming 貪酷爲一明 covetousness and cruelty, are called purity and intelligence, applied to the magistracy. Tsing hwǒ

pǔh kin 一滑不禁 an involuntary emission of semen. Mung urh e chay, wei che e tsing; pǔh mung urh e chay, wei che tsing hwǒ 夢而遺者謂之遺一不夢而遺者謂之滑 to dream and emit semen is called E-tsing; an involuntary emission of semen without dreams is called Tsing-hwǒ. Nan neu che tsing keae ko e tēen kwei ching 男女之一皆可以天癸稱 the male and female semen, may both be called Tēen-kwei. Tsing chǔh yu pēen chǔh pǔh tung 一濁與便濁不同 a seminal discharge is different from an urethral discharge; gonorrhœa and gleet? Tsing jow 一肉 lean meat. So che yǐh tsing 所知益一 that which is known is more nicely perceived. Keae heǒ tsze tsuy tsung 解學字最一 explains the word to learn with great niceness or accuracy. Tsing shin keuen tae, sze che woo leǐh 一神倦怠四肢無力 spiritless languor; and weakness in all the limbs. Tsing leǐh e shwae 一力已衰 strength and spirits failed as from old age.

**裸** KÒ. Clean rice; rice food.

**精** YŪH. The sense of this character is lost.

**粃** Same as 柴 Pe.

**粟** An ancient form of 眠 Mēen

**糲** CHE. Conge boiled till it becomes a paste.

**糲** Same as 餉 Heang.

**糲** A vulgar form of 糲 Pe.



糍 HWĀN. A sort of cake which contains meat.

糲 TSOW. Flour.

粲 TSAN. Effulgence; splendid.

糝 SAN.

Rice mixed with soup. A grain; mixed; dregs.

糝 SHE. Paste.

糝 T'HANG. Pure rice.

糝 PĒEN. Rice; roasted grain.

糝 YING. Pure rice.

糝 KĒEN. Rice boiled to form a gruel.

糝 TWAN. Flour cakes.

糝 LAN. Rice adhesive and clotted.

糝 JOW, or New. Mixed grain or food; to

eat. To mix; to blend, as red and white feathers.

糝 NAN. A sort of soup mixed with rice.

糝 HWANG. Rice used in sacrifice.

糝 LĀ. Coarse rice.

糝 KEAE. Another name for rice.

糝 MĒEN. Broken rice.

糝 PEĪH. Flesh roasted by the fire.

糝 Original form of 粟 Sūh.

糝 HAN, or Kan. To smear or daub.

糝 TSEW. Grain in the ear.

糝 YĒ. A species of cake.

糝 HŌ. White rice.

糝 SEU. Grain given as a ration; grain used in sa-

crificing to the gods. Hew seu 厚糝 large income from the government.



糗

HOW. Grain.

糗

TSUNG. A quantity of rice bound up in a

certain leaf with silk cords of various colours, then boiled and thrown into a river as a sacrifice to the manes of 屈原 *Keüh-yuen*, a minister of state, beloved by the people, who having been falsely accused, drowned himself about 300 years B. C. The same observance continues to this day, and is annually performed on the 5th of the 5th moon, accompanied by the amusement of dragon-boats and beating of drums, intended to strike awe into the evil spirits that may lurk about the river.

糊

HOO. Paste made from boiled flour or rice;

to paste; to daub. Read Hwüh, Suddenly; abruptly.

糗

LE. A servant or slave.

粃

LIN. Broken rice.

粃

LÄ. A small sort of rice.

糗

SUY. Rice.

糗

TSËEN. A sort of broiled cake.

糗

Same as 糗 fun.

糗

Same as 糗 Se.

糗

SHE. The evacuations by stool and urine.

耦

GOW. To cultivate the land.

粃

YEN.

Small rice, or rice ground small; mature.

糗

ME. To love

糗

TSZE. A sort of cake.

糗

Same as 糗 fun.

糗

SAN. A sort of soup mixed with rice.

糗

KEUEN. Flour.

TEN STROKES.

糗

TSOW. To strain off the water from starch.

糗

An erroneous character.

糗

TUY. A bait made of rice flour.

糗

FOO. Flour cakes.

糲

SĚĚ.

Rice or wheat broken or pounded; the refuse of pounded rice.

粲

SĀ.

Dispersed; scattered; spread about.

糲

NEĪH.

Flour cakes.

糲

PE.

Dried food; dried rice prepared in a certain way as rations for the army, also for the reception of guests.

穀

KŪH.

Grain; a general term for all kinds of grain; good; in succession; living. Emolument. Name of a river.

糠

HAN.

Dried rice prepared so as to eat on a journey. Read Kēen, A name of rice.

糲

SĪH, or SŌ.

A kind of conge or rice water.

糲

SEW,

and Saou.

The thick part or sediment of liquid substances. To cleanse.

糕

KAOU.

A kind of pudding or dumpling; a sort of cake; a bait.

糖

T'HANG.

Sugar; honey; candy. Tang

shwaug 糖霜 crystals of sugar. Ping tang 冰糖 sugar candy. Meih tang 蜜糖 honey. Sha tang 沙糖 soft sugar.

糲

K'HEW.

Dried or roasted; rice and wheat dried and reduced to powder.

糲

MĚĚ,

and Ming.

Rice broken down.

糲

Same as

糲 fun.

糲

Same as

糲 Tseih.

糲

An ancient form of

糲 fan.

糲

CHĪH.

To plan; to scheme.

糲

PANG.

A dry kind of rice.

糲

TSUY.

The coarse refuse of pounded rice.

糲

SEU.

Grain.

糲

Same as

糲 Să.

糲

LE.

Burnt spoiled rice.

糲

TS'HAOU.

A coarse species of grain; in

糲

a coarse rude manner. Tsoo tsaou 粗糙 coarse, applied to things, and to a hurried disorderly mode of doing things.

糞

FUN.

To terminate; to carry to the utmost degree.

粧

CHWANG.

Painted; rouged; dressed out; adorned; glossed over.

糲

TSŪH.

Rice roasted and made into cakes.

糴

FAN.

The water in which rice has been wash-

ed, and which is thickened thereby.

糲

TWAN.

Flour cakes.

糴

SĚĚ,

and Leih.

To scatter or to disperse.

糲

CHĪH.

Paste.

粹

LEŪH.

Coarse rice.

糲

Same as 糖 Tang.

糴

TSUY.

Pure rice.

糲

MWAN.

The thickened scum of rice water.

糴

TSĪH.

White rice.

糜

ME.

Rice boiled down to a gruel consistence.

Me fei 糜費

to destroy entirely; to exterminate.

糲

SAN.

Soup and rice together; mixed; blended.

糞

FUN.

Excrementitious matter; excrements;

ordure; filth; manure; to apply manure to the roots of plants; to sweep or put away any thing that is filthy or superfluous.

糟

TSAOU.

The grain from which wine or liquor

has been distilled; the dregs of spiritous liquor; a rich liquor.

A surname. Tsaou-tă 糟塌 is a common expression denoting to use with harshness and severity.

粱

HE.

Provisions offered to a guest.

糠

K'HANG.

The husk of grain; chaff. Fond of

pleasure and remiss in government. Name of an instrument of music. The name of a hill. Me kang 米糠 the chaff of rice.

糲

FOW.

A sort of pastry.

糲

LE.

Name of a cross bow.

糲

SĀ.

Same as 糲 Să.

糲

An ancient form of 糞 fun.



糲

MWAN.

A sort of dumpling of wheaten flour, dressed by steam.

糞

An ancient form of 糞 fun.

糲

K'HEANG. Flour and water.

糲

Same as 糲 Pe.

糲

TSOO. Impure rice.

糲

A form of 糲 San.

糲

SAN. Rice roasted in a particular way.

糲

K'HE.

A small repast; a small portion of food; a lunch.

糲

Same as 糲 Lüh.

糲

HWANG. A sort of ferment for liquor.

糲

T'HAN. Dregs; grounds.

糲

TSO. To gather in grain early, to gather it in

whilst growing, or as some say when ripe.

糲

SEAOU. A sort of congee, or rice water.

糲

CHUY. Grain pounded over again.

糲

A vulgar form of 糲 No.

糲

YĖ. A particular sort of grain.

糲

PŪH. Husked rice.

糲

CH'HE. A feast with wine at the time of a sacrifice. Food prepared with steam.

糲

LEANG. From *measure* and *grain*. Grain

for food; a daily ration of food; pay of the soldiery; taxes paid by landholders. Name of a medicine. Shih leang 食糲 to receive the king's pay. Tsëen leang 錢糲 the pay in money and kind given to the army; also the taxes paid by farmers to the government.

糲

P'HE, or Fe. From *to spend the rice*. To

break wind backwards. The name of an animal.

糲

K'HEANG. Same as 糲 Keang.

糲

CH'HE A sort of bird lime.

糲

FAN. A sort of leek or onion.

糲

T'HAN. Paste.

羸

LO. Grain accumulated.

糲

Same as 糲 Pe, Bad rice.

糲

SHIH, and Yih. To wash and cleanse rice.

糲

CHEN. A scum that comes on gelatinous liquids as they cool, particularly rice water; thick congee.

糲

K'HWEI. Husks.

糲

PIH. One who boils rice, a cook.

糲

LAE. The refuse of pounded rice; coarse food.

糲

TS'HUNG. A red sort of rice.

糲

HWUY.

A measure of grain containing eight 斗 Tow.

糲

HWAN. A kind of cake or bait.

糲

LING. A cake.

糲

Same as 糲 Tsuy.

糲

TSZE. Flour cakes.

糲

FOO. Flour cakes.

糲

Same as 糲 Tang.

糲

Same as 糲 San.

糲

Same as 糲 Hëen.

糲

Same as 糲 Teaou.

糲

Same as 糲 Hwuy.

糲

SEAOU. To drink liquors to an extreme degree.

糲

Same as 糲 Kew.

糲

CHWA. The name of a grain.

糲

T'HAOU. A thick gruel or congee.

糲

T'HEAOU, and T'heih. Grain.

𥼶

HĒEN. Boiled rice.

𥼷

Original form of the preceding.

糯

NO.

A name of rice which is used to distill liquor from.

𥼹

HA. Rice and pulse.

糰

T'HWAN. Flour cake.

糲

Same as 裴 Pe.

糵

Same as 糶 fun.

糶

LEĪH. Mixed food; mixed.

𥼻

E. A sort of rice used in distilling liquor; grain

kept damp till it begins to shoot.

穜

KWĀNG. The spikes of grain.

𥼼

HEW. Dried rice broken small.

𥼽

Same as 糲 Pae.

糲

LE. Coarse, rice not cleansed. Read Lă. Le

shĭh 糲食 coarse food.

粳

MŎ. Wheaten flour; rice broken small. Read

Měě, Rice water or congee.

粿

LING. Rice cakes.

糶

HŎ. Dried rice pounded.

糶

A vulgar form of 糶 Tsö.

糶

T'HEĪH. To purchase rice; to buy it in. A

quick appearance; fleet. Used also for To cleanse.

糶

CHOO. Grain.

糶

KEŪH. A ferment used in making wine.

糶

LAN. Same as 糶 Lan.

Lan-fan 糶飯 rice gruel made very thick and glutinous.

糶

JANG. Mixed; blended, said of rice.

糶

TS'HAN. Rice which has been pounded once

in order to remove the husk.



糲

SĒEN. Flour cake.

蘖

Yŏ, or Nĕě. A fermenting substance.

糲

Same as 糲 Ling.

糲

Same as 糲 Tsan.

糲

An ancient form of 糲 Me.

糲

TSEĪH. The glutinous liquids derived from new and old grain mixed together.

糲

PWAN. Cakes made from broken rice.

糲

HĪH. The husk of corn unbroken.

糲

糲

MÉ, and Mè, Broken husks of grain,

Read Mo, Broken to pieces; the fine part.

糲

P'HEĪH. Rice half boiled and half raw.

糲

LEUEN. Paste made from roasted cakes.

糲

K'HEEN. A sort of pastry.

糲

T'HEAŌU. To sell grain. Teĭh 糲 is to buy grain. Chŭh teaou 出糲 to sell or send forth grain.

糲

TS'HAOU. Rice and other grains mixed.

糲

Same as 糲 Tang.

糲

Same as 糲 Lan.

糲

TSAN. To grind grain; also A small pounding.

糲

糲

LÁN. Lumps of rice adhering.

糲

TSŌ.

Nine 斗 Tow of rice. Used for 糲 Tsŏ, and 糲 Tsŭb.

糲

Same as 糲 Tsew.

糲

Same as 糲 Ling.

糲

An ancient form of 糲 Sŭh.



















